

+ PLUTARCH'S  
010603 a. 6  
L I V E S,

TRANSLATED FROM THE

ORIGINAL GREEK;

WITH

NOTES CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL,

AND A

NEW LIFE OF PLUTARCH.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

---

BY JOHN LANGHORNE, D. D.  
AND WILLIAM LANGHORNE, M. A.

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THE SEVENTH EDITION,  
CAREFULLY CORRECTED, AND THE INDEX MUCH AMENDED AND  
ACCURATELY REVISED THROUGHOUT.

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AN ACCOUNT  
OF  
WEIGHTS, MEASURES,  
AND  
DENOMINATIONS OF MONEY,

Mentioned by PLUTARCH.

*From the Tables of Dr. Arbuthnot.*

WEIGHTS.

	lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
The Roman libra or pound . . . . .	00	10	18	$13\frac{5}{8}$
The Attic mina or pound . . . . .	00	11	07	$16\frac{3}{4}$
The Attic talent equal to sixty mine .	56	11	00	$17\frac{1}{4}$

DRY MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	peck.	gal.	pints.
The Roman modius . . . . .	I	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$
The Attic chœnix, one pint,	}	0	0
15,705 $\frac{4}{8}$ solid inches,			
The Attic medimnus . . . . .	4	0	$6\frac{1}{16}$

LIQUID MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	Pint.	solid inches.
The cotyle . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,141 $\frac{1}{2}$
The cyathus . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0,356 $\frac{1}{2}$
The chus . . . . .	6	25,698

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	Eng. paces.	ft.	in.
The Roman foot . . . . .	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Roman cubit . . . . .	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Roman pace . . . . .	0	4	10
The Roman furlong . . . . .	120	4	4
The Roman mile . . . . .	967	0	0
The Grecian cubit . . . . .	0	1	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
The Grecian furlong . . . . .	100	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Grecian mile . . . . .	805	5	0

N. B. In this computation, the English pace is five feet.

## MONEY.

	l.	s.	d.	c.
The quadrans, about . . . . .	0	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
The as . . . . .	0	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
The sestertius . . . . .	0	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
The sestertium equal to 1000 sestertii	8	1	5	2
The denarius . . . . .	0	0	7	3
The Attic obolus . . . . .	0	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
The drachma . . . . .	0	0	7	3
The mina = 100 drachmæ . . . .	3	4	7	0
The talent = 60 minæ . . . .	193	15	0	0
The stater-aureus of the Greeks weighing two Attic drachms }	0	16	1	3
The stater-daricus . . . . .	1	12	3	0
The Roman aureus was of different value at different periods. Accord- ing to the proportion mentioned by Tacitus, when it exchanged for 25 denarii, it was of the same value as the Grecian stater. }	0	16	1	3



# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

FROM DACIER AND OTHER WRITERS.

Years of the world.	Years before the first Olym- piad.		Years before the building of Rome.	Years before Christ.
2437	737	<b>D</b> EUCALION's deluge.	761	1511
2547	627	Minos I. son of Jupiter and Europa.	651	1401
2698	486	Minos II. grandson of the first.	500	1250
		<b>THESEUS.</b>		
2720	454	The expedition of the Argonauts.	473	1228
		Theseus attended Jason in it.		
2768	406	Troy taken. Demophon the son	430	1180
		of Theseus was at the siege.		
2847	327	The return of the Heraclidæ to	351	1101
		Peloponnesus.		
2880	294	The first war of the Athenians	318	1068
		against Sparta.		
		Codrus devotes himself.		
2894	288	The Helots subdued by Agis.	304	1055
2908	266	The Ionic migration.	290	1040
3045	129	LYCURGUS flourishes.	153	904
	Olympiads.			
3174	I.	<b>THE FIRST OLYMPIAD.</b>	25	774
		<b>ROMULUS.</b>		
3198	vii. 1.	Rome built.		750
3201	vii. 4.	The rape of the Sabine virgins.	4	747
3235	xvi. 1.	The death of Romulus.	38	713
		<b>NUMA.</b>		
3236	xvi. 3.	Numa elected king.	39	712
3279	xxvii. 2.	Numa dies.	82	669
		<b>SOLON.</b>		
3350	xlvi. 1.	Solon flourishes.	153	598
3350		Cylon's conspiracy.		
3354	xlvi. 1.	Epimenides goes to Athens, and	157	594
		expiates the city. He dies soon		

## A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome	Before Christ.
		after at the age of 154. The seven wife men: Ælop, and Anacharsis, flourish.		
3356	xlvi. 3.	Solon archon. —	159	592
3370	l. 1.	Cræsus king of Lydia. Pythagoras goes into Italy. Pisistratus sets up his tyranny.	173	578
3391	iv. 2.	Cyrus, king of Persia. —	194	557
3401	lvii. 4.	Cræsus taken. — —	204	547
		PUBLICOLA		
3442	lxviii. 1.	Is chosen consul in the room of Collatinus. — —	245	506
		Brutus fights Aruns, the eldest son of Tarquin. Both are killed.		
3344	lxviii. 3.	Publicola consul the third time. His colleague Horatius Pulvil- lus dedicates the temple of Ju- piter Capitolinus. — Mortius Cocles defends the Sub- lician bridge against the Tus- cans. — — —	247	504
3448	lxi. 3.	Publicola dies. — —	251	500
		Zeno Eleates flourished.		499
3459	lxxii. 1.	The battle of Marathon.	262	489
		CORIOLANUS		
3461	lxxii. 2.	Is banished and retires to the Volsci. — —	263	488
3462	lxxiii. 1.	Herodotus is born. —	265	486
3463	lxxiii. 2.	Coriolanus besieges Rome; but being prevailed upon by his mother to retire, is stoned to death by the Volsci. —	266	485
		ARISTIDES		
3467	lxxiv. 2.	Is banished for ten years, but re- called at the expiration of three. — —	270	481
		THEMISTOCLES.		
3470	lxxv. 1.	The battle of Salamis. —	273	478
3471	lxxv. 2.	The battle of Platæa. —	274	477
3474	lxxvi. 1.	Thucydides is born. —	277	474
3479	lxxvii. 2.	Themistocles is banished by the Ostracism. — —	282	469
		CIMON		
3480	lxxvii. 3.	Beats the Persians both at sea and land. — —	283	468
3481	lxxvii. 4.	Socrâtes is born. He lived 71 years. — —	284	467
3500	lxxxii. 3.	Cimon dies. Alcibiades born the same year. Herodotus and Thu- cydides flourish: the latter is	303	448

# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		twelve or thirteen years younger than the former.		
		Pindar dies, eighty years old.		440
		PERICLES		
3519	lxxxvii. 2.	Stirs up the Peloponnesian war, which lasts 27 years. He was very young when the Romans sent the Decemviri to Athens for Solon's laws.	322	429
3521	lxxxvii. 4.	Pericles dies.	324	427
3522	lxxxviii. 1.	Plato born.	325	426
		Xerxes killed by Artabanus.		
		NICIAS.		
3535	xc. 2.	The Athenians undertake the Sicilian war.	338	413
3537	xc. 4.	Nicias beaten and put to death in Sicily.	340	411
		ALCIBIADES		
3538	xcii. 1.	takes refuge at Sparta, and afterwards amongst the Persians.		
3539	xcii. 2.	Dionysius the elder, now tyrant of Sicily.	342	409
		Demophocles dies, aged 91.		407
		Demaripides dies, aged 75.		406
		LYSANDER		
3545	xciii. 4.	puts an end to the Peloponnesian war, and establishes the thirty tyrants at Athens.	348	403
		Demarasybulus expels them.		401
3546	xciv. 1.	Alcibiades put to death by order of Pharnabazus.	349	402
		ARTAXERXES MNEMON		
3549	xciv. 4.	overthrows his brother Cyrus in a great battle. The retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, conducted by Xenophon.	352	399
3550	xcv. 1.	Socrates dies.	353	398
		AGESILAUS		
3553	xcv. 4.	Ascends the Spartan throne.	356	395
3554	xcvi. 1.	Lysander sent to the Hellespont.	357	394
3555	xcvi. 2.	Agésilauſ defeats the Persian cavalry. Lysander dies.		
3561	xcvii. 4.	The Romans lose the battle of Allia.	364	387
		CAMILLUS		
3562	xcviii. 1.	Retires to Ardea.	365	386
3566	xcix. 1.	Aristotle born.	369	382
3569	xcix. 4.	Demosthenes born.	372	379
3574	ci. 1.	Chabrias defeats the Lacedæmonians.	377	374

TO

# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Y ears of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
3579	cii. 2.	Peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. — The important battle of Leuctra.	382	369
3580	cii. 3.	PELOPIDAS, General of the Thebans. He headed the sacred band the year before at Leuctra, where Epaminondas commanded in chief. — —	383	368
3582	cihi. 1.	Dionysius, the elder, tyrant of Sicily, dies, and is succeeded by his son. — —	385	366
3584	cihi. 3.	Isocrates flourishes. — — TIMOLEON	387	364
3585	cihi. 4.	Kills his brother Timophanes, who was setting himself up tyrant in Corinth. — —	388	363
3586	civ. 1.	Pelopidas defeats Alexander the tyrant of Phæræ, but falls in the battle. — —	—	—
3587	civ. 2.	The famous battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas, though victorious, is killed by the son of Xenophon. — —	390	361
3588	civ. 3.	Camillus dies. — —	391	360
3589	civ. 4.	Artaxerxes dies. So does Agefilaus. — —	392	359
		DION		
3593	cv. 4.	Expels Dionysius the younger.	396	355
3594	cvi. 1.	Alexander the Great born.	397	354
3596	cvi. 3.	Dion is killed by Calippus.	399	352
		DEMOSTHENES		
3598	cvii. 1.	Begins to thunder against Philip. Xenophon dies, aged 90.	401	350
3602	cviii. 1.	Plato dies, aged 80 or 81.	405	346
3605	cviii. 4.	Timoleon sent to assist the Syracusans. — —	408	343
3607	cix. 2.	Dionysius the younger sent off to Corinth. — —	410	341
3609	cix. 4.	Epicurus born. — —	412	339
3612	cx. 3.	The battle of Chæronea, in which Philip beats the Athenians and Thebans. — —	415	336
3613	cx. 4.	Timoleon dies. — — ALEXANDER THE GREAT	416	335
3614	cx. 1.	Is declared General of all Greece against the Persians, upon the death of his father Philip.	417	334
3616	cx. 3.	The battle of the Granicus.	419	332
3619	cxii. 2.	The battle of Arbela. — —	422	329



# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

77

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Before Ro. c.	Christ.
3623	cxiii. 2.	Porus beaten. — —	426	325
3627	cxiv. 1.	Alexander dies, aged 33. — Diogenes dies, aged 90. — Aristotle dies, aged 63. —	430	321
		PHOCION		
3632	cxv. 3.	Retires to Polyperchon, but is delivered up by him to the Athenians, who put him to death. —	435	316
		EUMENES,		
3634	cxvi. 1.	Who had attained to a considerable rank amongst the successors of Alexander the Great, is betrayed to Antigonus, and put to death. —	437	314
		DEMETRIUS,		
3636	cxvi. 4.	Surnamed Poliorcetes, permitted by his father Antigonus to command the army in Syria, when only twenty-two years of age.	439	312
3643	cxviii. 2.	He restores the Athenians to their liberty, but they choose to remain in the worst of chains, those of servility and meanness. Dionysius, the tyrant, dies at Heraclea, aged 55. — In the year before Christ 288, died Theophrastus, aged 85. And in the year before Christ 285, Theocritus flourished.	446	305
		PYRRHUS,		
3670	cxix. 1.	King of Epirus, passes over into Italy, where he is defeated by Lævinus. —	473	278
3685	cxviii. 4.	The first Punic war, which lasted 24 years. — —	488	263
3696	cxix. 3.	Philopœmen born. —	499	252
		ARATUS,		
3699	cxix. 2.	Of Sicyon, delivered his native city from the tyranny of Nicocles. — —	502	249
		AGIS AND CLEOMENES,		
3723	cxix. 2.	Cotemporaries with Aratus, for Aratus being beaten by Cleomenes, calls in Antigonus from Macedonia, which proves the ruin of Greece. —	526	225
		PHILOPOEMEN		
3727	cxix. 2.	Thirty years old when Cleomenes took Megalopolis. About this time lived Hannibal, Marcellus,	530	221



Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Before Rome, Christ.	
		Fabius Maximus, and Scipio Africanus.		
3731	cxl. 2.	The second Punic war, which lasted eighteen years.	534	217
3733	cxl. 4.	Hannibal beats the consul Flaminius at the Thrasymenean lake;	536	215
3734	cxl. 1.	And the consuls Varro and Æmilius at Cannæ.	537	214
3736	cxli. 3.	He is beaten by Marcellus at Nola.	539	212
3738	cxlii. 1.	Marcellus takes Syracuse.	541	210
3741	cxlii. 4.	Fabius Maximus seizes Tarentum.	544	207
3747	cxliv. 2.	Fabius Maximus dies.	550	201
3749	cxliv. 4.	Scipio triumphs for his conquests in Africa.	552	199
		TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMINIUS		
3752	cxlv. 3.	Elected consul at the age of 30.	555	196
		CATO THE CENSOR		
		Was 21 or 22 years old when Fabius Maximus took Tarentum.		
		See above.		
3754	cxlvi. 1.	All Greece restored to her liberty, by T. Q. Flaminius.	557	194
		Flaminius triumphs; Demetrius the son of Philip, and Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, follow his chariot.		
3755	cxlvi. 2.	Cato triumphs for his conquests in Spain.	558	193
3766	cxlix. 1.	Scipio Africanus dies.	569	182
3767	cxlix. 2.	Philopœnen dies.	570	181
		The same year		
		PAULUS ÆMILIUS,		
		Then first consul, was beaten by Hannibal at Cannæ.		
3782	cliii. 1.	When consul the second time, he conquered Perseus, and brought him in chains to Rome.	585	166
		Now Terence flourished.		
3790	clv. 1.	Paulus Æmilius dies.	593	158
3794	clvi. 1.	Marius born.	597	154
3801	clvii. 4.	The third Punic war, which continued four years.	604	147
		Cato the Censor dies.		
3804	clviii. 3.	Scipio Æmilianus destroys Carthage: and Mummius sacks and burns Corinth.	607	144
		Carneades dies, aged 85.		129
		Polybius dies, aged 85.		123

## A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

13.

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		<b>TIBERIUS AND GAIUS GRACCHUS.</b>		
3827	clxiv. 2.	The laws of Caius Gracchus.	630	121
		<b>MARIUS</b>		
3843	clxvii. 2.	Marches against Jugurtha.	646	105
		Cicero born. —		
3844	clxviii. 3.	Pompey born. —	647	104
3846	clxix. 1.	Marius, now consul the second time, marches against the Cim- bri. —	649	102
3850	clxxi. 2.	Julius Cæsar is born in the sixth consulship of Marius.	653	98
		Lucretius born. —		94
		<b>SYLLA,</b>		
3855	clxxi. 2.	After his prætorship, sent into Cappadocia. —	658	93
3862	clxxiii. 1.	Makes himself master of Rome.	665	86
3868	clxxiii. 2.	Takes Athens. — — Marius dies the same year.	666	85
		<b>SERTORIUS</b>		
3867	clxxiv. 2.	Sent into Spain. —	670	81
3868	clxxiv. 3.	The younger Marius beaten by Sylla; yet soon after he defeats Pontius Telesinus at the gates of Rome. Sylla enters the ci- ty, and being created dictator, exercises all manner of cruelties.	671	80
		<b>CRASSUS</b>		
		Enriches himself with buying the estates of persons proscribed.		
		<b>POMPEY,</b>		
3869	clxxiv. 4.	At the age of 25, is sent into Africa against Domitius, and beats him. —	672	79
		<b>CATO OF UTICA.</b>		
		Was younger than Pompey; for he was but 14 years old when Sylla's proscriptions were in their utmost rage. —		
		<b>CICERO</b>		
3870	clxxv. 1.	Defends Roscius against the prac- tices of Sylla. This was his first public pleading. After this he retires to Athens, to finish his studies. —	673	78
3871	clxxv. 2.	Sylla, after having destroyed a- bove 100,000 Roman citizens, proscribed 90 senators, and 2600 knights, resigns his dictator-	674	77

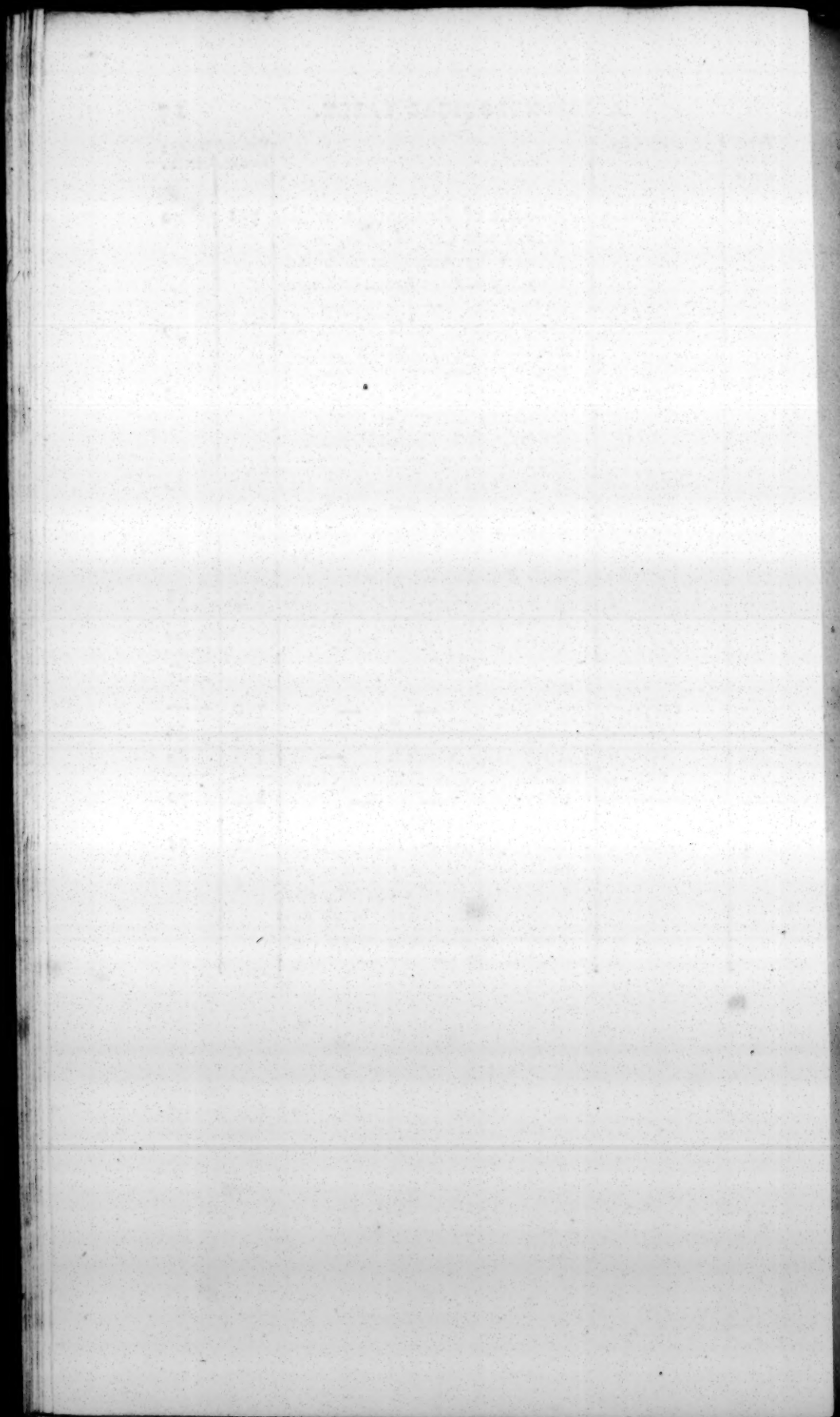
Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		ship, and dies the year follow- ing.		
3874	clxxvi. 1.	Pompey manages the war in Spain against Sertorius.	677	74
		LUCULLUS.		
3877	clxxvi. 4.	After his consulship, is sent against Mithridates.	680	71
3879	clxxvii. 2.	Sertorius assassinated in Spain. Craſſus consul with Pompey.	682	69
3881	clxxvii. 4.	Tigranes conquered by Lucullus.	684	67
3887	clxxix. 2.	Mithridates dies. Pompey forces the temple of Jerusalem. Augustus Cæſar born.	690	61
		JULIUS CÆSAR		
3891	clxxx. 2.	Appointed consul with Bibulus, obtains Illyria, and the two Gauls, with four legions. He marries his daughter Julia to Pompey.	690	57
3897	clxxxi. 4.	Craſſus is taken by the Parthians and slain.	700	51
3902	clxxxiii. 1.	Cæſar defeats Pompey at Pharſa- lia. Pompey flies into Egypt, and is assassinated there.	705	46
3903	clxxxiii. 2.	Cæſar makes himſelf maſter of Alexandria, and ſubdues Egypt; after which he marches into Syria, and ſoon reduces Phar- naces.	706	45
3904	clxxxiii. 3.	He conquers Juba, Scipio, and Petreus, in Africa, and leads up four triumphs. Previous to which, Cato kills himſelf.	707	44
3905	clxxxiii. 4.	Cæſar defeats the ſons of Pompey at Munda. Cneius falls in the action, and Sextus flies into Si- cily. Cæſar triumphs the fifth time.	708	43
		BRUTUS.		
3906	clxxxiv. 1.	Cæſar is killed by Brutus and Caſſius.	709	42
3907	clxxxiv. 2.	Brutus paſſes into Macedonia.	710	41
		MARK ANTONY		
		Beaten the ſame year by Auguſ- tus at Modena. He retires to Lepidus. The triumvirate of Augustus, Lepidus, and Anto- ny, who divide the empire a- mongſt them.		

## A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

15

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.	Era of the In- carna- tion.
3908	clxxxiv. 3.	The battle of Philippi, in which Brutus and Cassius being overthrown by Augustus and Antony, lay violent hands on themselves. — —	711	49	
3909	clxxxiv. 4.	Antony leagues with Sextus the son of Pompey against Augustus. — —	712	39	
3910	clxxxv. 1.	Augustus and Antony renew their friendship after the death of Fulvia, and Antony marries Octavia. — —	713	38	
3918	clxxxvii. 1.	Augustus and Antony again embroiled. — —	721	30	
3919	clxxxvii. 2.	The battle of Actium. Antony is beaten, and flies into Egypt with Cleopatra. —	722	29	
3920	clxxxvii. 3.	Augustus makes himself master of Alexandria. Antony and Cleopatra destroy themselves.	723	28	
		<b>GALBA</b>			
		Born.			
3947	cxci. 2.	Otho born. — —	750		
3981	ccii. 4.	Galba appointed consul. — —	784	34	
3982	cciii. 1.	The revolt of Vindex. — —	785	35	
4018	ccxi. 4.	Nero killed, and Galba declared emperor. — —	820	70	
		<b>OTHO.</b>			
4019	ccxii. 1.	Revolts, and persuades the soldiers to despatch Galba; upon which he is proclaimed emperor; and three months after, being defeated by Vitellius, despatches himself. — —	821	71	







# I N D E X.

*The NUMERICAL LETTERS refer to the Volume, the FIGURES to the Page, and the letter n to the Notes.*

*Whatever relates to Geography is marked with †.*

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*Antigonis*, the name of a new tribe added by the Athenians, v. 125.

*Antigonus*, the moft powerful of Alexander's fucceffors, v. 119. A faying of his before the fea-fight near Andros, ii. 197. Said, Pyrrhus would be the greateft general in the world, if he lived to be old, iii. 8. Refufes to eftablifh Eumenes in Cappadocia,

368. Commiffioned by the Macedonians, along with Antipater, to manage the war againft Eumenes, 374. Difperfes papers in the camp of Eumenes, fetting a price upon his head, ib. His faying on Eumenes's forbearing to feize his baggage, 376. Befieges that general in the caftle of Nora, 377. Offers him peace, 378. Defeated by Eumenes near the Pafitigris, 381. His faying on Eumenes's being carried in a litter through the ranks, 382. Is deceived by a stratagem of Eumenes, 384. Takes the baggage of the Argyrafpides, who acted under Eumenes, 385. Offers to reftore it if they will deliver him up, ib. Puts Eumenes to death, 388. Punifhes the Argyrafpides for their treachery, ib. Defires certain ambaffadors to tell their mafters how happily he and his fon Demetrius lived together, v. 119. Suspects Mithridates, one of his own courtiers, on account of a dream, 120. His wars with Ptolemy, ib. His raillery upon his fon, v. 131. Reproves his fon for inquiring into his councils, 140. Killed in the battle of Ipfus, 141. What a peafant of Phrygia faid with regard to him, iv. 311.

*Antigonus Gonatas*, fon of Demetrius, reign in Macedon, iii. 31. Defeated by Pyrrhus, ib. Called in to Argos by Ariftippus, 37. The answer he fent Pyrrhus upon the challenge, 38. Reproves his fon Alcioneus for bringing Pyrrhus's head to him, 42. Burns the body of Pyrrhus honourably, 43. His obliging behaviour to Helenus the fon of Pyrrhus, and to his officers, ib. Offers to furrender himfelf to Seleucus, on condition that he would fet his father at liberty, v. 161. Endeavours to gain Aratus, or make Ptolemy fufpect

him, 356. His passion for making himself master of Acrocorinth, ib. His success and joy thereupon, 358. His death, 372.

*Antigonus* III. surnamed Dogson, ii. 160. Invited by the Achæans to be general of the league, iv. 415. but insists first on having Acrocorinth put in his hands, v. 380. The respect he showed Aratus, ib. The honours paid him by the Achæans, 381, 382. Returns into Macedonia, where he declares his kinsman Philip his successor, 383. Dies immediately after a battle, 384.

*Antigonus*, king of Judæa, beheaded by Antony, is the first king who suffered in that manner, v. 189.

† *Antilibanus*, mount, iv. 161.

*Antiloehus* writes a panegyric on Lyfander, iii. 107.

*Antimachus*, ii. 149. Writes in praise of Lyfander, iii. 107, 108.

† *Antioch*, Epidaphne, iii. 217.

† *Antioch* in Mygdonia, by the barbarians called Nisibis, iii. 233.

*Antiochis*, tribe of, ii. 269.

*Antiochus*, an Athenian pilot, recommends himself to Alcibiades by a trifling service, ii. 42. Is intrusted with the fleet in his absence, iii. 93. Fights contrary to orders, and is killed by Lyfander, ib.

*Antiochus* of Alcalaon, first teaches the doctrines of the old academy, iii. 243. Quits them for the new, v. 71, 72. Leaves that and adopts the doctrines of the Stoics, 73. Brutus a great admirer of him, 273. Cicero one of his hearers, 71. iii. 244.

*Antiochus* the Great, at war with the Romans, ii. 359. Hannibal at his court, 373. Defeated by the Romans, 359. Marries a young girl at Chalcis, ib.

Aims at universal monarchy, 373. Is defeated at Thermopylae, and returns to Asia, 380.

*Antiochus* son of Seleucus by Apama, v. 143. Falls in love with Stratonice his father's wife, 148. Seleucus gives her up to him, 149.

*Antiochus*, king of Commagene, besieged by Ventidius, v. 187.

*Antiope* the Amazon, given to Theseus, i. 67.

*Antiorus*, the son of Lycurgus, i. 161.

*Antipater* defeated by the Greeks in Thessaly, iv. 307. Imposes hard conditions on the Athenians, 309. His answer to Phocion, ib. His testimony of Phocion, 312. His character and death, 311, 313. Demosthenes, and others, put to death by his order, v. 65.

*Antipater*, son of Cassander, kills his mother Thessalonica, and expels his brother Alexander, iii. 6.

*Antipater* of Tarsus, iii. 89. His lectures in philosophy, to whom dedicated, v. 7.

*Antipater* of Tyre, the Stoic philosopher, teaches Cato the Younger the Stoic philosophy, iv. 323.

*Antiphanes*, v. 49.

*Antiphates*, i. 287.

*Antiphilus*, an Athenian general, iv. 306, 307.

*Antipho*, the Rhamnusiæan, iii. 259. Accused by Demosthenes and condemned, v. 53.

*Antipho*, his invective against Alcibiades, ii. 36.

*Antiquity*, fabulous, i. 48.

*Antisenatorial* band, an abandoned set of men, a kind of guards to Sulpitius, iii. 77.

*Antisthenes*, a saying of his concerning the Thebans, i. 160. Another concerning Ismenias, 348.

*Antistia*, married to Pompey, iv. 48. Divorced, 125.



*Antistia*, wife of Appius Claudius, and mother of Claudia, v. 4.

*Antistius*, the prætor iv. 47. Gives his daughter to Pompey, ib. Loses his life in espousing his interest, 51.

*Antistius Veter*, prætor in Spain, iv. 224.

† *Antium*, ii. 112. v. 286.

*Antonia*, daughter of Mark Antony by Octavia, married to Drusus, v. 227.

*Antonias*, Cleopatra's admiral galley so called, v. 208.

*Antonius*, Lucius, rebels against Domitian, ii. 179.

*Antonius*, Caius, consul with Cicero, v. 79. Marches against Catiline, 83. Defeats and kills him, 88. Father of Mark Antony's first wife, 170.

*Antonius*, Publius, Cæsar accuses him, iv. 223.

*Antonius*, Caius, brother of Mark Antony, defeated by Cicero's son, v. 290. Surrendered to Brutus, and kept close prisoner, 291. Put to death after the prescription of Cicero and Brutus Albinus, 292.

*Antonius Creticus*, father to Mark Antony, his character, v. 163.

*Antonius Honoratus*, v. 400.

*Antony*, Mark, the orator, discovered by the simplicity of a servant, iii. 87. Marius sends a party to despatch him, ib. His eloquence disarms the soldiers, ib. Killed by Annius, 88.

*Antony*, Mark, grandson of Mark Antony the orator, and son of Antonius Creticus, v. 163. His mother Julia has Cornelius Lentulus for her second husband, ib. Antony is educated under her auspices, ib. He conceives a strong resentment against Cicero, for his putting Lentulus to death, ib. Engaging in his person, but unfortunate in his connections, 164. Forms a friendship first with Curio, and after-

wards with Clodius, persons of the most profligate character, ib. Runs deeply in debt, ib. During the troubles which Clodius had brought upon the state, retires into Greece, ib. Employs himself there in military exercises and the study of eloquence, ib. Adopts the Asiatic style, ib. Goes with Gabinus into Syria, with a command of cavalry, ib. In besieging Aristobulus, is the first to scale the wall, ib. Takes Aristobulus and his son prisoners, ib. Gabinus and he restore Ptolemy to his kingdom, 165. Antony prevents Ptolemy from putting the citizens of Pelusium to death, ib. His humane care of the body of Archelaus, ib. His person described, ib. His free manner engaging to the soldiers, 166. His great liberality, ib. Through Curio's means is elected tribune of the people, and is very serviceable to Cæsar against Pompey, ib. After some equitable proposals in behalf of Cæsar to the senate, he is commanded by Lentulus the consul to leave the house, 167. Disguises himself like a servant, and goes immediately to Cæsar, ib. Upon this Cæsar enters Italy, ib. Leaves the command of the army in Italy to Antony, during his expedition to Spain, and at his return connives at his irregularities, 168. Cæsar, having passed the Ionian with a small number of troops, sends back his ships for more forces, ib. Antony beats off Libo, and carries a considerable reinforcement to Cæsar, ib. Antony distinguishes himself in every engagement, 169. Has the command of Cæsar's left wing in the battle of Pharsalia, ib. When Cæsar is appointed dictator, and goes upon the pursuit of Pompey, he sends Antony to Rome in character of the general of the horse, ib. Dolabella,

One of the tribunes, proposes a decree for abolishing debts, *ib.* Antony suspects him of a criminal commerce with his wife, and opposes him, not only by advice of the senate, but from personal resentment, *ib.* He dismisses his wife, who was daughter of Caius Antonius, *ib.* All sober people are offended at his excessive irregularities, *ib.* &c. 170. Cæsar, to show his dislike to these proceedings, takes Lepidus, and not Antony, for his colleague in the consulship, 170. Cæsar orders him to pay for Pompey's house, which he had. He marries Fulvia the widow of Clodius, a woman of a most ambitious spirit, *ib.* Cæsar, at his return from Spain, takes Antony for his colleague, 171. Is inclined to substitute Dolabella in his own room; but Antony, as augur, pretends that the omens are against it, *ib.* Antony, in the feast of the Lupercalia, attempts to put a diadem on the head of Cæsar, who was seated in a triumphal robe on the rostrum, 172. Cæsar seems to decline it, and is applauded by the people, who can bear every thing of sovereignty except the title of king, *ib.* The diadem is put upon one of Cæsar's statues, but two of the tribunes take it off, *ib.* Cæsar turns those tribunes out of office, *ib.* This circumstance encourages Brutus and Cassius in the conspiracy, *ib.* Some propose that Antony should be taken off with Cæsar, but Brutus objects, *ib.* Antony is amused without, while Cæsar is despatched in the senate-house, 173. He absconds in the habit of a slave, *ib.* Sends his son to the conspirators in the capitol as an hostage, *ib.* Proposes an amnesty to the senate, *ib.* Ambition draws him from these moderate counsels, *ib.* In making Cæsar's

funeral oration, he exasperates the people against the conspirators, *ib.* Brutus and his party leave the city, and Cæsar's friends join Antony, *ib.* Calphurnia, Cæsar's relict, intrusts him with her treasure, *ib.* The advantage Antony makes of Cæsar's papers, *ib.* Octavius, the relation and heir of Cæsar, arrives at Rome from Apollonia, 174. As Cæsar's executor, he applies to Antony for the effects, and is refused, *ib.* Joins Cicero, and the rest of Antony's enemies, obtains an interest in the senate, and assembles Cæsar's veterans, *ib.* An accommodation between Octavius and Antony takes place, but is soon destroyed, *ib.* They both prepare for war, *ib.* Cicero persuades the senate to declare Antony a public enemy, and to commission Hirtius and Pansa to drive him out of Italy, 175. The consuls are slain near Modena, but Antony is defeated, *ib.* Antony and his troops are distressed by famine, *ib.* He is a pattern of fortitude, *ib.* Passes the Alps, and draws over the troops of Lepidus, but attempts nothing against his life or honour, *ib.* Munatius Plancus joins him, 176. He leaves a sufficient force in Gaul, and returns to Italy with a great army, *ib.* Octavius finding Cicero resolved to restore the commonwealth, abandons him, and comes to an accommodation with Antony, *ib.* They and Lepidus meet in a little river-island, and divide the empire of the world amongst them, *ib.* They proscribe no fewer than three hundred Romans, 177. Antony gives up his uncle Lucius Cæsar, and Octavius sacrifices Cicero, 176. Octavius agrees to marry Claudia, the daughter of Fulvia, 177. Antony orders Cicero's head, and the hand with which he had

written the Philippics, to be placed on the *rostra*, ib. The mother of Antony saves Lucius Cæsar, ib. The triumvirate is extremely oppressive, ib. Antony disgraces Pompey's house with the vilest excesses, ib. Octavius insists on a division of the treasure and the army, ib. They go against Brutus and Cassius, and leave Lepidus governor of Rome, 178. Octavius is defeated by Brutus in the first engagement, and escapes by flight, ib. Cassius is defeated by Antony, and puts an end to his life, ib. Brutus is beaten in a second battle, and slays himself, ib. The honour of this victory, too, falls to Antony, ib. Antony slays Hortensius on the tomb of his brother Caius, ib. Throws a purple robe over the body of Brutus, and orders him an honourable funeral, ib. Cæsar is conveyed to Rome, sick, ib. Antony raises contributions in Asia: having promised five thousand drachmas to each private man, ib. Returns to Greece, where his behaviour at first is very acceptable, 179. Passes again into Asia, where he lives in the most luxurious manner, ib. Is celebrated at Ephesus in the character of Bacchus, ib. Disgraces his jollity and freedom with the most savage cruelty and extortion, ib. His real character more developed, 180. Cleopatra comes into Cilicia to answer a charge laid against her, and the flexible Antony falls into her snares, 181. She sails along the Cydnus in the character of Venus, ib. Their mutual invitations, ib. Her address and versatility, 182. She sings admirably, and speaks most languages, ib. While Fulvia is supporting the interests of Antony in Rome, he is revelling with Cleopatra at Alexandria, ib. Antony's son makes a mag-

nificent present to Philotas the physician, 183. Cleopatra attends him in his night rambles in the habit of a slave, ib. His fishing story, 184. He receives disagreeable news from different quarters: Fulvia and his brother Lucius, after they had opposed Cæsar some time, are obliged to quit Italy; the Parthians reduce great part of Asia, ib. He awakes from his intoxication, marches to Phœnicia, and from thence sails towards Italy, ib. Fulvia dies at Sicyon, 185. This event opens a way for reconciliation between him and Cæsar, ib. The triumvirate settle their respective claims and powers, ib. Cæsar gives his sister Octavia to Antony in marriage, ib. Sextus, the son of Pompey, having gained a considerable maritime power, is allowed to keep Sicily and Sardinia, 186. Sextus has an opportunity to destroy Antony and Cæsar, at an entertainment on board his galley, but forbears it, ib. Antony sends Ventidius into Asia against the Parthians, ib. Takes upon himself the office of high priest to Cæsar the dictator, ib. The star of Octavius's fortune superior to that of Antony, ib. Antony leaves Italy, and takes Octavia with him into Greece, 187. Celebrates Gymnastic games at Athens, on news that Ventidius was successful against the Parthians, ib. Ventidius engages Pacorus, son of the king of Parthia, in Syria, and kills him, ib. He brings Antiochus, the king of Commagene, to terms, ib. Goes to Rome, and triumphs over the Parthians, 188. Antony, as well as Octavius, more successful by their lieutenants, than where they acted in person, ib. Upon some disagreeable news concerning Cæsar's designs, Antony sails with three hundred ships for

Italy, *ib.* Octavia interposes, and reconciles them, *ib.* Cæsar goes to war with Pompey for the recovery of Sicily; and Antony, leaving his wife and children in the care of Cæsar, sets out for Asia, 189. On his arrival there, he sends for Cleopatra, *ib.* He gives her several considerable provinces, 423. Gives the surname of the Sun and Moon to the twins he had by Cleopatra, *ib.* Phraates slays his father Ordes; upon which many of the Parthian chiefs fly to Antony, 190. He gives Monefes three cities, *ib.* Reviews his army in Armenia, which consists of a hundred thousand men, *ib.* His attachment to Cleopatra precipitates his measures, *ib.* He lays siege to Phraata without his battering engines, 191. Phraates falls upon Statianus, who was conducting the engines, kills ten thousand of his men, and destroys the engines, *ib.* Artavasdes, king of Armenia, withdraws in despair, *ib.* Antony attempts to bring the Parthians to a pitched battle, but does not succeed, 192. The Parthians gall the Romans in their return to their camp, *ib.* Antony finds that his troops had fled in his presence from before Phraata, and punishes them with decimation, *ib.* Phraates pretends to come to terms with Antony, but intends all the time to harass him in his retreat, 193. Antony designs to take his route through an open country, but is advised, by a certain Mardian, to take the safer road of the mountains, *ib.* The Parthians make their appearance the third day, and attack the Romans, 194. Antony, after this, marches in so judicious a form, that the enemy can make little impression, and think of retiring, *ib.* Flavius Gallus proposes to perform

some considerable exploit with a select party; but drawing too far from the main body, is surrounded, *ib.* & 195. Sends for succours, which are injudiciously sent in small detachments, 195. Antony himself, at last, beats the enemy off, *ib.* The Romans, in this action, have three thousand slain, and five thousand wounded, *ib.* The great affection of the troops for Antony, *ib.* His address to the army on that occasion, concluded with a prayer, that, if the gods had some ill fortune in reserve, it might fall upon him, and not upon his men, 196. The Romans, when attacked again, assume the form of a pent house, *ib.* Famine prevails among them, *ib.* They eat an herb which brings on madness and death, 197. Antony often cries out, "O the ten thousand!" *ib.* Mithridates, cousin to Monefes, comes in the night, and warns Antony not to descend into the plain, *ib.* & 198. The Parthians, contrary to custom, pursue him in the night, 198. The Romans have to contend with thirst, and with the Parthians, at the same time, *ib.* They come up to a river, whose water is acrimonious, and drink of it too freely, *ib.* The Mardian acquaints them, that there is another river at no great distance, whose water is sweet and salubrious, *ib.* Mithridates comes again, and advises the Romans to hasten to that river, because it would terminate the pursuit, 199. Antony accordingly moves on; but a strange disorder happens in his army, and his tent is plundered, *ib.* The Romans pass the last mentioned river in peace, 200. Six days after this, they reach the Araxes, and when they have passed it, kiss the ground in Armenia, with great avidity, *ib.* The new plenty



throws them into the dropſy and the cholick, *ib.* They were twenty-seven days in their return from Phraatæ, and had beaten the Parthians in eighteen engagements; but none of them were deciſive, becauſe Artavaſdes had made off with the Armenian horſe, *ib.* Antony does not chaſtiſe the Armenian at preſent, but ſeizes him afterwards, and leads him in triumph into Alexandria, 201. Antony, who had loſt twenty thouſand men already in his retreat, loſes eight thouſand more through the ſeverity of the weather, in the remainder of his march, *ib.* Waits for Cleopatra at a fort between Berytus and Sidon, *ib.* The Parthians and the Medes quarrel about the Roman ſpoils, and the Mede offers his aſſiſtance to Antony, *ib.* Octavia expreſſes a deſire to viſit Antony, and Cæſar gives her his leave, in hopes that ſome event would lead to a quarrel, *ib.* She is commanded by Antony to ſtop at Athens, but ſends, however, Niger to him, with an account of the many valuable preſents ſhe had brought him, 202. Cleopatra affects to be dying for the love of Antony, *ib.* He returns to Egypt, and puts off the Mede till ſummer, *ib.* Betrothes one of Cleopatra's ſons to a daughter of the Mede, *ib.* Cæſar appears to be, and indeed the Romans in general are, offended at his neglect of Octavia, and his diſpoſing of kingdoms in favour of the children of Cleopatra, 203. Cæſar accuses him in the ſenate, 204. Antony recriminates, *ib.* Cæſar replies, *ib.* Antony ſends Canidius to the ſea-coaſt with ſixteen legions, *ib.* Goes to Ephelus, attended by Cleopatra, *ib.* Aſſembles a fleet of eight hundred ſhips, two hundred of which were ſupplied by Cleopatra, *ib.* Cleopatra, jealous of

the mediation of Octavia, bribes Canidius to perſuade Antony to permit her to attend him in the war, *ib.* They ſpend their time in all manner of revelry at Samos, 205. Viſit Athens, where Cleopatra endeavours to outdo Octavia in her favours to the people, *ib.* He ſends ſome of his people to turn Octavia out of his houſe at Rome, *ib.* Antony, inſtead of attacking Cæſar immediately, gives him time to prepare himſelf, 206. Titius and Plancus are ill uſed by Cleopatra, for oppoſing her ſtay in the army, and they go over to Cæſar, *ib.* Cæſar takes Antony's will from the veſtals, and reads it in the ſenate, *ib.* Antony's friends, and Geminius in particular, point out to him his true intereſt, but they are driven away by the creatures of Cleopatra, 207. Cæſar declares war againſt Cleopatra, *ib.* Prodigies announcing the event of the war, *ib.* & 208. An account of their reſpective forces, 208. Antony, notwithstanding his ſtrength at land, is perſuaded by Cleopatra to decide the diſpute at ſea, *ib.* Circumſtances previous to the battle of Actium, 209. Dimitias Amyntas, and Deiotarus go over to Cæſar, *ib.* Canidius gives Antony ſalutary counſel; but the faſcinations of Cleopatra prevent his liſtning to it, 210. An old ſoldier remonſtrates againſt a ſea-fight, *ib.* Cæſar has omens of victory, 211. The battle deſcribed, *ib.* & 212. Cleopatra flies, before the battle is loſt, and Antony is infatuated enough to follow her, 212. He enters Cleopatra's galley, and ſits three days in ſom- brous ſilence, *ib.* Has intelligence that his army is ſafe in Macedonia, but inſtead of going to it, ſends orders to Canidius to conduct it into Aſia, 213. Divides a ſhip-load of treaſure a-

mongst his friends, and dismisses them, *ib.* The gallant resistance which his fleet made after he deserted it, *ib.* His land forces remain embodied seven days, and do not surrender to Cæsar, till their officers desert them, 214. Cæsar relieves the cities of Greece, which had been much oppressed, *ib.* Antony lands in Lybia, and sends Cleopatra from Parætonium into Egypt, *ib.* Retires into a melancholy desert, with only two attendants, *ib.* The commander of his troops in Lybia revolts, and he attempts to kill himself, *ib.* Is prevented by his friends, and conveyed to Alexandria, *ib.* Finds Cleopatra engaged in an attempt to draw her ships over the Isthmus into the Red-sea, and with all her wealth and forces to seek some remote country, *ib.* But the first galleys that are carried over, are burnt by the Arabians of Petraea, 215. Antony takes to a kind of Timonian retirement near Pharos, *ib.* After he is informed that his army, and all his allies had deserted him, he abandons his hopes and his cares together, and returns to Alexandria, 216. Cleopatra and he form the society of *the companions in death*, as they had before instituted that of the *inimitable lovers*, *ib.* They pass their time in mutual treats and diversions, *ib.* Cleopatra makes experiment of several poisons, and gives the preference to the asp, *ib.* They send Euphronius, their children's tutor, on an embassy to Cæsar, *ib.* Cæsar encourages Cleopatra to hope every thing, provided that she gave up Antony, and amuses her with a pretence of love, 217. Antony causes Thyreus, Cæsar's freedman, to be whipped, *ib.* Cleopatra redoubles her attentions to Antony, *ib.* Cæsar renews the

war, takes Pelusium, and advances to Alexandria, 218. Is apprehensive that Cleopatra will destroy her treasures, and sends messengers to her continually, *ib.* Antony makes a brisk sally, and repulses the enemy, *ib.* Sends a challenge to Cæsar, which is as much disregarded as one that he had sent formerly, *ib.* A noise of departing Bacchanals presages the fate of Antony, 219. Antony designs to attack Cæsar both by sea and land; but the fleet and cavalry desert him, *ib.* His infantry are routed, and he exclaims that Cleopatra has betrayed him, *ib.* The queen retires to her monument, and orders that Antony should be informed she is dead, *ib.* He commands his servant Eros to despatch him, but Eros despatches himself, 220. Plunges his sword into his bowels, but the stroke does not prove mortal, *ib.* Cleopatra sends for him, and she and her women draw him up into the monument, *ib.* Their affecting meeting, *ib.* Antony dies, *ib.* Proculeius is sent to her by Cæsar, and she makes a requisition of the kingdom for her children, 221. Proculeius forms a scheme to get into the monument, and succeeds, *ib.* & 222. Cleopatra attempts to stab herself, but is prevented, 222. Cæsar's entry into Alexandria, *ib.* Antyllus, son of Antony by Fulvia, is put to death, *ib.* Theodorus, who betrayed him, is crucified for theft, 223. Cæsario is likewise betrayed by his governor, and afterwards put to death, *ib.* Cleopatra is permitted to bury Antony, which she does in a magnificent manner, *ib.* She resolves to starve herself, but is prevented, *ib.* Cæsar pays her a visit, *ib.* She puts an inventory of her goods in his hands, 224. Dolabella informs her,

that she is to be sent away with her children, 225. Her last oblations and speech at Antony's tomb, *ib.* A peasant brings her an asp in a basket of figs, *ib.* She dies, 226. The descendants of Antony come to be emperors, 228.

*Antonius, Lucius*, brother of Antony, created tribune, v. 174.

*Antony*, son of Antony by Fulvia, v. 227.

*Antony*, the first who lays violent hands on Sertorius, *iii.* 364.

*Antyllus*, the licitor killed in the capitol, v. 31.

*Antyllus*, son of Antony by Fulvia, v. 216. Is put to death, 222.

*Anytus*, son of Anthemion, Alcibiades's frolic at his house, *ii.* 37. The first that bribed the judges at Athens, 89.

*Aollius*. See *Abillius*.

*Apama*, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Pharnabazus, v. 341.

*Apama*, daughter of Artabazus, *iii.* 366.

*Apama*, wife of Seleucus, v. 143.

*Apelles*, draws Alexander's picture, *iv.* 136. Does not succeed as to his complexion, *ib.* Surprised at Protogenes's painting, v. 134. Enters himself of the school of Sicyon, v. 354.

*Apelles*, in the court of the younger Philip of Macedon, v. 385.

*Apellicon*, the Teian, his library carried by Sylla to Rome, *iii.* 151.

*Apemantus*; what is said to Timon, and Timon's answer, v. 215.

† *Aperantians* and *Athamanians*, *ii.* 380.

*Aphepsion*, archon at Athens, *iii.* 179.

† *Aphidne*, Theseus sends Helen thither, i. 73. Taken by Castor and Pollux, 74.

*Aphidnus*, a friend of Theseus's, i. 73.

† *Arbytis*, a city of Thrace, *iii.* 110.

*Apis*, the ox worshipped by the Ægyptians, *iv.* 427.

*Apolia*, daughter of Agefilaus by Cleora, *iv.* 20.

*Apollo Delphinus*, i. 56.

*Apollo*, the laurelled, i. 285.

*Apollo Ismenius*, *iii.* 120.

*Apollo Lycius*, *iii.* 38.

*Apollo Pythius*, *iii.* 142.

*Apollo Tegyraus*, *ii.* 211.

*Apollo Thurius*, *iii.* 142.

*Apollo*, his temples plundered by the pirates, *iv.* 66.

*Apollo*, the name of one of Lucullus's dining-rooms, *iii.* 243.

*Apollocrates*, the eldest son of Dionysius, v. 257. Surrenders the castle of Syracuse to Dion, and goes off to his father, 266.

*Apollodorus*, the historian, i. 122.

*Apollodorus*, governor of Babylon, *iv.* 215.

*Apollodorus*, the Phalerean, an extravagant admirer of Socrates, *iv.* 358.

*Appollodorus*, the Sicilian, carries Cleopatra to Cæsar, *iv.* 265.

*Appollodorus*, the Athenian, has orations written for him by Demosthenes, v. 53.

† *Apollonia*, *ii.* 140. *iii.* 152. v. 286, 290.

*Apollonides*, sent by Seleucus to Demetrius, v. 160.

*Apollonides*, the Stoic, is with Cato at Utica, *iv.* 375.

*Apollonius Molon*, teaches rhetoric at Rhodes, v. 72. Cæsar and Cicero his scholars. *iv.* 223. v. 72. His speech to Cicero, *ib.*

*Apollonides* of Cyzicus, *iv.* 12. Procures a conference between Pharnabazus and Agefilaus, *ib.*

*Apolliothemis*, the historian, i. 161.

*Aponius*, a noted informer, how put to death, v. 396.

*Apophthegms.* See *Sayings*.

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*Appius Varus*, left governor in Lybia by Pompey, iv. 366.

† *Aſus*, river, ii. 367.

† *Aptera*, a city of Crete, iii. 37.

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† *Apulia*, ii. 257.

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*Aquilius*, one of Metellus's lieutenants, beaten by Sertorius, iii. 351.

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† *Arabs* draw Demetrius into the deſerts, v. 122. He defeats them, and carries off ſeven hundred camels, ib. Alexander's expedition againſt them, iv. 161. Burn Cleopatra's galleys, v. 215.

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*Aracus*, titular admiral of the Lacedæmonean fleet, iii. 96.

† *Arachofia*, iii. 388.

† *Arar*, river, iv. 237, 245.

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and confirm the intelligence; but add, that there were certain watchful dogs near the place, which would probably alarm the guard, *ib.* The manner in which he provided men, arms, and scaling ladders, 348. Sends a party before to the tower of Polygnotus, and a few others to confine the dogs, and the gardener that kept them, *ib.* Deceives the spies whom Nicocles sent to Argos, *ib.* Finds the dogs let loose, but plants his ladders notwithstanding, 349. His company is much alarmed at the watch which pass by, *ib.* But not discovered either by these, or by the person who kept guard in the tower. *ib.* He comes suddenly, with a small party, upon the tyrant's guards at the palace, and takes them all prisoners, 350. Calls together his friends in the town, *ib.* A herald, by his order, proclaims liberty to the citizens, *ib.* They set fire to the tyrant's palace, *ib.* Not a man lost on either side, *ib.* The tyrant escapes by a subterranean passage, *ib.* Aratus recalls all that had been banished by the tyrants, *ib.* Is laid under difficulties, on account of others being possessed of the property of the exiles, 351. Unites Sicyon to the Achæan league, *ib.* In what manner the Achæan league became so respectable and important, *ib.* The character of Aratus, 352. He serves in the Achæan cavalry, and distinguishes himself by ready obedience to his general, whoever he might happen to be, 353. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, makes him a present of twenty-five talents, and he lays out the whole for the advantage of his fellow-citizens, *ib.* The exiles being clamorous for their property, he takes a voyage to Egypt to get money to satisfy all parties, *ib.*

Encounters with great dangers in his passage, 354. Is well received by Ptolemy, on account of his supplying him with paintings, for which Sicyon was famous, *ib.* Aratus hated tyrants to such a degree, that he could not be persuaded to spare the picture of one, 355. Ptolemy gives him an hundred and fifty talents payable at several times, *ib.* By this money he reconciles the poor to the rich, and secures the commonwealth, *ib.* The exiles erect his statue in brass, 356. The inscription upon it, *ib.* Antigonus endeavours to gain Aratus, or make Ptolemy suspect him, *ib.* Aratus is chosen general of the league, and ravages the territories of Locris and Calydon, *ib.* Marches to the assistance of the Bœotians, against the Ætolians, but comes too late, 357. Is general again, and undertakes the celebrated enterprise of recovering the citadel of Corinth from the Macedonians, *ib.* For this purpose he forms a connection with certain Syrians, who had a brother a soldier in the garrison, and having purloined the king of Macedon's treasures, thereupon retired to Sicyon, 359. Erginus, one of the brothers, undertakes to conduct him to a part of the wall not above fifteen feet high, *ib.* Aratus promises them sixty talents in case of success, *ib.* His danger of being discovered, 360. He gets into Corinth by night, and advances towards the citadel, 361. The town is alarmed, and he proceeds up the rock notwithstanding, *ib.* The moon is either bright, or overclouded, as his undertaking requires, *ib.* Archelaus, who commanded for Antigonus in the town, marches to attack Aratus's rear; but the three hundred, whom Aratus had left behind, fall upon Ar-

chelaus, and put him to flight, 362. Erginus comes to the three hundred, and conducts them up the rock, *ib.* The citadel is gained by Aratus, *ib.* The rest of Aratus's forces arrive from Sicyon, and the Corinthians open their gates to them, *ib.* He persuades the Corinthians to join the league, and delivers to them the keys of their city, 363. How he disposes of the prisoners, *ib.* Persæus, late governor of the citadel, escapes to Cenchreæ, *ib.* Aratus seizes the Heræum, and the harbour of Lechæum, *ib.* The Megarensians revolt from Antigonus, 364. The Trœzenians and Epidaurians also join the Achæans, *ib.* Aratus overruns Attica, and ravages the isle of Salamis, *ib.* Sets the Athenian prisoners free without ransom, and thereby sows the seeds of defection from the Macedonians, *ib.* Brings Ptolemy into the Achæan league, by declaring him its protector, *ib.* Is chosen general every other year, *ib.* Attempts to rescue Argos from the yoke of tyranny; but one of his associates discovers the design to the tyrant Aristomachus, 365. Aristomachus is despatched soon after by one of his own servants, *ib.* Aristippus succeeds to the tyranny, and gets a fine laid upon the Achæans, for the late breach of the peace, *ib.* The miserable life of a tyrant described in that of Aristippus, 366. Aratus makes several fruitless attempts upon Argos, *ib.* The Argives, for whose liberties he fights, give him no assistance, 367. He fights a pitched battle with Aristippus, and lets the victory slip out of his hands, *ib.* Adds Cleonæ to the Achæan league, *ib.* Celebrates the Nemean games at Cleonæ, *ib.* Takes those who were going to Argos

for the same purpose, and sells them for slaves, 368. Draws Aristippus against Cleonæ by a stratagem, puts him to the route, and kills him in the pursuit, *ib.* This in good measure removes the imputation of cowardice, which some endeavoured to fasten upon him, *ib.* Agias and young Aristomachus enter Argos with the king of Macedon's troops, *ib.* Lytiades sets himself up tyrant in Megalopolis; but finding arbitrary power a burden to himself, as well as to his people, lays it down, and joins his city to the Achæan league, 369. He is elected general, and, contrary to sound policy, makes war upon the Lacedæmonians, *ib.* Quarrels with Aratus, and loses his interest, *ib.* Aratus suffers the Ætolians to enter Peloponnesus, but falls upon them while they are plundering Pellene, dislodges them, and kills a considerable number, 370, 371. Makes peace with them, 371. Makes several attempts upon the Piræus, and in one of them breaks his leg, 372. Is defeated by Bithys, Demetrius's general, *ib.* On the death of Demetrius, the Athenians call in Aratus to their assistance; and he prevails upon Diogenes, the Macedonian governor, to deliver up to them the Piræus, Munychia, Salamis, and Sunium, for a hundred and fifty talents, of which he furnishes forty, *ib.* & 373. The Achæan league receives several very considerable states into its community, 373. Amongst these is Argos; Aratus having persuaded its tyrant Aristomachus to quit the sovereignty, and join the Achæans, *ib.* Aristomachus is chosen general of the league, and proposes to carry his arms into Laconia, *ib.* Aratus opposes a war with Cleomenes, as impolitic, but at last consents,

374. Cleomenes offers battle at Pellantium, but Aratus prevents the offer from being accepted, ib. Lyfiades accuses Aratus to the Achæans, ib. He is chosen prætor the next year notwithstanding, ib. Beaten by Cleomenes, ib. Collects his army, and surprises Mantinea, ib. Lyfiades, in another action, puts the right wing of the Lacedæmonians to flight; but going too far in the pursuit, is entangled in an intricate piece of ground, and slain by Cleomenes, 375. The loss of that brave man, and the defeat of the army, is imputed to Aratus's neglecting to support him, ib. Aratus is some time considered in a disgraceful light by the Achæans, ib. He redeems his credit a little, by beating Megistonus, father-in-law to Cleomenes, and taking him prisoner, ib. When it comes to his turn again, declines the command, on account of the growing power of Cleomenes, ib. The bad policy of Aratus, in calling in the Macedonians, instead of suffering Cleomenes to be appointed general of the league, 376. Cleomenes is exasperated by fruitless negotiations, and makes a still greater progress with his arms, 377. Aratus attempts to cut off the innovators in Corinth, and with difficulty escapes with his own life, 378. The Corinthians put their city into the hands of Cleomenes, and he shuts up the citadel with a wall of circumvallation, 379. Aratus applies to the Ætolians and Athenians for assistance, but without effect, ib. Cleomenes offers him a yearly pension of twelve talents, on certain conditions, ib. Aratus's sincere answer, ib. Cleomenes blocks up Sicyon, ib. Aratus escapes from thence with much difficulty to Ægium, and by a decree of council calls in Anti-

gonus, and surrenders to him Acrocorinth, 380. Goes with the Achæan magistrates to meet Antigonus, ib. Antigonus's friendship for him, ib. &c. 381. Several actions under the walls of Corinth, 381. Argos revolts to the Macedonians, and Cleomenes retires to Mantinea, ib. Aratus submits to many mortifying things, after Antigonus was become master of Acrocorinth, 382. Has the means to call Mantinea (after it was retaken) Antigonia, 383. Cleomenes being overthrown in the battle of Sellasia, retires to Egypt, ib. Antigonus returns to Macedonia, and sends Philip, whom he declared his successor, to Achæia, ib. After the death of Antigonus, the Ætolians attack Aratus, and defeat him, 384. He calls Philip to his assistance, 385. The inconsistency of Philip's behaviour to him, ib. Philip corrupts young Aratus's wife, 386. Aratus advises Philip not to seize the castle of Ithome, 387. Philip orders a dose of slow poison to be given him, 388. Aratus dies at Ægium, ib. Is buried at Sicyon, ib. The testimony which the oracle of Delphi paid to his virtue, 389. Divine honours paid him, ib. Philip gives young Aratus potions which deprive him of his reason, ib. The divine vengeance pursue Philip for his breach of hospitality, 390.

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† *Araxes*, river, iv. 77. v. 200.

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*Arbela*, battle of, iv. 170.

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† *Arcadians*, acorn-eaters, why so called, i. 79. Come into Italy with Evander, i. 105. Defeated

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*Arcefilaus* and Amphares betray Agis, iv. 395.

*Arcefilaus*, the academician, ii. 342. v. 347.

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*Archestratus*, his saying concerning Alcibiades, ii. 49. At what time this poet lived, ii. 270.

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*Archidamia*, the grandmother of Agis, iv. 384. Gives up her estate to the public, 386. Is murdered by order of Amphares, 397.

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*Archidamus*, brother of Agis, saves himself from Leonidas by a timely retreat, iv. 398. Is recalled by Cleomenes and murdered, 402.

*Archidemus*, sent to persuade Plato to return to Sicily, v. 242.

*Archilochus*, the gods do honour to his memory, i. 167. The character of his writings, iv. 325. Verses of his, i. 50. v. 414.

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*Archippe*, wife of Themistocles, i. 302.

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*Archonides*, sent by the Syracusans to Dion, v. 260.



*Archytas*, the first inventor of mechanics, ii. 243.

*Archytas*, the Pythagorean, security for Plato's safety in Sicily, v. 242. Demands him of Dionysius, 244.

*Arclissus*, a Spartan officer, executed for surrendering the Cadmea, ii. 208.

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† *Ardea*, i. 326.

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† *Arethusa*, i. 161. v. 190.

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*Argileonis*, mother of Brasidas, a saying of hers, i. 153.

† *Arginuse*, iii. 95. i. 389.

† *Argives*, their kings, i. 131. Invited by Alcibiades to join the Athenians, ii. 47. Celebrates the Nemean games, v. 368.

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† *Argos* and Messene; the cause of their ruin, i. 131.

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*Ariadne* falls in love with Theseus, and gives him a clue to the Labyrinth, i. 59. Different accounts of her, 60. Has two sons by Theseus, 61. Is cast upon the isle of Cyprus, ib. Divine honours paid her there, ib. Two Ariadnes, ib.

*Ariacus*, a friend of Cyrus, brother to Artaxerxes, v. 324.

*Ariamenes*, Xerxes's brother and admiral, a very brave man, i. 284. Killed in the battle of Salamis, ib.

*Ariamnes*, an Arabian, sent by the Parthians to mislead Crassus, iii. 313. Cassius reproaches him with perfidy, 315.

*Ariarathes*, king of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, iii. 367. Taken prisoner by Perdiccas, 368.

*Ariarathes*, one of the sons of Mithridates, iii. 134. Poisoned by his father, iv. 81.

*Ariaspes*, one of the sons of Artaxerxes, his mildness and timidity, v. 343. Poisons himself, ib.

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*Arimanius*, a Persian deity, i. 298. Supposed the author of evil, ib. n.

† *Ariminum*, taken by Cæsar, iv. 105, 251.

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*Arimnestus*, a Spartan, kills Mardonius, ii. 293.

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*Ariomandes*, son of Gobryas, a Persian general, iii. 183.

*Ariovistus*, king of the Germans, Cæsar's war with him, iv. 238.

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*Aristides*, the son of Lyfimachus, of the tribe of Antiochus, and the ward of Alopece, ii. 269. Different accounts of his estate, ib. and 270. On what account appointed archon, 271. A favourer of aristocracy, ib. For that and other reasons always opposed by Themistocles, ib. Their different dispositions and characters, 272. The integrity, patriotism, and steadiness of Aristides, 273. His speech to the Athenians with respect to

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*Aristides*, author of the *Milesiæcs*, *iii.* 329.

*Aristion*, tyrant of Athens, compels the city to oppose Sylla, *iii.* 135. His vile character, 137. Surrenders the citadel for want of water, 139. Poisoned by Sylla's order, 149.

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*Aristobulus* king of Judea, taken prisoner by Pompey, iv. 83. Makes head against Gabinius and Antony, and is again amongst the captives, v. 165.

*Aristoclitus*, the father of Lyfander, iii. 91.

*Aristocrates* the historian, ii. 358.

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*Aristocrates* the rhetorician, attends Mark Antony in his Timonian retirement, v. 214.

*Aristocritus* sent to Philip of Macedon by Pexadorus, iv. 143.

*Aristodemus*, tyrant of Megalopolis, ii. 342.

*Aristodemus*, son of Hercules, founder of the royal family at Sparta, iv. 20.

*Aristodemus* the Milesian, sent by Demetrius to the governor of Athens, v. 123. Sent by the same to Antigonus with the news of a victory, 129.

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*Aristogiton*, the public informer, iv. 294.

*Aristogiton*, Demosthenes makes an oration against him, v. 54.

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*Aristomachus*, an exile from Sicyon, joins Aratus in his enterprise for the deliverance of that city, v. 347.

*Aristomachus*, tyrant of Argos, v. 365. Slain by his servants, ib.

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*Aristomenes* offers a hecatomb three several times for having as often killed a hundred Lacedæmonians, i. 109, 110.

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*Berenice*, one of the wives of Mithridates, iii. 213. Takes poison, but not enough to despatch her, and afterwards is strangled, 214.

† *Berenicis*, a city built by Pyrrhus, iii. 6.

† *Beræa*, iv. 109. iii. 11.

† *Berytus*, v. 201.

*Bessus*, his treason against Darius, iv. 184. and punishment, 186.

*Bestia*, an officer who commanded in Africa; on Marius's account, a man of good family, but without capacity for war, iii. 51.

*Bestia*, tribune of the people, v. 89.

*Biar*, i. 204.

*Bibulus*, Calpurnius, Cæsar's colleague in the consulship, iv. 91, 92, 232, 233.

*Bibulus*, Cato's son-in-law, iv. 340.

*Bibulus*, son of Bibulus and Porcia, v. 281.

*Bion*, i. 68.

*Billius*, Cains, v. 18.

*Bircenna*, daughter of Bardyllis, king of Illyria, and wife of Pyrrhus, iii. 9.

† *Bisalta* in Thrace colonized by the Athenians, i. 361.

† *Bisanthe*, ii. 73.

*Bithys*, Demetrius's general, beats Aratus, v. 372.

† *Bithynia*, iii. 138. ii. 66. v. 148.

*Biton* and *Cleobis*, preferred in point of happiness, by Solon, to Cræsus, i. 332.

*Blood*, that of a bull accounted poisonous, i. 302.

*Blossius*, the philosopher, v. 7, 16. Resolutely declares to the patricians, that he would have done whatever Tiberius

ordered him, 18. Kills himself, 19.

*Boat*, a dreadful kind of punishment among the Persians, v. 329, 330.

*Bocchorus*, his verdict called in question by Lamia, v. 139.

*Bocchus*, king of Upper Numidia, or Mauritania, Jugurtha's father-in-law, betrays him to Sylla, iii. 51, 52. Presents Sylla with magnificent figures, representing that piece of history, 75, 126. Revives the quarrel between Marius and Sylla, 75, 126.

*Bocchus*, king of Libya, in Antony's army, v. 208.

*Boëdromia*, an Athenian feast, i. 69.

*Boëdromion*, month of, i. 69. iv. 170, 309.

† *Bæotia*, Lyfander's expedition against it, iii. 118. Epaminondas calls its fields the orchestra of Mars, ii. 253.

*Bæotians* have the sole right of sacrificing at Aulis, and therefore insult Ageolaus for attempting it, iv. 6.

*Boiorix*, king of the Cimbri, iii. 67.

† *Bole*, ii. 102.

† *Bolle*, ii. 102.

† *Bombyce*, v. 190.

*Bona*, the goddess so called, iv. 228. v. 85.

† *Bononia*, v. 110.

† *Bosphorus*, Cimmerian, i. 69. iii. 134.

† *Bottæans*, a people of Thrace, i. 57.

*Bottomry*, ii. 328.

*Boucation*, one of the Theban months, ii. 218.

*Brachyllus*, a Theban, friend to Philip of Macedon, ii. 369.

*Brasidas*, opposed the peace of Greece for the sake of displaying his own bravery, iii. 261. Slain in the battle near Amphipolis, ib.

† *Brauron*, a borough of Attica, i. 209.

*Brennus*, king of the Gauls, his bold answer to the Roman ambassadors, i. 318, 319. He marches to Rome, 319. Defeats the Romans, 321. This event little known in Greece, 325. He besieges the capitol, 326. Agrees to march off for a stipulated sum, but adds his sword to the weights, 331. He withdraws his troops on the approach of Camillus, 332.

*Briareus*, Archimedes compared to him, ii. 246.

*Bribery*, at Rome, ii. 89. iv. 88, 99, *n.* When it began at Athens, ii. 89.

*Bridge* over the Rhine built by Cæsar in ten days, iv. 242.

*Bridge*, Sublician or wooden, at Rome, esteemed sacred, i. 175. When built, *ib.*

*Briges*, servants and sutlers, that attended Brutus's army, v. 305.

† *Britain*, Cæsar's two expeditions into it, iv. 243. The existence of such an island doubted amongst the Romans, *ib.*

† *Brixillum*, v. 420.

*Broth*, the black broth of the Lacedæmonians. i. 137. What a Spartan cook said, gave it its chief relish, *ib.*

*Brothers*, union a rare thing among them, ii. 158.

† *Brundisium*, iv. 107, 255.

*Brutian* delivers Tarentum to Fabius, ii. 25, 26.

† *Brutii*, iv. 363.

*Brutius Sura*, deputy governor of Macedonia, drives Archelaus out of Greece, iii. 135.

*Brutus*, Lucius Junius, puts on the appearance of an ideot, i. 238. *n.* Expels the Tarquins, v. 272. Condemns his own sons, and attends the execution, i. 243. His death, 246. How represented in his statue, *ib. n.* v. 272

*Brutus*, Junius, the first tribune of the people, ii. 82.

*Brutus*, the prætor, sent by the senate to Sylla, iii. 132.

*Brutus*, one of Carbo's generals, iv. 49.

*Brutus*, the father of Marcus Brutus, defends Mutina against Pompey, but at last surrenders it, and Pompey, by a breach of faith, puts him to death, iv. 58.

*Brutus*, Albinus, in the conspiracy against Cæsar, iv. 279. Laughs at augury, and draws Cæsar out on the ides of March, 280. Is proscribed and put to death, v. 292.

*Brutus*. Marcus, his great ancestor was Junius Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, v. 272. Happily formed to virtue by nature, and has all the advantages of cultivation, *ib.* His mother Servilia was descended from Servilius Ahala, who stabbed Spurius Melius for aspiring to the monarchy, and sister to Cato the philosopher, *ib.* He marries Porcia the daughter of Cato, 273. Acquainted with the doctrines of all the philosophers; but the Platonists and ancient academy stood highest in his esteem, *ib.* Antiochus of Ascalon his favourite; whose brother Ariston he entertained in his own house, *ib.* Empylus, the orator, also lived with Brutus, *ib.* Brutus speaks with great ability in Latin, both in the field and at the bar, *ib.* In Greek he affects the laconic way, *ib.* Instances of that laconic turn in his epistles, *ib.* Accompanies Cato to Cyprus in his expedition against Ptolemy, 274. Disposes of that prince's effects, and carries the treasure to Rome, *ib.* Out of principle, joins Pompey against Cæsar, though Pompey had put his father to death, *ib.* Acts some time as lieutenant to Sestius, who was governor of Sicily, but goes volunteer to Macedonia, before the battle of Pharsalia, *ib.*

Employs the hours that he could spare from the duties of the camp, in literary attentions, *ib.* Cæsar had a high esteem for him, having some reason to believe that he was his son, 275. After the battle of Pharsalia, Brutus escapes to Larissa, and from thence writes to Cæsar, who sends for him, and entertains him amongst his friends, *ib.* He reconciles Cæsar to his friend Cassius, 276. Some account of the character of Brutus, *ib.* Cæsar, previously to his expedition into Africa, appoints him governor of Cisalpine Gaul, *ib.* Dissention between Brutus and Cassius, though Cassius had married his sister Junia, 277. Brutus gains a more honourable prætorship than Cassius, *ib.* Cassius is offended, and represents Cæsar to Brutus as a tyrant, *ib.* Cæsar has his suspicions, yet trusts to the honour of Brutus, *ib.* Sayings of Cæsar concerning him, *ib.* Brutus hated the imperial power, and Cassius hated the emperor, 278. Brutus is animated to take off Cæsar by private intimations and anonymous letters, *ib.* Cassius informs Brutus, that the friends of Cæsar intended to move that he should be declared king, 279. What Brutus said upon it, *ib.* He visits Q. Ligarius, who offers to join in the design against Cæsar, *ib.* They take in others of their friends, but except Cicero on account of his timidity, 280. The great secrecy with which the design was conducted, *ib.* Brutus becomes pensive and full of anxiety, *ib.* The greatness of Porcia's conduct on that occasion, 281. Her address to Brutus, *ib.* The senate assemble on the ides of March, in Pompey's Basilica, the day that Brutus and his associates had pitched upon for the execution of their purpose, *ib.* He takes a dagger with him, a

circumstance only known to his wife, 282. The great firmness of the conspirators on that occasion, *ib.* Cæsar delays his coming, *ib.* Ambiguous expressions to some of the friends of liberty, which make them think their secret is discovered, *ib.* The agonies of Porcia, 283. Popilius Læna addresses Cæsar, and the conspirators are afraid that he is opening their design, *ib.* The conspirators get close about Cæsar's chair, under pretence of presenting a suit to him, *ib.* The process of their great undertaking, 284. Cæsar is slain, *ib.* Brutus, in attempting to have his share in the sacrifice, is wounded in the hand, *ib.* Proposes to make a speech, but the senators fly, *ib.* Prevents the taking off Mark Antony, contrary to the opinion of his associates, *ib.* He and his party betake themselves to the capitol, *ib.* They proclaim liberty to the people as they pass, 285. After the first alarm is over, the senators and the people go in a body to the conspirators in the capitol, *ib.* Brutus's speech is well received, and he and his party come down into the forum, *ib.* Brutus is heard there with reverence; but Cinna, attempting to accuse Cæsar, is loaded with the most opprobrious language, *ib.* The conspirators retire once more into the capitol, *ib.* The senate assemble the day following, and an amnesty is decreed, *ib.* Antony sends his son to the capitol as a hostage, *ib.* Brutus and his associates come down, and there is an appearance of a general reconciliation, *ib.* Antony has the thanks of the senate for preventing a civil war, and the principal of the conspirators have provinces assigned them, *ib.* Brutus commits a second and greater error, in permitting

Antony to publish Cæsar's will, and to give him a public funeral, 236. The people snatch brands from the pile, and run to fire the houses of the conspirators, *ib.* Cinna the poet is mistaken for Cinna the conspirator, and torn in pieces by the mob, *ib.* Brutus and his party retire to Antium; but the shows with which he was to entertain the people, as prætor, are exhibited with great magnificence, 237. Octavius comes to Rome, assumes the name of Cæsar, and greatly ingratiates himself with the people, by paying them the money that was left them by his uncle, as well as recommends himself to Cæsar's veterans by his liberality, *ib.* Cicero joins him, *ib.* Brutus's spirited letters to Cicero on that junction, 238. Brutus resolves to leave Italy, *ib.* The affecting circumstances of Porcia's parting with him at Elea, *ib.* He sails from Elea to Athens, 239. He attends the lectures of the philosophers there; but privately prepares for war, *ib.* Sends Herostatus into Macedonia, while he secures the young Romans that were in Athens, and amongst the rest the son of Cicero, *ib.* Goes to Carystus, a city of Eubœa, where a friend of his was arrived from Asia with some ships laden with money, *ib.* Lets fall an ominous expression at an entertainment on his birth-day, *ib.* Antistius gives him five hundred thousand drachmas of the money he was carrying to Italy, *ib.* He collects forces, *ib.* At Demetrias, seizes the arms which Julius Cæsar intended for the Parthian war, *ib.* Macedonia is delivered up to him by Hortensius the prætor, *ib.* He makes a forced march to Dyrrhachium in order to reach it before Caius, the brother of Mark Antony, and is seized with the disorder

called Bulimia, 290. Makes himself master of Dyrrhachium, Apollonia, and Buthrotus, and the troops that held those cities, *ib.* Takes Caius, the brother of Antony, prisoner, *ib.* Young Cæsar drives Antony out of Italy, solicits the consulship at an improper age, and keeps an unnecessary army in pay, 291. Cæsar, finding the senate inclined to favour Brutus, reconciles himself to Antony, and obtains the consulship by force, *ib.* He is no sooner consul than he orders a process against Brutus and his accomplices for murdering the first magistrate of Rome, *ib.* The triumvirate divide the provinces amongst them, and settle a list of two hundred proscriptions, 292. Brutus and Cassius meet at Smyrna, *ib.* Their forces very respectable, *ib.* Their different dispositions and views, 293. Brutus desires Cassius to let him have part of his treasure, and with much difficulty obtains a third, 294. Cassius behaves with great severity on the taking of Rhodes, *ib.* The Lycians oppose Brutus, and he lays siege to the city of Xanthus, *ib.* His operations against the Xanthians, and the passionate desire that people had of death, *ib.* Brutus weeps at the affecting circumstances in which a Xanthian woman was found, 295. Proclaims a reward to any soldier who could save a Xanthian, *ib.* Brings the Patareans and others to surrender, by dismissing some women without ransom, and other instances of justice and moderation, *ib.* Raises only a hundred and fifty talents in Lycia, while Cassius amasses eight thousand at Rhodes, 295. Theodotus, who advised the murder of Pompey the Great, falls into the hands of Brutus, and is put to death, 296. Brutus and Cassius meet at Sar-



dis, and fall into debates and mutual accusations, *ib.* Favonius puts an end to those disputes by an act of cynical freedom, 297. Cassius blames Brutus for disgracing Lucius Pella, on account of his embezzling the public money, and Brutus puts him in mind of the ides of March, *ib.* A little before they left Asia, Brutus has an extraordinary apparition, 298. Cassius, who was an Epicurean, disputes the reality of apparitions, *ib.* Omen of their defeat at Philippi, 299. Brutus comes upon Norbanus near Symbolum, and must have destroyed his whole army, had not Antony, with incredible celerity, marched to his relief, *ib.* Cæsar, who had been kept behind by sickness, joins Antony, *ib.* Circumstances previous to the battle of Philippi, 300. Cassius inclined to protract the war, but over-ruled by Brutus, *ib.* Cassius asks Brutus, what his resolution is concerning flight and death, 301. Brutus's answer, *ib.* The battle described, 302, 303. Brutus is victorious in the right wing, and Cassius defeated in the left, 303. The want of their knowing in time the circumstances of each other, proves the ruin of both, *ib.* Cassius, in consequence of an unfortunate mistake, orders his freedman Pindarus to despatch him, 304. Brutus laments over Cassius, and calls him the last of Romans, *ib.* Encourages Cassius's troops, 305. The enemy's loss greatly exceeds his, *ib.* Demetrius, a servant of Cassius, goes over to Antony, with his master's robe and sword, *ib.* The reason why Brutus resolves to avoid another battle, *ib.* A blemish in the character of Brutus, that he promises his troops, in case of victory, the plunder of the cities of Lacedæmon and Theſſalonica, 306.

The affairs of Cæsar and Antony in an indifferent posture, 307. An unfortunate circumstance to Brutus, that he does not get intelligence of the victory gained by his fleet, *ib.* The spectre appears to him again, 308. Omens announce his fall, *ib.* Brutus routs the enemy's left wing; but his own left wing, at the same time, is defeated, and he is surrounded, 308. The valour and glorious death of Marcus, the son of Cato, 309. Lucilius passes himself for Brutus, and is taken prisoner, *ib.* Brutus, attended by a few of his officers and friends, stops under the cavity of a large rock, 310. Appeals to heaven, *ib.* Sighs deeply at the mention of Flavius and Labeo, *ib.* Statilius undertakes to make his way through the enemy, to see whether the camp of Brutus was safe, *ib.* Holds up a torch, being the signal he had promised, but slain in his return, *ib.* Brutus desires several of his friends to assist in despatching him, and is refused, 311. His last address to his friends, *ib.* He falls upon his sword, his friends behave with great honour, *ib.* His wife Portia, being prevented from any other kind of death, takes burning coals in her mouth, and dies, 312. He receives an honourable interment from his enemy Antony, 315. What passed between Octavius and the Milanese, with regard to the statue of Brutus, *ib.*

*Bubulci*, numbered by Plutarch among the Roman surnames, i. 249.

† *Bucephalia*, iv. 204.

*Bucephalus*, Alexander's celebrated horse, how managed by him and obtained, iv. 139. His age, 204.

*Bulimia*, a distemper in which persons are extremely hungry, v. 290.

*Bull* of Marathon, overcome by Theseus, and sacrificed to Apollo Delphinus, i. 56.

*Bull* and wolf in brass at Argos, emblematical, iii. 40.

*Bull* of brass, upon which the Cimbrians laid their hands in the solemnity of an oath, iii. 65.

*Bull* sacrificed to the river Euphrates, by Lucullus, iii. 222.

*Bulla*, a Roman ornament for children, i. 103.

*Burials*, in what manner regulated by Lycurgus, i. 154, 155.

*Buried* alive, two Greeks and two Gauls, by the Romans, in compliance with the Sibylline prophecies, ii. 232.

*Byskin*, Theramenes so called for his versatility, iii. 252.

*Busris*, king of Egypt, sacrificed by Hercules, i. 54.

*Butas*, Cato's freedman, iv. 378.

*Butas*, the poet, i. 105.

*Butes*, general of the Persians, being besieged by Cimon, burns himself, iii. 177.

† *Euthrotus*, v. 290.

† *Byzantium*, recovered by Alcibiades, ii. 68. Saved by Phocion, iv. 297.

## C.

**CABIRI**, country of Cabiri, ii. 209.

*Cabiri*, the *dii magni*, or Samothracian gods, iii. 207, 209. *n. n.* 179, *n.* 265: Their temple plundered by pirates, iv. 66.

*Caddos*, what, i. 137.

† *Cadmea*, the citadel of Thebes, so called, iv. 25. Most unjustly surprised by Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, ib.

*Cadmia*, sister of Neoptolemus, iii. 5.

*Cadmus*, iii. 142.

*Caduceus*, Mercury's rod, carried by heralds, v. 33. *n.*

† *Cadusians*, v. 323, 337.

*Cecias*, the north wind so called, iii. 354.

*Cecilia*, mother of Lucullus, iii. 193.

*Cecilia Metella*, daughter of Metellus the chief pontiff, wife of Sylla, iii. 129. and mother to Ænilia by Scaurus her former husband, 160. Dies, 162.

*Cecilius Metellus*, son of Metellus Numidicus, iii. 46. Dedicates the picture of Flora in the temple of Castor and Pollux, iv. 46. Desired by the army to take the command in Rome against Marius and Cinna, but refuses, iii. 85.

*Cecilius*, the rhetorician, v. 42.

*Cecilius*, an emancipated slave, v. 75.

*Cecilius*, or rather Cælius, the ædile, applies to Cicero, when governor of Cilicia, for panthers, v. 101. Cicero's answer, ib.

*Celia*. See *Cælia*.

*Celibacy*. See *Bachelors*.

† *Ceninenses*, beaten by Romulus, i. 96.

† *Canon*, iv. 81.

*Cephistas*, a musician, iii. 9.

*Cepio*, defeated by the Teutones and Ambrones, iii. 339.

*Cepio*, marries Pompey's daughter, who had been contracted to Faustus the son of Sylla, iv. 91.

*Cepio*, half-brother to Cato the younger, much beloved by him, iv. 323. His death, 328.

*Cæsar*, Caius Julius, Sylla endeavours to bring him to repudiate Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, and, being unable to effect it, confiscates her dowry, iv. 220. Marius, by marrying Julia, Cæsar's aunt, had a family connection with him, ib. Cæsar loses the priesthood through Sylla's means, ib. Sylla says, that in Cæsar were many Marii, ib. Cæsar conceals him-

self, *ib.* Sylla's blood-hounds fall in with him, 221. He bribes one Cornelius to let him go, *ib.* Repairs to Nicomedes in Bithynia, *ib.* Re-embarks, and is taken by pirates, *ib.* In what manner he lived while amongst the pirates, *ib.* Pays his ransom, mans some vessels, takes those pirates, and crucifies them, *ib.* Studies under Apollonius Mollo, at Rhodes, 222. Has great powers as an orator, *ib.* Accuses Dolabella and Publius Antonius, *ib.* and 223. Gains a considerable interest by defending persons impeached, and a still greater by his condescension, and the generous manner in which he lives, 223. Persons in power disregard him at first, imagining he must soon exhaust his estate, *ib.* Cicero seems to have been the first who discovered in him deep and dangerous designs, *ib.* He obtains a tribuneship in the army, before his competitor Popilius, *ib.* Pronounces the funeral oration of his aunt Julia, and has the hardness to bring forth the images of Marius, *ib.* and 224. Pronounces a funeral panegyric for his own wife, which (as she was a young woman) was contrary to custom, 224. Goes out quaestor into Spain with Antistius Vetus, *ib.* Takes Pompeia to his third wife, *ib.* A thousand three hundred talents in debt before he got any public employment, *ib.* Exhibits three hundred and twenty pair of gladiators, when ædile, *ib.* Revives the faction of Marius, and restores his images, 225. Catulus impeaches him for this, *ib.* The senate gives it for him, *ib.* Metellus, the chief pontiff, dies, and Cæsar stands for that high office against Isauricus and Catulus, *ib.* Catulus offers him large sums, on condition that he will drop his pretensions, but he

rejects them, 226. His saying to his mother on that occasion, *ib.* Piso and Catulus blame Cicero for sparing Cæsar in the time of Catiline's conspiracy, *ib.* The speech which Cæsar made in the senate at that time, for a lighter punishment than death, *ib.* Cato and Catulus carry it against him, 227. In danger of being killed on that occasion, as he goes out of the senate house, *ib.* During his prætorship, while the women are celebrating the mysteries of the *bona dea* in his house, Clodius concert an intrigue with Pompeia, 228. Clodius is detected, 229. Cæsar divorces Pompeia, *ib.* His celebrated saying thereupon, *ib.* Clodius is accused of impiety, but the influence of the people saves him, *ib.* Cæsar has the government of the Farther Spain after his prætorship, *ib.* Crassus engages for him for debts of eight hundred and thirty talents, before he can leave Rome, 230. Another saying of his on passing through a village on the Alps, *ib.* His concern on reading the history of Alexander the Great, *ib.* He reduces some of the nations of Spain, and penetrates to the ocean, 231. His civil government satisfactory to the Spaniards, though he fills his own coffers, *ib.* At his return drops his triumph, because his application for that and the consulate at the same time was not consistent, *ib.* Reconciles Pompey and Crassus, *ib.* Cato alone foresees the bad consequence of that union, 232. Cæsar is appointed consul with Calpurnius Bibulus, *ib.* Procures decrees for a division of lands and distribution of corn, *ib.* Gives his daughter Julia to Pompey, *ib.* Marries Calpurnia, the daughter of Piso, and procures the consulship for Piso for the year ensuing, *ib.* Bibulus, finding his

opposition fruitless, and his life often in danger, attends the public assemblies no more, 233. Pompey fills the forum with armed men, and Cæsar has the government of Gaul decreed him for five years, *ib.* Cæsar leads Cato towards prison, but does not commit him, *ib.* His question to Confidius, and that senator's answer, *ib.* He gets Clodius elected tribune of the people, *ib.* Is the greatest general and conqueror the Romans ever had, 234. Instances of the valour of his soldiers, *ib.* & 235. The great example he set them in that respect, *ib.* Has the falling sickness first at Corduba, 236. His indefatigable powers, *ib.* An excellent horseman, *ib.* Not difficult in his diet, *ib.* Defeats the Helvetii and Tigurini, who had burnt their own towns, and designed to penetrate into Italy, 237. Obliges them to settle again in the countries they had quitted, *ib.* His war in defence of the Ædui, against Ariovistus king of the Germans, 238, 239. He puts his army in winter quarters in the country of the Sequani, and repairs to Gaul on this side the Po, 239. Great numbers come to him from Rome, and he carries on a variety of state intrigues, *ib.* The Belgæ revolt, and he soon reduces them, *ib.* Marches against the Nervii, who attack him suddenly, and at first gain considerable advantage, 240. His own valour, and that of the tenth legion, restores the action, and he destroys almost all their troops, *ib.* The senate order a thanksgiving for fifteen days, on account of this victory, 240. He crosses the Alps again, and strengthens his interest by bribery, 241. Pompey and Crassus, with a multitude of other senators, wait on him at Lucca, *ib.* It is agreed that they shall

be consuls the year ensuing, and to get Cæsar's government prolonged for five years more, *ib.* The Usipetes and the Tenchteri, two German nations, renew the war, *ib.* Cæsar kills four hundred thousand of them, 242. The Sicambri harbour the few that escaped, and this affords him a pretence to enter Germany, *ib.* He throws a bridge over the Rhine, *ib.* The Suevi and the Sicambri retire into their forests, *ib.* Cæsar, after having laid waste the country with fire, returns to Gaul, 243. His two expeditions into Britain, *ib.* He receives news of Julia's death, *ib.* The people bury her in the Campus Martius, *ib.* He separates his legions for the convenience of winter quarters, *ib.* The Gauls, under the conduct of Ambiorix, fall upon them, and cut off some of his lieutenants, 244. He gets intelligence of this on the road to Italy, and hastens back to the relief of Quintus Cicero, *ib.* The Gauls march against him, and he defeats them by stratagem, *ib.* Pompey lends him two legions in the room of those he had lost, *ib.* The Gauls revolt again, and, under the conduct of Vercingetorix, begin hostilities, in the midst of a severe winter, 245. He defeats them with his usual good fortune, 246. The remainder of their army retires into Alesia, *ib.* He besieges them there, *ib.* A prodigious army comes to raise the siege, but he puts it to the rout, *ib.* & 247. The besieged surrender, and Vercingetorix puts himself in the hands of the conqueror, 247. The death of Crassus opens the way to the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, *ib.* The corrupt state of Rome at that time, makes it unfit to subsist any longer as a commonwealth, 248. Pompey is declar-



red sole consul, and has his governments of Spain and Africa continued to him, *ib.* Cæsar applies for another consulship, and for the continuation of his commission in Gaul, *ib.* The consuls behave to his agents with rancour, and even disfranchise the colony of Novocomum, which he had lately planted, *ib.* After the consulship of Marcellus, Cæsar gains the new consul Paulus, and the tribune Curio, by money, *ib.* Sends back the two legions which Pompey had lent him, 249. These troops give it out that Cæsar's whole army was ready to come over to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey opposes his enemy only with speeches and decrees, *ib.* Cæsar's requisitions have a great appearance of justice; but Scipio and Lentulus carry it against him in the senate, *ib.* & 250. Cicero almost brings matters to a compromise, 250. But Lentulus, in the rage of party, drives out the tribunes Antony and Curio, and they fly to Cæsar in the habit of slaves, *ib.* Cæsar is perplexed in his deliberations on the banks of the Rubicon, 251. He passes it, *ib.* Takes Ariminum, *ib.* Rome, and the rest of Italy, are in great consternation, 252. Favonius bids Pompey stamp with his foot, and bring his legions out of the earth, *ib.* Pompey leaves Rome, and orders the senate and every friend to liberty to follow him, *ib.* Labienus goes over to Pompey, 253. Cæsar takes Domitius in Corfinium, who, though pardoned by Cæsar, soon revolts again to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey retires to Brundisium, and from thence to Dyrrhachium, *ib.* Cæsar having reduced all Italy in sixty days, repairs to Rome, *ib.* Takes money out of the public treasury, notwithstanding the opposition from Metellus, 254.

Marches into Spain, reduces Pompey's army there, and incorporates it with his own, *ib.* Returns to Rome, and is declared dictator by the senate there, *ib.* His acts while he holds that office, which is only for eleven days, 255. Declares himself consul with Servilius Isauricus, *ib.* Marches to Brundisium, *ib.* Crosses the Ionian with part of his troops, *ib.* Takes Oricum and Apollonia, *ib.* Sends back his ships, to bring over the rest of his forces, but those ships are taken by the enemy, *ib.* Resolves to cross the sea in a twelve-oared boat, to fetch the rest of his troops; but the winter storms prevent it, 256. Antony arrives from Brundisium with the troops, *ib.* Cæsar is distressed for provisions, *ib.* Has the advantage in several skirmishes; but in one is driven back to his camp, and in danger of having it taken, *ib.* Cæsar's saying on that occasion, 258. He marches against Scipio, who lay in Macedonia, *ib.* Pompey, for good reasons, is for waiting the advantages of time; but not a man, except Cato, is of his opinion, 259. Cæsar takes Gomphi in Thessaly, *ib.* Asks his troops whether they chose immediately to risk an action or to wait for reinforcements, 260. Omens of victory to Cæsar, *ib.* & 263. Circumstances previous to the battle of Pharsalia, 261. The battle, 262. Pompey flies, 263. What Cæsar said, on viewing the enemy's camp, *ib.* He incorporates with his own troops most of the prisoners, and pardons many persons of distinction; Brutus among the rest, *ib.* Signs preceding the victory, *ib.* Cæsar bestows liberty on the whole country of Thessaly, 264. Grants the same privilege to the Caudians, at the request of

Theopompus, *ib.* Discharges the inhabitants of Asia from a third part of their imposts, *ib.* His behaviour when Theodotus presented to him the head of Pompey, *ib.* He has the satisfaction of saving every day one or other of his fellow-citizens, *ib.* Is ill-treated by Photinus, and sends for Cleopatra, *ib.* Demands the sums due to him from Ptolemy, *ib.* The stratagem by which Cleopatra was conveyed into his palace, 265. He insists that she shall reign along with her brother, *ib.* Achilles and Photinus plot against Cæsar's life, *ib.* Cæsar kills Photinus; but Achilles escapes to the army, and involves Cæsar in a very dangerous war, *ib.* The Egyptians stop up the aqueducts that supplied his quarter, *ib.* He is forced to burn his ships in harbour, *ib.* The flames destroy the great Alexandrian library, 266. Cæsar's extreme danger in the naval fight near Pharos, *ib.* Ptolemy is never heard of after it, *ib.* Cleopatra brings Cæsar a son, who is named Cæsario, *ib.* On intelligence that Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, had defeated his lieutenant Domitius, he marches against him, and defeats him near Zela, *ib.* His laconic account of that action, *ib.* Returns to Rome near the end of the year of his second dictatorship, *ib.* Is declared consul for the year ensuing, *ib.* Does not sufficiently punish either his lieutenants or his soldiers for their misdemeanors, 267. Begins the war in Africa against Cato, Scipio, and Juba, *ib.* Gives one Scipio Sallutius the nominal command, on account of an oracle that declared the Scipios would be always victorious in Africa, 268. Is much annoyed by the Numidian cavalry, *ib.* Falls upon Scipio,

as he is fortifying a camp at Thapsus, and gives him an entire defeat, *ib.* Takes the camp of Afranius, and destroys that of Juba, with the same tide of success, *ib.* Hastens to Utica, in hopes of taking Cato alive, 269. His saying on finding that he had despatched himself, *ib.* He writes the *Anti-cato*, 270. Leads up his triumphs, *ib.* Entertains the people at twenty-two thousand tables, *ib.* Exhibits games in honour of his daughter Julia, *ib.* Marches into Spain, and fights the battle of Munda, in which he defeats the sons of Pompey with great difficulty, 271. The elder of the sons is taken and put to death, *ib.* His triumph for this victory displeases the Romans, *ib.* He is created perpetual dictator, 272. Other extravagant honours are conferred upon him, *ib.* A temple is built to Clemency, *ib.* He rears again the statues of Pompey, which had been thrown down, *ib.* Cicero's saying on that occasion, *ib.* Refuses to have a guard, and why, *ib.* Colonizes Carthage and Corinth, *ib.* Studious to gain all ranks of people, 273. Designs to conquer Parthia, and from thence to march northwards, extending the Roman empire to the ocean on every side, *ib.* Attempts to dig through the Isthmus of Corinth, and meditates other great things, *ib.* Corrects the calendar, 274. His passion for the title of king proves his ruin, 275. He does not rise to the senate, when they wait on him in a body, *ib.* Antony offers him a diadem, at the festival of the Lupercales, 276. He finds the people against his receiving it, *ib.* Two of the tribunes take the persons into custody who first saluted him king, and tear the diadems from his it-

Ænes, *ib.* He deposes the tribunes, 277. Brutus is desired to take off the tyrant, *ib.* He hesitates on account of the obligations he had to Cæsar, *ib.* Cæsar has some intimation of the conspiracy, and suspects Cassius, but will believe nothing ill of Brutus, 278. Presages of Cæsar's death, *ib.* He prefers a sudden death to any other, *ib.* Calpurnia's dream, 279. He sends Antony to adjourn the senate, *ib.* Brutus Albinus laughs him out of his fears, and conducts him to the senate house, *ib.* & 280. Artemidorus puts a paper in his hand, containing an account of the conspiracy; but he has not opportunity to read it, 280. Cassius addresses the statue of Pompey, *ib.* Antony is held in discourse without the house, 280. The conspirators approach him under pretence of petitioning for the brother of Cimber, 281. Casca gives him the first blow, *ib.* Cæsar makes some resistance, but on perceiving the sword of Brutus, he yields to his fate, *ib.* He dyes the pedestal of Pompey's statue with his blood, *ib.* Brutus attempts to speak to the senate; but it breaks up, 282. Antony and Lepidus hide themselves, *ib.* The conspirators march to the capitol, with their bloody swords in their hands, and call the people to liberty, *ib.* They come down from the capitol, and Brutus addresses the people, *ib.* The senate is assembled, and an act of general amnesty passed, *ib.* Circumstances which enrage the people, *ib.* The body of Cæsar is burnt in the forum, *ib.* He died at the age of fifty-six, and survived Pompey only four years, 283. Those who dip their hands in his blood, come to an untimely end, *ib.* A comet appears after his death, *ib.*

*Cæsar*, Octavianus. See *Augustus*.

*Cæsar*, Lucius, sent by the council of Utica to intercede with Cæsar, *iv.* 376. Given up by Antony in the proscription, though his uncle, *v.* 110, 176. Saved by his sister, 177.

*Cæsar*, Sextus Julius, *iii.* 125. *n.*

*Cæsario*, son of Julius Cæsar by Cleopatra, *iv.* 266. *v.* 216. Murdered by Octavianus, 223.

† *Cajeta*, a delightful retreat of Cicero, *v.* 111.

*Caius*, foster brother of Mithridates, steals his crown after his death, and gives it to Faustus the son of Sylla, *iv.* 86.

*Caius Cornelius*, of Padua, foretels Cæsar's victory, *iv.* 263.

See the other *CÆII* under their family names.

*Calanus* takes Megara, *v.* 278.

*Calanus*, the Indian philosopher, *iv.* 208. The regard Alexander had for him, 209. His symbol of the ox's hide, *ib.* Burns himself, 212.

† *Catauria*, *ii.* 146. *iv.* 66, 310. *v.* 66.

*Calenus*, *iv.* 260.

*Calleschrus*, *ii.* 69.

† *Calaci*, *iv.* 231.

*Calippus*, an acquaintance of Dion's, with whom he lodged at Athens, *v.* 241. Goes with Dion to Syracuse, 250, 269. Murders him, 270. Killed, 271.

*Calliades*, an Athenian officer, defeated in Thrace, *iii.* 257.

*Callias* the Athenian, makes a declaration in form that if he died without children, Alcibiades, his brother-in-law, should be his heir, *ii.* 40. Takes the Persian gold, and kills the person that directed him to it, 276. First cousin to Aristides, and accused of suffering him to want necessities, 302. Vindicates himself against that charge, *ib.* Marries Elpinice, *iii.* 174. Ne-

gotiates a treaty with the king of Persia well, 185.

*Callias* the Syracusan, v. 45.

*Callibius* appointed governor of the citadel of Athens by Lyfander, iii. 104.

*Callicles* the usurer, iv. 292.

*Callicles* the son of Arrenides, v. 63.

*Callicrates*, a Spartan officer, wounded at the approach of the battle of Platæa, ii. 291. What he said just before he expired, ib.

*Callicrates*, the Syracusan general, challenges Lamachus, and they die by each other's hand, iii. 273.

*Callicrates* and Ictinus, the architects who built the Parthenon, i. 363.

*Callicrates*, of the posterity of Anticrates, enjoys the privilege of exemption from taxes in the time of Plutarch, iv. 39.

*Callieratidas*, the Spartan general sent to succeed Lyfander, iii. 94. Not a popular nor courtly man, but brave and virtuous, 95. Fails in his application to Cyrus for money, ib. Defeated and slain at the battle of Arginusæ, ib.

† *Callidromus*, Mount, ii. 319.

*Callimachus*, an excellent engineer in the service of Mithridates, iii. 214. Sets fire to the city of Amisus, when he can no longer defend it, ib. Taken prisoner by Lucullus at Nisibis, and kept in chains, 233.

*Callimedon*, surnamed Carabus, iv. 309. v. 64. Flies from Athens, iv. 315. Sentence of death passed against him, 317.

*Calliphon*, an Athenian exile, intercedes with Sylla for Athens, iii. 138.

*Callipedes*, the tragedian, ii. 68. iv. 22. His vanity, 23.

*Callisthenes*, one of Lucullus's freedmen, gives him a potion which affects his brain, iii. 245.

*Callisthenes*, the philosopher, endeavours to console Alexander, when he had killed Clitus, iv. 195. His sarcasm on Anaxarchus, ib. His character, 196. His oration in praise of the Macedonians, and another in their dispraise, 196. Aristotle's observation on him hereby justified, That he was an excellent orator, but wanted prudence, 197. Nephew to Aristotle, 198. Refuses to worship Alexander, 197. What he was accused of saying to Hermolaus, 198. His death, ib.

*Callisthenes*, one of the orators whom Alexander demanded of the Athenians, v. 60.

*Callisthenes*, the historian, iv. 37. 165.

*Callistratus*, secretary to Mithridates, iii. 213.

*Callistratus* the orator, v. 44. 52.

*Callistus*, the grandfather of Nymphidius, v. 397.

*Calpurnii*, from Calpus the son of Numa, i. 191.

*Calpurnia*, daughter of Piso, and wife of Cæsar, iv. 91, 232. Her dream, 279. Puts herself under the protection of Antony, v. 173.

*Calpurnius Bibulus*. See *Bibulus*.

*Calpurnius Lanarius* assassinate Julius Salinator, iii. 344.

*Calpurnius Piso*. See *Piso*.

*Calpus*, said to be the son of Numa; which was probably an invention of the Calpurnii, i. 191.

*Calvinus*, Lucius, iv. 116.

*Calvisius*, a retainer to Augustus, accuses Antony, v. 206.

*Calvisius Sabinus*, a Roman general, v. 399.

† *Calydon*, v. 356.

*Calydonian* boar, killed by Meleager, with the assistance of Theseus, i. 71.

† *Camarineans*, v. 250.



*Cambyses*, fifty thousand of his men buried in the sands of Africa, iv. 165.

*Camels*, when first said to be seen by the Romans, iii. 205.

*Camel's house*, a place so called, iv. 170.

† *Camerium*, taken by Romulus, i. 109.

*Camerians* admitted citizens of Rome by Marius contrary to law, iii. 70.

*Camillus* or *Cosmillus*, a name given to the youth that serves in the temple of Jupiter, i. 172. Camillus never consul, because in his time military tribunes were appointed instead of consuls, 304. The first who raised the family of the Furii to distinction, ib. A great action of his in the wars with the Æqui and Volsci, 305. Raised to the censorship, ib. Obliges the men who live single to marry the widows of those who fell in the wars, ib. Makes orphans, as well as others, contribute to the supplies, ib. A second time military tribune, 306. Defeats the Falisci and Capenates, while his colleagues carry on the siege of Veii, 306. In the tenth year of the siege appointed dictator, 308. He takes Cornelius Scipio for his general of horse, ib. His vows, ib. He takes Veii by mining, ib. & 309. Weeps over the miseries of that great city, 309. His generous prayer, ib. Falls in turning after his prayer, 310. Removes the statue of Juno to Rome, ib. Leads up his triumph in a chariot drawn by four white horses, which sort of carriage had been appropriated to the service of the gods, 311. Opposes the removing half the people of Rome to Veii, ib. His law of the tenth of the spoils to Apollo, and absurd proceeding thereupon, ib. & 312. In these

three last articles he highly offended the people, ib. The matrons contribute their golden ornaments, and a large vase is sent to Delphi, ib. Chosen a military tribune a third time, 313. Besieges Faleri, ib. The treachery of the school-master, and his chastisement, 314. The Falerians, struck with the generous behaviour of Camillus, surrender their city, ib. He loses his son, 315. Is accused of fraud with respect to the Tuscan spoils, ib. Quits Rome, a voluntary exile, ib. Imprecates vengeance on the Romans, 316. Is fined fifteen thousand *ases*, ib. Tokens of the approaching calamities, ib. What led the Gauls first into Italy, 317. They now besiege Clusium, 318. A Roman ambassador unjustly mixes with the combatants, upon which the Gauls march towards Rome, 319. Defeat the Romans near the river Allia, 321. The Romans give up the rest of the city, and retire into the capitol, 323. Rome is taken and burnt, 325, 326. Provisions beginning to fail the Gauls, part remains before the capitol, and part goes out to forage and plunder, 326. Camillus, who had taken up his residence near Ardea, cuts in pieces a considerable corps near that place, ib. *et seq.* The Romans in Veii desire Camillus to take the command of them, which he refuses till commissioned by the senate, 328. Declared dictator the second time, 329. Finds twenty thousand men in arms at Veii, and adds them to his army, ib. The Gauls climb the rocks by the way which one of the Romans had ascended, but are discovered by some geese kept near Juno's temple, and repulsed by Manlius, 329, 330. Pre-

gotiates a treaty with the king of Persia well, 185.

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vifions grow fcarce in the Gaulifh camp, and ficknefs prevails in it, *ib.* The befieged treat with Brennus, and offer him a thoufand pounds weight of gold, 331. While that is weighing, Camillus comes to Rome, 332. His difcourfe with Brennus, *ib.* They come to blows amongft the ruins, *ib.* Brennus marches in the night, and encamps on the road to Gabii, *ib.* Camillus attacks and defeats them, and makes himfelf mafter of their camp, *ib.* Enters Rome in triumph, 333. Reftores the temples, and builds one to a new deity, Aius Locutius, *ib.* Prepares to rebuild the city, but the people hanker after Veii, *ib.* The fenate appoints him dictator the third time, 334. The city is rebuilt in the compafs of a year, but in an irregular manner, 335. The *Lituus*, or augural ftaff of Romulus, is found under the rubbifh, *ib.* The Romans are attacked by feveral of the neighbouring ftates, and the military tribunes furrounded on Mount Marcius by the Latines, *ib.* & 336. Burns the enemy's works, and gives them an entire defeat, 338. Finds the city of Sutrium taken, and retakes it the fame day, *ib.* Triumphs for thefe great actions, 339. Envied by Manlius Capitolinus, who, courting the populace, endeavours to raife himfelf to abfolute power, *ib.* Manlius is condemned and executed, 340. With difficulty prevailed upon to accept the military tribunefhip the fixth time, *ib.* Marches againft the Præneftines and the Volfcians, 341. Succours his colleagues, who had rafhly ventured upon an action, and routs the enemy the day following, *ib.* Retakes Sarricum, a Roman colony, and puts the Tufcans he found there to the fword, *ib.* How he dealt

with the people of Tufculum, 342. A fedition prevails in Rome; the people infifting that one of the confuls fhould be a plebeian, 343. Is appointed dictator the fourth time, but foon refigns that office under pretence of ficknefs, *ib.* *et feq.* Another dictator, and an Agrarian law, 344. The Gauls march again towards Rome, and Camillus, being appointed dictator the fixth time, defeats them near the river Anio, though now very old, *ib.* & 345. Reconciles the fenate and people, by allowing one of the confuls to be chofen out of the plebeians, 346, 347. Builds a temple to Concord. *ib.* Dies of the plague, *ib.* Extremely regretted, *ib.*

† *Campania*, ii. 8. iv. 347.

*Campus Martius* had been moft of it the property of Tarquin, i. 245.

*Camulatus*, a foldier who goes over from Brutus to Auguftus, v. 308.

*Camurius*, v. 413.

*Canathrum*, a Lacedæmonian chariot, defcribed, iv. 20.

*Candidates*, loofely clad that they might more eafily fhew the wounds they had received, ii. 88. An agreement made amongft them to prevent bribery, *ib.*

*Canethus*, Sciron his fon by Henioche the daughter of Pitheus, i. 67.

*Canes*, javelins made of Cretan canes, iii. 118.

*Canidius*, tribune of the people, propofes to fend Pompey ambaffador to Ptolemy, iv. 94.

*Canidius* or *Caninius*, employed in Cyprus, iv. 349. v. 274.

*Canidius*, Antony's lieutenant, bribed by Cleopatra to perfuade Antony to a thing that proves his ruin, v. 204. Advises Antony to fight at the head of his land-forces, and not of the fleet,



210. Quits his camp after Antony's flight, 214. Brings Antony word that his army is dispersed, 216.

*Caninius Rebilus*, consul for part of a day, iv. 273.

† *Canopus*, iv. 429.

† *Canne*, ii. 17.

*Cannicius* (Caius) and *Castus* revolt from Spartacus, iii. 301.

*Cantharus*, iv. 310.

*Canuleia*, a vestal virgin, consecrated by Numa, i. 176.

*Canus*, a musician, Galba's present to him, v. 402.

† *Cannifum*, ii. 238, 259.

*Cannitius*, a celebrated actor, v. 287.

*Capaneus*, ii. 198.

† *Capenates*, conquered by Camilius, i. 306, 308.

*Capheius*, a friend of Aratus's, v. 248.

*Caphis*, sent by Sylla to seize the treasures of Delphi, iii. 135. Conducts Hortensius with his reinforcement, 139.

† *Caphye*, iv. 401. v. 384.

*Capito*. See *Fonteius*.

*Capital*, taken by the Sabines, i. 98. Besieged by the Gauls, 326. Manlius's judges could not condemn him while they had that in sight, 340.

*Capitolinus*, Q. Catulus, v. 392.

*Capitolinus*, Quintius, i. 339.

† *Cappadocia*, iii. 134, 367. iv. 153. v. 101.

† *Cappadocians*, their goddesses, iii. 132.

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† *Capua* surrenders to Hannibal, ii. 20.

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† *Cardians*, iii. 365.

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† *Caria*, i. 53. ii. 72. iv. 10.

† *Carians*, by the Persians called Cocks, v. 324.

*Carinna*, one of Carbo's officers, iv. 49.

† *Carmania*, iv. 210.

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† *Carnutes* and *Arverni*, a warlike people amongst the Gauls, iv. 245. Vercingetorix, their general, defeated by Cæsar, 246.

† *Carre*, iii. 323.

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† *Carthage*, New, iii. 344.

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† *Caspian* sea, its water sweet, iv. 136.

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*Cassius*, Quintus, v. 167.

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† *Castulo*, a city of the Celtiberians, iii. 339.

*Cæstus*, one of the officers of Spartacus, iii. 301.

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† *Catana*, a city in Sicily, v. 271. ii. 53, 129.

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*Catiline*. Lucius, murders his own brother, and persuades Sylla to put him amongst the proscribed, v. 78. iii. 159. Attempts to subvert the government, and is near executing it, iv. 338. Account of his conspiracy, *ib.* His accomplices, *ib.*

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*Cato* the Censor, said to be born at Tusculum, *ii.* 305. Lives in his youth on a paternal estate near the country of the Sabines, *ib.* His third name originally *Priscus*, *ib.* Why changed to *Cato*, *ib.* His hair red, and eyes gray, *ib.* Healthy and strong, for he was inured to labour and temperance, 306. Considers eloquence as an additional body, *ib.* Pleads causes in the villages and boroughs, but pleads without fee or reward, *ib.* Military glory still a greater object with him, *ib.* Makes his first campaign at the age of seventeen, when Hannibal was at the height of his prosperity in Italy, *ib.* His behaviour in battle, *ib.* Marches on foot, and carries his own arms, *ib.* Never angry with his servant for his manner of dressing his victuals, *ib.* Water his common drink, *ib.* In this respect he followed the example of *Manius Curius*, *ib.* Serves under *Fabius Maximus* at the siege of *Tarentum*, and forms a connexion there with *Nearchus* the Pythagorean, 307. Learns Greek at a late period, *ib.* What were his favourite authors, *ib.* *Valerius Flaccus*, who had a country house in his neighbourhood, takes him into his protection, and advises him to go to Rome, 308. His plead-

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*nus*, *ib.* Bears the death of his son Marcus with the moderation of a philosopher, *ib.* Writes histories and books on country affairs, 333. Keeps a better table in the country than in town, *ib.* His conversation, what, *ib.* Goes ambassador to Carthage, 334. Causes the third Punic war, 335. Dies in the beginning of it, *ib.* A verse of Homer's which he applied to Scipio, afterwards the second Africanus, 336.

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*Cato*, the grandfather of Cato the Censor, had five horses killed under him in battles, *ii.* 305.

*Cato Saloni*, *ii.* 332, 336.

*Cato* of Utica, great-grandson of Cato the Censor, *iv.* 319. Left an orphan, together with his brother Cæpio and his sister Porcia, *ib.* Brought up in the house of Livius Drusus, his mother's brother, 320. Had great firmness and solidity, when a child, *ib.* Extraordinary instances of his intrepidity, and love of justice, in that period, 321. He asks his preceptor for a sword, to kill Sylla, 322. His answer to those who asked him, whom he loved most, 323. His affection for his brother Cæpio very great, *ib.* He takes upon him the priesthood of Apollo, *ib.* Forms a connection with



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lyricum and the Gauls for five years; upon which Cato tells them, they were voting a tyrant into the citadel of Rome, *ib.* Cato is sent to Cyprus, that Clodius might be able to banish Cicero, 348. Cato, before his departure, exhorts Cicero to yield to the necessity of the times, *ib.* Brings Ptolemy king of Cyprus to submit by negotiation, *ib.* Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was on his way to Rome, to solicit his re-establishment in that kingdom, waits on Cato at Rhodes, 349. The good advice that Cato gave him, *ib.* Ptolemy of Cyprus poisons himself, *ib.* Cato restores the Byzantine exiles, and reconciles them to their fellow-citizens, *ib.* Offends Munatius by his minute attention to the sale of Ptolemy's goods, 350. Munatius is reconciled to him, through the mediation of Marcia, 351. Cato returns near seven thousand talents of silver to Rome, *ib.* His honourable reception there; and great privileges decreed him, which he declines, *ib.* & 352. Cicero, on his return from banishment, pulls down the tribunitial acts of Clodius, 352. Cato defends them, *ib.* This occasions a coldness between Cicero and Cato, but afterwards they are reconciled, *ib.* Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, erect themselves into a triumvirate, and, as it were, divide the empire amongst them, upon which, Cato advises his brother-in-law Lucius Domitius to oppose them with respect to the consulship, 353. Pompey and Crassus drive Domitius out of the Campus Martius by violence, and they are elected consuls, *ib.* Cato is wounded in the fray, *ib.* Cato stands for the prætorship, but Pompey defeats him by very unfair means, 354. Cato, in a

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*Catulus*, Lutatius, consul with Marius, *iii.* 57. Guards the country of the Norici, *ib.* Quits the passes of the Alps, 64. Puts himself at the head of his flying forces, that they might seem to be only retreating, 65. Fights a battle in conjunction with Marius, and the victory is chiefly owing to Catulus, 69. Vows a temple to the fortune of that day, *ib.* His name cut on the weapons of his men, *ib.* Gives Sylla occasion to distinguish himself, to the great vexation of Marius, 124, 125. Catulus, censor with Crassus, 304. Opposes Crassus's attempt to make Ægypt tributary, *ib.* Accuses Cæsar to the senate for setting up Marius's images in the capitol, *iv.* 225. Is Cæsar's competitor for the pontificate, and offers him money to decline, *ib.* & 226. His excellent character, 332. Catulus consul with Lepidus, 58. His address to the people concerning Pompey, *iv.* 68. Endeavours to save an obnoxious secretary in the quæstor's office, 332. Blames Cicero for suffering Cæsar to escape in Catiline's conspiracy, 226. His death, *iii.* 88.

† *Caucosus*, Mount, *iv.* 80. *iii.* 209. v. 122.

† *Caulonia*, *ii.* 25. v. 249.

† *Caunus*, *iii.* 288. v. 134, 150.

*Cebalinus* offers to discover a conspiracy to Alexander, *iv.* 190.

*Cecina*, one of Vitellius's generals, v. 419. His gigantic size, and foreign dress, 421.

*Ceditius*, Marcus, informed by a supernatural voice of the approach of the Gauls, i. 316, 317.

*Celer*, one of the friends of Romulus, said to be the person that killed Remus, i. 88.

*Celer*, Metellus why so called, i. 88.

† *Celæne*, in Upper Phrygia, *iii.* 374. v. 121.

*Celeres*, light troops which Romulus used as a life-guard, i. 110. Dismissed by Numa, 171.

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*Celsus*, Marius, a friend of Galba's, v. 412. Saved by Otho, 414. Their first interview after Otho's accession, 415.

† *Celtae*, a people of Gaul, made themselves masters of the best part of Italy, *iii.* 53. The limits of their country described, *ib.*

† *Celtiberians*, *iii.* 45. 339. Demands two hundred talents of Cato for their assistance in his wars, and he agrees to the demand, *ii.* 315.

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† *Cenchrea*, v. 135, 363.

† *Ceninensians*, i. 96, 98.

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*Censorinus* and Megabacchus companions of young Crassus, *iii.* 318. The former orders his armour-bearer to kill him, 320.

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† *Ceos*, v. 41.

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*Cephalon*, a friend of Aratus's, v. 288.

*Cephisus*, a musician, iii. 9.

*Cephisodorus*, one who assisted Pelopidas in delivering Thebes, falls in the attack upon Leontidas, ii. 206.

*Cephisodotus* the statuery, Phocion marries his sister, iv. 302.

† *Cephisus*, river, i. 54. iv. 142. Sylla turns the course of it, iii. 141.

*Ceramicus*, part of Athens so called, iv. 316. The signification of the word, iii. 105. n.

*Ceratonian* altar, an altar built of horns. See *Keraton*.

† *Ceraunian* mountains, iv. 311.

*Ceraunus*, iv. 134.

*Cerberus*, the name of Aido-neus, or Pluto's dog, i. 73.

† *Cercina*, isle of, iii. 84. v. 248.

*Cercyon* the Arcadian, Theseus kills him in wrestling, i. 54. and ravishes his daughter, 71.

*Ceres*, i. 107. The Spartans sacrificed to her on their leaving off mourning, 155. Her mysteries celebrated at Eleusis, ii. 70. Her temple at Hermione plundered by the pirates, iv. 66.

*Cethegus* flies with young Marius, iii. 83.

*Cethegus* the tribune, his flagitious life, iii. 198. An enemy to Lucullus, 199. An accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, iv. 338. v. 84. He and Lentulus put to death by order of the senate, 88. Had been employed by Catiline to kill Cicero, 82.

*Chabrias* the Athenian, goes to Ægypt, and Tachos makes him admiral, iv. 40. When general of the Athenians, Phocion serves under him, 290. His character, ib. His great regard

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*Charon*, founder of Chæronea, iii. 142.

*Chæronidas*, archon at Athens, v. 61.

† *Chæronea*, the place of Plutarch's nativity, i. 14. iii. 170. History of its inhabitants, ib. & 171. v. 214. Battles near it, iii. 135, 143. iv. 19.

† *Chalæstra*, iv. 190.

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† *Chalcedon*, besieged by Alcibiades, ii. 66. By Mithridates, iii. 201.

*Chalcæcus*, the temple of Minerva at Sparta, i. 128. iv. 390.

† *Chalcidian*, foretells the greatness of Sylla, iii. 126.

† *Chalcis*, i. 70. ii. 359. 374. 380. 381. v. 153.

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† *Chaldeans*, iv. 215.

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*Chamæleon* never changes to white, ii. 57.

† *Chalæstra*, iv. 190.

† *Chæonians*, iii. 34.

† *Characitanæ*, a people beyond the Tagus, iii. 353. Subdued by a stratagem of Sertorius, 355.

*Chares*, the Athenian general, Timotheus's observation on his showing his wounds, ii. 197. Sent to the assistance of the Byzantines, but does not maintain his character there, iv. 297. Defeats the king of Persia's lieutenants, v. 357.

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† *Chares*, river, v. 367.

*Chares* the historian, iv. 155.

*Charicles*, Phocion's son-in-law, executes a scandalous commission for Harpalus, iv. 304. Is summoned to answer for it, and

Phocion refuses to defend him, ib.

*Chariclo*, wife of Sciron, i.

54.

*Charidemus* takes Troy, iv. 298.

*Charidemus*, the orator, iv. 298. v. 60.

*Charilaus*, king of Sparta, i. 125. Suspects Lycurgus of conspiring against him, and takes refuge in the Chalcidæus, 128.

*Charimenes* the diviner, a friend of Aratus's, v. 365.

*Chariots*, when first used in triumphs, i. 98.

*Chariot* drawn by four white horses, appropriated to Jupiter, i. 311. Camillus only presumes to ride in such an one, ib.

*Chariots*, armed with scythes, iii. 143.

*Charm*. See *Amulet*.

*Charmion*, one of Cleopatra's women, v. 207. The defence she makes for her mistress, 226.

*Charon* lends his house to Pelopidas and the exiles on their undertaking to deliver Thebes from its tyrants, ii. 202. On suspicion of a conspiracy, is cited to appear before Archias, 204. Behaves with such firmness that the tyrant dismisses his fears, 205.

*Charonites*, who so called, v. 174.

*Charops*, son of Machatas, prince of Epirus, a friend to the Romans, ii. 367.

† *Chelidonian* islands, iii. 184.

*Chelidonis*, daughter of Leontichidas, and wife of Cleonymus, iii. 32. A criminal commerce between her and Acrotatus the son of Areus, in which the Spartans encourage them, 32. & 35.

*Chelonis*, daughter of Leonidas, and wife of Cleombrotus, a pattern of love and duty to her father and her husband, iv. 394.

† *Chersone* of Epirus, iii. 6.

● *Thrace*, colonized by Peri-

cles, i. 361, 370. Totally subdued by Cimon, iii. 185. Of Syria, v. 160.

*Chickens*, used by the Romans in augury, v. 15.

*Child*, born with an elephant's head. See *Prodigies*.

*Children*, the weakly destroyed at Sparta, i. 142. The rest how educated there, 143, *et seq.*

*Chileus* the Arcadian assists Themistocles in adjusting the differences between the Greeks during the Persian war, i. 274.

*Chilo*, one of Cato's slaves, a grammarian, ii. 326.

† *Chios*, a city in the island of that name, furnishes Alcibiades with provender for his horses, ii. 43. Lucullus expels Mithridates's forces from Chios, iii. 196.

*Chlidon*, a messenger intended to be sent by Hipposthenidas to Pelopidas, but fortunately does not go, ii. 203.

*Chæac*, an Egyptian month, i. 90.

*Charilus*, a varnishing poet, retained by Lyfander, iii. 107.

*Cholargia*, Pericles of that ward, i. 350.

*Chorus* of music, sent annually to Delos by the Athenians, iii. 253.

*Chreocopida*, white-washed men at Athens, i. 217.

*Chrysa*, i. 69.

*Chrysantes*, an officer in the army of Cyrus, ii. 268.

*Chryfermus*, his son Ptolemy killed by Cleomenes's party in Alexandria, iv. 430.

*Chrysippus*, v. 344.

*Chrysis*, a courtesan, one of Demetrius's mistresses, v. 135.

*Chryfagonus* the musician, ii. 68.

*Chryfagonus*, one of Sylla's freedmen, v. 71.

*Cicero*, Marcus Tullius, his mother Helvia of a noble family and excellent character, v.

69. Various accounts of the family of his father, *ib.* Whence the name of Cicero, *ib.* What he said on his friends advising him to change his name, *ib.* Instead of his third name, engraves a vetch upon a vase which he dedicated when quæstor in Sicily, *ib.* Of distinguished reputation amongst his school-fellows, 70. His poetry, *ib.* Attends the lectures of Philo the Academician, and studies law under Mucius Scævola, *ib.* Gets a taste of military knowledge under Sylla in the Marston war, 71. Withdraws to a philosophic life, on account of the disorders of the state, *ib.* Defends Roscius, when accused, by Sylla's orders, of the murder of his father, *ib.* In fear of Sylla's resentment, retires to Greece, under pretence of doing it for his health, *ib.* His habit of body slender, and his voice harsh, *ib.* Attends the lectures of Antiochus at Athens, and admires his elocution, *ib.* Loves the new academy, 72. Receives the news of Sylla's death, *ib.* His health and manner of speaking greatly improved, *ib.* His friends at Rome solicit his return; but he first sails to Asia, and attends the philosophers and rhetoricians there, *ib.* How Apollonius Molon was affected at Rhodes, on Cicero's declaiming in Greek, *ib.* Cicero consults the oracle at Delphi, which bids him follow nature, and not the opinion of the multitude, 73. This makes him cautious of any attempts towards popularity, *ib.* At last he betakes himself to the bar, and is immediately distinguished above all the orators in Rome, *ib.* Finds advantage, in point of action, from the instructions of Roscius and Æsop, *ib.* What he said of bawling orators, *ib.* His free use of his talent at repartee gets him the character of

a malevolent man, *ib.* When quæstor in Sicily, supplies Rome with corn, *ib.* Notwithstanding this burden, his justice and moderation recommend him to the Sicilians, *ib.* From an adventure on his return perceives the slow progress of fame, 74. Acquaints himself with the names and connections of the Romans, *ib.* Will take no fee or reward for his services at the bar, *ib.* In what manner he gained the Sicilians their cause against Verres, *ib.* & 75. His answer to Hortensius, when he said he could not solve riddles, 75. The presents the Sicilians made him, when ædile, *ib.* His country-seats, 76. The fortune his wife Terentia brought him, *ib.* Has a number of men of letters about him, *ib.* Very abstemious in his diet, and attentive to exercise, *ib.* Gives up his town-house to his brother, and takes up his residence on the Palatine hill, *ib.* Has a levee as great as Crassus or Pompey, *ib.* Returned first when candidate for the prætorship, *ib.* Condemns Licinius Macer, and the culprit kills himself, *ib.* His behaviour to Vatinius, 77. and to Manlius, *ib.* Out of fear of Catiline and his associates, the patricians join the plebeians in raising Cicero to the consulship, 78. The detestable character and designs of Catiline, *ib.* Catiline solicits the consulship, and loses it; Cicero and Caius Antonius being appointed to that office, 79. The tribunes of the people propose to set up a decemvirate, but Cicero quashes the bill, *ib.* & 80. Instance of the force of his eloquence in bringing the people to relish a theatrical regulation in favour of the equestrian order, 80. Catiline hastens his enterprise before the return of Pompey, 81. Privately engages Sylla's veterans, at the head of

whom was Manlius, *ib.* Cicero brings a charge against him in the senate, but has not sufficient proofs, *ib.* Catiline offers himself again for the consulship, but loses it through the vigilance and interest of Cicero, *ib.* Crassus, Marcellus, and Metellus Scipio, come to Cicero's house at midnight, and bring a packet of letters which give light into the intended massacre, *ib.* Cicero assembles the senate, and produces the packet, 82. Q. Arrius informs the senate of the designs of Sylla's veterans, *ib.* The consuls are empowered to act in the manner they think best for the preservation of the commonwealth, *ib.* Cicero takes the care of the city upon himself, *ib.* Catiline sends Marcius and Cethegus to assassinate him; but he is apprised of his danger by Fulvia, *ib.* Cicero assembles the senate, and Catiline appears and attempts to speak, but is prevented, *ib.* & 83. Cicero commands him to quit Rome; and he marches out with ensigns of authority, and soon assembles an army of twenty thousand men, 83. Antony, Cicero's colleague, is sent against him, *ib.* Lentulus heads the conspirators in Rome, *ib.* The character of Lentulus, *ib.* He is deceived by pretended prophecies, *ib.* Resolves to kill the whole senate, and burn the city, 84. The conspirators take the ambassadors of the Allobroges into the plot, and charge them with letters to their nation and to Catiline, *ib.* They send one Titus of Crotona with the ambassadors, *ib.* Cicero, by his great vigilance and address, discovers this affair, *ib.* Lays an ambush for the Crotonian, and seizes him; the ambassadors privately assisting the state, 85. Cicero assembles the senate, and lays the letters before it, *ib.* Other

informations, *ib.* Lentulus puts off his prætorian robe in the house, and, with his accomplices, is taken into custody, *ib.* Cicero gives the people an account of the proceedings of the day, *ib.* Spends the night following in considering what punishment he should inflict on the criminals, 86. Silanus votes for the highest punishment, *ib.* The other senators do the same, till it comes to Cæsar, who was believed himself not to dislike the conspiracy, *ib.* Cæsar declares only for confiscation and imprisonment, 87. Lutatius Catulus for capital; which is supported by Cato, and confirmed by the senate, *ib.* Cicero leads the convicts severally through the forum to prison, where they are executed, *ib.* The people call him the preserver and second founder of Rome, 88. Catiline gives Caius Antonius battle, and is destroyed with his whole army, *ib.* Cæsar, now prætor, and two of the tribunes, prevent Cicero from addressing the people, and allow him only to take the oath on laying down his office, *ib.* & 89. He takes it in a form of his own, 89. The attempts against him defeated by Cato, *ib.* He gains the glorious title of Father of his Country, *ib.* His vanity disgusting; yet not unwilling that others should have their share of honour, *ib.* & 90. His testimonies to the merit of Aristotle, Plato, and Demosthenes, 90. Favours he did Cratippus, *ib.* His son studies under that philosopher, *ib.* Gorgias accused of accusing young Cæsar to a life of pleasure and intemperance, *ib.* Cicero's superior keenness of expression leads him into violations of decorum, *ib.* Instances of that keenness, 91, 92, 93. Clodius becomes Cicero's enemy for giving evidence against his plea



of an *alibi*, at the time when he entered Cæsar's house in disguise, 94. Clodius is elected tribune of the people, and attacks Cicero, 95. How the triumvirate then stood affected towards Cicero, *ib.* Cicero applies to Cæsar for a lieutenantcy under him in Gaul; but relinquishes it after it was granted, *ib.* & 96. This offends Cæsar, 96. Clodius summons him to answer for putting Lentulus and Cethegus to death, *ib.* Cicero puts on mourning, and twenty thousand young men of the best families supplicate the people with him, *ib.* He applies to Pompey, who ungratefully deserts him, *ib.* Dedicates a statue of Minerva in the capitol, 97. Flies from Rome at midnight, *ib.* Is treated in general with great kindness, notwithstanding his banishment and interdiction from fire and water by Clodius, *ib.* What happened on his sailing from Brundisium to Dyrrhachium, 98. He bears his exile in a manner unbecoming a philosopher, *ib.* Clodius burns his villas; and in the place where his house stood in Rome, erects a temple to Liberty, *ib.* Affronts Pompey, who now repents of his suffering Cicero to be banished, *ib.* The senate resolves to despatch no public business till Cicero is recalled, 99. A great tumult ensues, in which Quintus, the brother of Cicero, is left for dead, *ib.* Milo summons Clodius to answer for his violation of the public peace, *ib.* Pompey drives Clodius out of the forum, and the people vote for Cicero's return with great unanimity, *ib.* The senate vies with the commons in zeal for Cicero, *ib.* The cities, through which he passes, do the same, *ib.* He returns sixteen months after his banishment, *ib.* Erases Clodius's acts from the tribuni-

tial tables, and endeavours to annul them, but is prevented by Cato, *ib.* Milo kills Clodius; and, being arraigned for the fact, chooses Cicero for his advocate, 100. Cicero, though so able an orator, had a timidity in speaking, *ib.* Milo loses his cause, *ib.* Cicero is appointed one of the augurs, *ib.* Is sent proconsul into Cilicia, where he behaves with great integrity, prudence, and moderation, 101. Brings the Cappadocians to submit to Ariobarzanes without bloodshed, *ib.* Routs the robbers who had possessed themselves of mount Amanus, and is saluted *Imperator* by the army, *ib.* His answer to the ædile Cælius, who applied to him for panthers, *ib. n.* Visits Rhodes and Athens in his return, 102. Finds the flame of civil war ready to break out at Rome, *ib.* His saying on the senate's decreeing him a triumph, *ib.* In great doubt and perplexity as to the party he should take, *ib.* Cæsar would have been satisfied with his standing neuter, but at last he joins Pompey, *ib.* Cato blames him for not remaining at Rome, *ib.* He repents of the step he had taken, 103. Disparages Pompey's preparations, counsels, and allies, *ib.* Some strokes of wit and repartee, in which he indulged himself in the camp, *ib.* After the battle of Pharsalia was lost, Cato desires Cicero, as a person of consular dignity, to take the command of the fleet; and, on his refusal, young Pompey threatens to kill him, *ib.* He waits at Brundisium for Cæsar's return from Egypt, 104. Is treated by the conqueror with great humanity and regard, *ib.* The compliment Cæsar paid him in his *Anticato*, *ib.* His eloquence prevails upon Cæsar to acquit Ligarius, contrary to his resolu-

tion, *ib.* He spends his time in philosophic retirement, and in forming the young nobility, *ib.* Invents Latin terms in logic and natural philosophy, answerable to the Greek, 105. Rarely goes to Rome, and then only to vote Cæsar new honours, *ib.* What he said of Cæsar's setting up Pompey's statues, *ib.* Forms a design to write the history of his own country, but is prevented, *ib.* Divorces Terentia, and marries a young lady of great fortune, to whom he was guardian, *ib.* Loses his daughter Tullia, 106. Puts away his new wife, because she seemed to rejoice at the death of Tullia, *ib.* After the death of Cæsar, Cicero recommends a general amnesty, and that provinces should be decreed to Brutus and Cassius, *ib.* Antony inflames the people, by showing them the dead body of Cæsar, and the friends of liberty quit the city, *ib.* Cicero sets out for Athens, but the news of Antony's reformation invites him to return to Rome, 107. Lives there in fear of assassination, *ib.* Octavius comes to Rome to demand Cæsar's inheritance, and forms a connection with Cicero, 108. The dream which Cicero had some years before concerning Octavius, *ib.* The reflection which Brutus made upon that new connection of Cicero's. 109. Cicero expels Antony, *ib.* Hirtius and Panfa are sent to give Antony battle, *ib.* The rank of prætor and the fasces are granted to Octavius through Cicero's means, *ib.* The consuls fall in the action, and their troops are incorporated with Cæsar's, *ib.* Antony being beaten, the senate endeavours to draw young Cæsar's troops from him, *ib.* Cæsar persuades Cicero to give him his interest for the consulship, and afterwards

casts him off, and takes another colleague, *ib.* 8 & 110. The triumvirate is formed between Antony, Lepidus, and Octavianus, 110. They proscribe two hundred persons, *ib.* Cæsar contends for Cicero a while; but upon Antony giving up his uncle L. Cæsar, and Lepidus agreeing to put his brother Paulus in the list. Cicero is sacrificed, *ib.* The distressful movements of Cicero and his brother Quintus, under the terrors of proscription, *ib.* They part, 111. Quintus and his son are betrayed by his servants to the assassins, *ib.* Cicero is carried to his country-house at Astyra, where he goes on board a vessel, and coasts along to Circæum, *ib.* Though he has a favourable wind, he puts to shore, and after various perplexing movements, seeks the sea again, *ib.* Omens of his death, *ib.* The assassins come up, amongst whom was Popilius, whom he had defended when under prosecution for parricide, 112. He stretches his neck out of the litter, and Herennius gives him the fatal blow, *ib.* Dies in the sixty-fourth year of his age, *ib.* His head and hands are fastened up over the rostra by Antony, *ib.* What Augustus said of Cicero to one of his own grandsons, 113. Augustus takes the son of Cicero for his colleague in the consulship, and under his auspices public dishonour is done to the memory of Antony, *ib.*

*Cicero*, Quintus, v. 86, 99. 111. Besieged by Ambiorix, iv. 244. Cæsar relieves him, *ibid.*

*Cicero*, the son, v. 90, 113; 289, 290.

*Cicereus*, i. 208.

*Citaris*, or turban, v. 339.

† *Cilicia*, Cicero's behaviour there as proconsul, v. 101.

*Cilician pirates*, their strength

and audacity, iv. 66, 67. Reduced by Pompey, 69—71.

*Cilles*, Ptolemy's general, defeated and taken prisoner by Demetrius, v. 121.

*Cimber*, Metilius, Metellus, or M. Tullius Cimber, lays hold on Cæsar's robe, which is a signal for the rest to strike, iv. 281. v. 284.

† *Cimbri* and Teutones invade Italy with an army of three hundred thousand men, iii. 53.

*Cimbri*, whence their name, iii. 53. Invade the country of the Noricis, 57. Defeat Cæpio, 339. Their order of battle, iii. 67, 68. Their first ranks fastened to each other with cords, 69. The desperate behaviour of their women upon defeat, ib.

† *Cimmerian* Bosphorus, passed by the Amazons, i. 69.

† *Cimmerians*, pass from the borders of the northern ocean, by the Palus Mæotis, into Asia Minor, iii. 53. Their original country so dark and dismal, that Homer thence took the image of hell, 54.

*Cimon*, the son of Miltiades and Hegesipyle, daughter to king Olorus, iii. 173. In his youth not unlike his grandfather, who got the title of *Coalemos* for his stupidity and indiscretion, ib. Yet has something generous and sincere in his behaviour, ib. Accused of a criminal commerce with his sister Elpinice, ib. Callias marries Elpinice, and pays her father's fine, 174. Cimon has his mistresses Alteria and Mnestra, ib. Marries Isodice the daughter of Euryptolemus, ib. His great attachment to her while she lives, and sorrow for her death, ib. Equal in courage to Miltiades, and in prudence to Themistocles; and an honest man than either of them, ib. One of the first to try the fortune of Athens at sea, upon the

invasion of Xerxes, ib. & 175. Distinguishes himself in the battle of Salamis, 175. The people begin to be weary of Themistocles, and with pleasure receive Cimon into the administration, ib. Aristides contributes to his advancement, ib. Commands at sea for the Athenians, and draws the allies from Pausanias, not by force, but by his obliging manners, ib. Defeats the Persians in Thrace, and reduces their general Butes to such extremity, that he burns the city of Eion, and perishes in the flames, 177. Plants there a colony of Athenians, and erects three marble hermæ in memory of his victory, ib. The inscriptions upon those hermæ, ib. Colonizes Amphipolis, 178. Takes Scyros, and clears the Ægean sea of pirates, ib. Discovers the remains of Theseus in Scyros, and carries them with great solemnity to Athens, 179. Games instituted at Athens on that occasion, ib. Cimon's talent for singing, ib. His division of the booty taken at Sestos and Byzantium, ib. His hospitality and bounty to the poor citizens of Athens, 180. Revives the memory of the golden age, 181. Though so kind to the people, yet is of aristocratic principles, ib. Opposes Ephialtes in his attempt to abolish the court of Areopagus, ib. His noble answer to Rhœfices the Persian, who offered him money, 182. He takes money and ships unmaned of the allies, instead of obliging them to serve in person, ib. This naturally gives the Athenians the superiority, ib. He reduces the king of Persia so effectually, that from Ionia to Pamphylia there was not a Persian standard to be seen, ib. & 183. Reduces the Phaselites, ib. Defeats the Persian fleet in the river Eurymedon, and takes

two hundred ships, *ib.* & 184. Beats the Persian land-forces the same day, *ib.* Meets the Phœnician reinforcement, and takes all their ships, *ib.* Obliges the king of Persia, by treaty, not to come within the Chelidonian islands with his ships, nor within a days journey of the Grecian sea with his land-forces, *ib.* With the treasure he brings home, builds the wall on the south side of the citadel, and performs other public works, 185. Reduces all the Thracian Chersonesus, *ib.* Defeats the Thracians, and secures the golden mines to the Athenians, *ib.* Is accused for not invading Macedonia when he had so fair an opportunity, *ib.* Acquitted through Elpinice's application to Pericles, 186. Pericles, during the absence of Cimon, contracts the jurisdiction of the Areopagites, and brings almost all causes before the people, *ib.* Cimon, at his return, attempts to restore that jurisdiction, but in vain, *ib.* The friendship that subsisted between Cimon and the Lacedæmonians, 187. The names he gave his sons, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians, after the earthquake, apply to the Athenians for succours, against the Helots and Messenians, 188. Cimon marches to their relief, *ib.* His adventure, on his return, at Corinth, *ib.* & 189. The Lacedæmonians call in the Athenians a second time, and afterwards dismiss their troops without employing them, 189. The Athenians banish Cimon, and declare war against the Lacedæmonians, *ib.* Cimon's friends distinguish themselves in the battle of Tanagra, and he is recalled, *ib.* & 190. He makes peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, 190. Fits out a fleet of two hundred sail to carry the war a second time into Egypt

and Cyprus, *ib.* Presages of his death, 191. Defeats the Persian fleet on the Asiatic coast, *ib.* Conceives a design to overturn that whole empire, *ib.* Casts anchor before Cyprus, *ib.* Sends persons to consult the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, *ib.* The god declares that Cimon is already with him, 192. He dies during the siege of Citium, *ib.* Had given orders that the officers should sail home with the fleet, and in the mean time conceal his death, *ib.* The last of the Grecian generals that did any thing considerable against the barbarians, *ib.* His monument, where, *ib.*

*Cimonia*, what, *iii.* 192.

*Cineas*, his conversation with Pyrrhus concerning happiness, *iii.* 16. Sent by Pyrrhus to Rome with proposals of peace, which are rejected, 21. Calls the senate of Rome an assembly of kings, 23. Gives Fabricius an account of the Epicurean philosophy, *ib.* Sent with other offers to Rome, 24. Sent into Sicily, 27.

*Cineas*, Father of Thallus, *iv.* 296.

*Cingonius Varro*, a friend of Nymphidius, *v.* 401. put to death by Galba, *ib.*

*Cinna*, Lucius, though of the opposite party, named consul by Sylla, upon a promise of being true to his interests, *iii.* 134. Forfeits his oath, *ib.* Driven out of Rome by Octavius, 84. Hires a person to assassinate Pompey and his father, *iv.* 46. Killed by one of his own officers, 43.

*Cinna*, one of the conspirators against Cæsar, *iv.* 283. *v.* 285.

*Cinna*, Helvius, a poet, and friend of Cæsar's, dreams that Cæsar, after his death, invites him to supper, *v.* 286. Goes to attend his obsequies, and being taken by the rabble for the other



Cinna, is torn in pieces, *ib.* See also *iv.* 283.

† *Cios*, one of the cities offered to Phocion by Alexander, *iv.* 301.

† *Circæum*, *iii.* 78. *v.* 111.

*Circe*, *i.* 79.

† *Circeii*, *ii.* 102. *iv.* 274.

*Circus Flaminius*, *iii.* 238.

*Circus Maximus*, *i.* 93.

† *Cirraetum*, a village in the territory of Arpinum, where Marius originally lived, *iii.* 45.

† *Cirra*, *i.* 161, 210.

*Cissus* and Ephialtes, imprisoned by Alexander, *iv.* 184.

*Cissusa*, a fountain whose water was like wine; Bacchus said to have been washed in it immediately after his birth, *iii.* 118.

† *Cithæron*, Mount, *v.* 60.

† *Citium*, *iii.* 192.

*Civic Crown*, the reward amongst the Romans for saving the life of a citizen, *ii.* 79.

*Clalia* swims the Tiber on horseback, *i.* 257. An equestrian statue of her in the Via Sacra, 258.

† *Clarius*, river, *i.* 230.

† *Claros*, temple there plundered by the pirates, *iv.* 66.

† *Clasidium*, *ii.* 235.

*Claudia*, daughter of Appius Claudius, betrothed to Tiberius Gracchus, *v.* 4.

*Clandia*, daughter of Fulvia, married to Augustus Cæsar, *v.* 177.

*Claudii*, account of that family, *i.* 260.

*Claudius*, the emperor, sets earthen vessels before Vinus, after he had stolen one of plate, *v.* 399.

*Claudius*. See *Appius*.

*Clausus*. See *Appius*.

† *Clazomina*, *iii.* 268. *ii.* 64.

*Cleænetus*, son of Cleomedon, *v.* 136.

*Cleandrides*, Pericles bribes him to withdraw the Lacedæmonian forces, *i.* 372. Is sen-

tenced to death, and flies from Lacedæmon, *ib.* Father of Gylippus, *ib.*

*Cleanthes*, his observation upon Socrates and Alcibiades, *ii.* 39.

*Cleanthes*, freedman and physician of Cato the younger, *v.* 378.

*Clearchus*, sent ambassador by Philip to Thebes, *v.* 56.

*Clearchus*, the Lacedæmonian general, ordered to obey Cyrus, *v.* 320. His over-cautious advice to Cyrus, 322. Ruins the whole affair by a bad disposition of the Greeks, 323.

*Clemency*, a temple dedicated to that virtue in honour of Cæsar, *iv.* 272.

*Cleebis* and Biton, preferred in point of happiness, by Solon, to Cræsus, *i.* 232.

*Cleobule*, daughter of Gylon, and mother of Demosthenes, *v.* 43. *n.*

*Cleocritus* compromises the dispute between the Athenians and Spartans, as to erecting a trophy, *ii.* 296.

*Cleodes*, son of Hyllus, *iii.* 1.

*Cleomantis* the Lacedæmonian, one of Alexander's diviners, *iv.* 192.

*Cleombrotus* succeeds Agesipolis, and is sent with an army into Bœotia, *ii.* 208, 213. *iv.* 26. Killed in the battle of Leuctra, 31, 398.

*Cleombrotus*, king of Sparta in the room of his father-in-law Leonidas, who is deposed, *iv.* 390. Takes refuge in the temple of Neptune, 393. His wife Chelouis, who had before attended her father in his banishment, now goes into exile with him, 395.

*Cleomedes* the Astypalensian, account of his gigantic strength, *i.* 113. Of his body's vanishing after his death, *ib.* The priests of Apollo call him the last of the heroes, 114.

*Cleomedon*, fined by the Athenians, v. 136.

*Cleomenes* the Athenian, iii. 103.

*Cleomenes* the Spartan, one of the arbitrators between the Athenians and Megarensians, i. 210.

*Cleomenes*, son of Leonidas, marries Agiatis the widow of Agis, iv. 398. His character, ib. Dissatisfied at the prevailing manners of Sparta, 399. Instructed in the Stoic philosophy by Sphærus, ib. Sounds Xenares about bringing back the Spartan constitution to its first principles, 400. Thinks war would furnish the best opportunity for the execution of his designs, ib. Seizes Athenæum, 401. Watches the motions of Aratus, ib. He is recalled from Arcadia by the ephori, ib. Sent out again, ib. Takes Methydrium in the territories of Argos, ib. The Achæans march against him with an army greatly superior to his, under the command of Aristomachus, ib. Yet Aratus prevents their fighting, ib. Cleomenes goes to the assistance of the Eleans against the Achæans, and defeats the latter at Lycæum, ib. Aratus makes a sudden movement to Mantinea, and takes it, 402. Cleomenes recalls Archidamus from exile, who is soon after treacherously slain, ib. Bribes the ephori to permit him to renew the war, ib. Defeats the Achæans near Leuctra, and kills Lyfiadas, 403. Persuades his father-in-law Megistoneus to join him, in endeavouring to break the yoke of the ephori, and to procure an equal division of lands, ib. Remarkable dream of one of the ephori in the temple of Pasiphæ, ib. Cleomenes takes Heræa and Alsæa, two cities belonging to the Achæan league, 404. Returns suddenly

with a small party, and kills all the ephori except one, ib. Agesilaus, who was the surviving one, makes his appearance the next day, and is spared, 405. Cleomenes banishes eighty of the most obnoxious citizens, 406. His speech to the people in justification of his proceedings, ib. & 407. He surrenders his own estate into the public stock, 407. Divides the lands, ibid. Fills up the number of cities, ib. Forms the youth according to the discipline of Lycurgus, ib. Takes his brother Euclidas for his partner in the throne, 408. Ravages the territories of Megalopolis, without any opposition from the Achæans, ib. Is a pattern of sobriety, ib. What kind of table he kept for strangers, 409. The Mantineans put themselves under his protection, 410. He defeats the Achæans at Dymeæ, ib. Insists on being appointed to the command of the league, ib. His sickness breaks his measures, 411. Aratus, out of envy to Cleomenes, invites Antigonus into Peloponnesus, ib. Cleomenes declares war against the Achæans, 413. Takes Pellene, Pheneum, and Penteleum. Comes upon Argos at the time of the Neemean games, and takes it, ib. Makes himself master of Cleonæ and Phlius, 414. The Corinthians invite him into their city, ib. He invests the citadel, which was in the hands of the Achæans, 415. Fortifies the Oanean mountains, ib. Antigonus, after several vain attempts, gets into Peloponnesus, by means of a defection of the Argives, ib. Cleomenes retires to defend Laconia, 416. His wife Agiatis dies, 417. Ptolemy promises him succours, ib. His mother and children are sent hostages into Ægypt, ib. He enfranchises a number of the Helots,

418. Makes a diversion against the progress of the Macedonian arms, by surprising Megalopolis, ib. & 419. Makes two excursions into the territories of Argos, 420, 421. Is forced to action for want of money, 422. Defeated and ruined in the battle of Sellasia, ib. & 423. Takes ship at Gythium, 424. Antigonus behaves to the Spartans with great humanity, ib. Therycion exhorts Cleomenes to kill himself, and soon after sets the example, ib. & 425. Cleomenes's answer, 425. He sails to Ægypt, where Ptolemy Euergetes treats him with some degree of generosity, 426. Ptolemy's successor, being a weak prince, soon begins to look upon him with an evil eye, ib. He desires only a ship to carry him to Peloponnesus, and is refused it, 427. The great injury done him by Nicagoras the Messenian, 428. He is confined to his apartment, ib. He gets out of confinement by a stratagem, 429. After great exertions of valour in the streets, he finds it impossible to escape, and therefore kills himself, 430. His friends despatch themselves with him, ib. Ptolemy puts his mother and children to death, 431.

*Cleon*, the Athenian, accuses Pericles, i. 385. His extravagant action in speaking, iii. 260. v. 2. His character, iii. 259. Reflects on Nicias, and having the command given him, returns victorious, ib. Troublesome in the administration, 260. Is killed in battle, 261.

*Cleon*, of Halicarnassus, composes an oration for Lyfander, containing arguments for making the kings of Sparta elective, iii. 115.

*Cleon*, the Byzantine, his esteem for Phocion, v. 297.

*Cleon*, one of the tyrants of Sicily, v. 345.

† *Cleone*, ii. 121. iii. 189. iv. 310, 414. v. 367, 368.

*Cleonice* of Byzantium, comes with great reluctance towards the bed of Pausanias king of Sparta, and is inadvertently killed by him, iii. 176. He seeks means of expiation, and invokes her ghost, ib. The answer she made him, ib.

*Cleonides*, v. 128.

*Cleonymus*, of Sparta, stirs up the Thebans against Demetrius, but, on that prince's approach, withdraws, v. 150. His wife unfaithful to him, iii. 32. Galls in Pyrrhus, and advises him to attack Sparta immediately; but that advice is not listened to, and Pyrrhus fails, 32—36.

*Cleonymus*, son of Sphodrias, favourite of Archidamus, son of Agesilaus, iv. 27. His valour and death, 31.

*Cleonymus*, father of Leonidas, iv. 383.

*Cleopater* commands for Aratus in Acrocorinth, v. 378.

*Cleopatra*, daughter of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes, iii. 219.

*Cleopatra*, Cæsar undertakes the Ægyptian war for her sake, iv. 264. Cæsar sends for her, and she contrives to be conveyed to him in a carpet, 265. Cæsar reconciles her to her brother, ib. Her brother is lost in an action upon the Nile, 266. Cæsar declares her queen of Egypt, and has a son by her named Cæsarion, ib. Commanded to appear before Antony, v. 180. Her magnificent spirit, and the charms of her conversation, 182. On a party of fishing, puts a salt fish on Antony's hook, and tells him that kings, not fish, were his game, 184. Dresses in the habit of the goddess Isis, 203. Supplies Antony with ships, money, and provisions, 201, 204. Jealous of the honour paid Octavia at Athens, 202, 205. Antony

loses many friends on her account, 203. Persuades Antony to fight Octavius by sea, 210. Ruins Antony by her flight, for she draws him after her, 212. Forms a scheme to retire into the farthest parts of the east, 214. Makes an experiment of several poisonous drugs, 216, and venomous animals, *ib.* Builds several monuments as repositories of her wealth, 218. Draws up Antony half dead into one of them, 220. Seized by Proculeius, 222. Her intentions to starve herself to death, 223. Augustus visits her, *ib.* Her address to the gods at Antony's tomb, 225. Writes a letter to Augustus, 226. Dies, *ib.*

*Cleopatra*, and Alexander, twins of Antony by Cleopatra, v. 189. Cleopatra marries prince Juba the historian, 227.

*Cleopatra*, wife of Philip, iv. 142.

*Cleopatra*, sister to Alexander the Great, iii. 368, 374.

*Cleophanes*, the Athenian, distinguishes himself by his bravery, iv. 296.

*Cleophantus*, one of the sons of Themistocles, i. 302.

*Cleophylus*, Homer's poems preserved by his posterity, i. 126.

*Cleoptolemus*, Antiochus marries his daughter in Eubœa, ii. 381.

*Cleora*, wife of Ageilaus, iv. 20.

*Clepsydra*, a fountain in the citadel of Athens, v. 187. *n.*

*Clidemus*, the historian, i. 69. ii. 294.

*Clients*, the people distinguished into patrons and clients by Romulus, i. 92.

† *Climax*, cliffs of, under which Alexander marches by the Pamphylian sea, iv. 152.

*Clineas*, a friend of Solon's, i. 216.

*Clinias*, father of Alcibiades,

gains honour in the seafight near Artemesium, i. 276. *n.* ii. 34. Falls in the battle of Coronœ, *ib.*

*Clinias*, father of Aratus, one of the two chief magistrates of Sicyon, v. 345. Killed by Abantidas, *ib.*

*Clisibenes*, son of Alcmaeon, expels the Pisistratidæ and establishes the democracy at Athens, i. 350.

*Clitemachus*, v. 70.

† *Clitorians*, how Solus acquits himself of his promise to them, i. 123.

*Clitus* saves the life of Alexander, iv. 150. Ill omen while he is sacrificing, 192. Behaves rudely to Alexander, and is killed by him, 193, 194. The king inconsolable for his death, *ib.*

*Clitus* carries Phocion and his friends as prisoners to Athens, iv. 316.

*Clitus*, servant to Brutus, v. 311.

*Cloaks* and hats of purple, the most honourable marks of the prince's regard amongst the Macedonians, iii. 375.

*Clodia*, sister of Clodius, and wife of Lucullus, divorced for injuring her husband's bed, iii. 239. v. 94.

*Clodia*, called Quadrantaria, and why, v. 95.

*Clodius*, Publius, raises a mutiny in the army against Lucullus, iii. 235. His infamous character, v. 94. Insults Pompey, iv. 93. Intrigues with Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, or attempts at least to do it, v. 94. iv. 227. Accused of impiety and incest, but acquitted, v. 94, 95. iv. 229. Elected tribune of the people, *ib.* Causes great disturbance in Rome, 335, 345. v. 95. For the sake of being made tribune, descends from a patrician into a plebeian family,

347, 352. Sends Cato to Cyprus, 348. Prosecutes and ba-



nines Cicero, v. 97. Burns Cicero's houses, 98. Killed by Milo, 100.

*Clodius Glaber*, the prætor, sent against Spartacus, iii. 298.

*Clodius*, the husband of Fulvia, who afterwards was married to Antony, v. 170.

*Clodius* goes in disguise from Lepidus's camp to Antony, v. 175.

*Clodius Celsus*, the Antiochian, his advice to Nymphidius, v. 400.

*Clodius Macer* commands in Africa, v. 394. Deliberates about assuming the imperial title, ib. Slain by Trebonianus, 401.

*Clodones*, a name of the Bactrianals, iv. 135.

*Clælia*. See *Clælia*.

† *Clusians*, besieged by the Gauls, i. 318. The Roman ambassador on that occasion unjustly commits hostilities against the Gauls, 319.

*Clymene*, i. 75.

† *Cnacion*, a river in Sparta, near which the senate used to meet, called also Oenus, i. 130.

*Cneius*. See all the CNEII under their family names.

† *Cnidus*, ii. 63. iii. 183.

† *Cnidians*, iv. 264.

*Coalemus*, a name given to Cimon, the grandfather of Cimon the Athenian general, iii. 173.

*Coccius*, Otho's brother's son, v. 430.

*Cock*, on what occasion the Lacedæmonians offered one in sacrifice, iv. 36. A golden cock carried on the point of a spear, v. 324.

*Cocles*. See *Horatius*.

*Codrus*, i. 67. n. Solon descended from him, 201.

† *Calosyria*, given by Antony to Cleopatra, v. 189.

*Cælia*, wife of Sylla, divorced because she was barren, iii. 129.

*Calius*, one of Carbo's officers, iv. 49.

*Calius* the orator, v. 101. n.

*Coffins*, two of stone made for Numa, one for his body, and the other for his books, i. 192.

*Cohorts*. See *Prætorian*.

*Coin*, that of Persia stamped with the figure of an archer; hence Agelilaus says, he was driven out of Asia by thirty thousand archers, iv. 16.

† *Colchis*, i. 71. iv. 77.

† *Colias*, i. 208.

*Collatinus*, Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, chosen consul, i. 239. Accused of favouring Tarquin, 244. Lays down the consulate, ib.

*Coline Gate*, iii. 155.

*Colonies*, the advantage of those sent out by Pericles, i. 361.

† *Colonus*, a town so called, ii. 360. Probably should be written Coronis, ib. n.

† *Colophonians*, restored to liberty by Lucullus, iii. 196.

*Colossus* of Hercules, ii. 26.

*Colt* sacrificed by the Thebans, ii. 215.

*Colyttus*, v. 50.

*Comedy*, v. 127. The ancient, iii. 240. n.

*Comet*, a large one appeared for seven nights after the death of Cæsar, iv. 283, 284.

*Comias*, archon when Pisistratus erected his tyranny, i. 237.

*Cominius*, the consul, besieges Corioli, ii. 82. Beats the Volscians, 84. Speaks in praise of Caius Marcius, 85. Gives him the surname of Coriolanus, 86.

*Comitium*, a place in Rome where elections were held, and other public business transacted, i. 89. Why so called, 102.

† *Commagene*, iv. 89. v. 187.

*Community* of goods in Saturn's time; Cimon's liberality resembled it, iii. 181.

*Companies*, the people of

Rome distributed into companies by Numa, according to their trades, i. 186.

*Comparisons and Similes* ; Of the forming of a commonwealth to the stopping and uniting of small bodies in the water, ii. 349. The spirit of contention in states, compared to the force of distempers in the human body, 360. Of Pyrrhus to a gamester, iii. 31. Of ambitious men to Ixion, iv. 381. Subjects to be chosen for the mind, as colours are for the eye, 348. The operations of a statesman compared to those of a physician, 366. The passions of the soul to the strings of a musical instrument, ib. The rage of tyranny dissolved in the ardour of youthful indulgencies, as iron is softened in the fire, v. 235. The precipitate steps of returning freedom, compared to the rash use of returning health, 258. The severe, though necessary, measures of administration, compared to the bandages of surgeons, iii. 249. Alcibiades compared to the land of Egypt, 260. Of biography to portrait-painting, iv. 134. Of the Macedonian army, after the death of Alexander, to Polyphemus, after his eye was put out, v. 391. The great councils of a state, compared to anchors, i. 221. The constituent parts of an army, to those of the human body, ii. 197. Over-cautious generals to timorous physicians, 257. The Spartan phalanx, to a fierce animal erecting his bristles, 292.

*Concave* mirrors, the vestal virgins recovered fire by them when theirs happened to be extinguished, i. 176.

*Conception* and delivery supposed to be assisted by being struck with thongs in the feast of the Lupercalia. See *Lupercalia*.

*Concord*, a temple built to her, i. 347. v. 35

*Conidas*, tutor to Theseus, i. 50.

*Conon* takes an unfair advantage, with respect to the public, of Solon's friendship for him, i. 216.

*Conon*, the Athenian general, defeated by Lyfander at Ægos Potamos, iii. 99. Defeats the Spartans near Cnidus, v. 334. Kills their admiral Pisander, iv. 18. Rebuilds the long walls of Athens with the Persian money, iv. 24.

*Conopion* burns the body of Phocion, iv. 318.

*Conscience*, terrors of conscience upon Marius, iii. 88. On Pausanius, 176.

*Confidius* tells Cæsar, he is secure in the armour of old age, iv. 233.

*Conspiracy* against Cæsar, v. 280. 281. Of Catiline, iv. 266, 338. v. 81.

*Consualia*, a feast amongst the Romans, i. 96.

*Consuls*, when one of them was first chosen out of the plebeians, i. 249. n.

*Consus*, the god of counsel, whose altar Romulus pretended to find under ground, i. 93. Kept covered, except during the equestrian games, ib.

*Copillus*, chief of the Tectosagæ, taken prisoner by Sylla, iii. 124

*Coos*, ii. 63.

*Coponius*, governor for the Romans in Carræ, iii. 323. Receives Crassus into the town after his defeat, ib.

*Corcyne*, Ariadne's nurse, i. 62.

† *Corcyra*, an island of considerable strength, i. 379. Pyrrhus gains it by marriage, iii. 9. The dispute between its inhabitants and the city of Corinth, determined by Themistocles, i. 293.

† *Corduba*, iv. 236.

*Cordyllo*, iv. 327.

*Core*, daughter of Aidoneus king of the Molossians, i. 73.

† *Corfinium*, iv. 253.

† *Corinth*, its regard for liberty, ii. 119. Why called the *Fetters of Greece*, 374. v. 357. Colonized by Cæsar, iv. 272.

*Corinthians*, what claim the Athenians had upon them at the Isthmian games, i. 67. Colonize Syracuse, ii. 119. n. Assist the Syracusans, 120. For which purpose they choose Timoleon general, and send supplies after him, ib. Their war with the Corcyreans, i. 379.

*Coriolanus*, Caius Marcius, of an illustrious family, ii. 77. Brought up by his mother in her widowhood, ib. His excellent genius not sufficiently cultivated, ib. His heroic strength improved by exercise, 78. Makes his first campaign when Tarquin was endeavouring to re-establish himself, ib. Gains a civic crown in the decisive battle, 79. His affectionate attention to his mother Volumnia, 80. He lives in the same house with her, after he is married, ib. The commons apply to the senate for relief against the usurers, ib. Relief is promised them before the Sabine war, but denied after it; and Coriolanus, in particular, is severe against them, 81. The people secede to the sacred mount, ib. The senate send to them the most venerable men of their body, and at the head of them Menenius Agrippa, who addresses them with a fable that brings them to temper, 81, 82. Before they are reconciled to the senate, they obtain tribunes to defend their rights, 82. The plebeians now readily give in their names for the war, ib. Corioli is taken, chiefly by the valour of Marcius, 83. He hastens to assist the consul Comi-

nus in the battle with the Volscians, 84. The Volscians are entirely defeated, ib. Cominius offers Marcius the tenth of the spoils, 85. Marcius refuses the offer, and only desires to have a Volscian released, to whom he was bound by the ties of hospitality, ib. Cominius gives him the surname of Coriolanus, 86. Some observations upon the Grecian and Roman names, ib. Provisions are extremely scarce in Rome, and the tribunes lay hold of that opportunity to incense the people against the senate, 87. The people of Velitræ having suffered by a pestilential disorder, desire a colony from Rome; and the tribunes inveigh against the nobility for sending one, 87, 88. Coriolanus makes an inroad into the territories of Artium, with a body of volunteers, and brings off plenty of provisions, 88. Stands for the consulship, and the people, on the sight of his scars, are inclined to serve him; but the great appearance of senators in his interest awakes their jealousy, 89. His resentment thereupon, ib. A great quantity of bread-corn is brought to Rome, and Coriolanus proposes the holding up its price, and advises the senate not to distribute that gratis, which was a present from Gelo, 90. His speech on that occasion, ib. The tribunes stir up the people, and summon Coriolanus to answer for the advice he had given, 91. A tumult ensues, 92. The consuls and senate endeavour to appease the people, ib. The tribunes insist that Coriolanus shall answer to certain articles, ib. Instead of the submissive language which the people expected, he makes a haughty speech, ib. Sicinius proposes sentence of death against Coriolanus, 93. The patricians pre-

vent the execution of that sentence, *ib.* The patricians demand a legal trial for Coriolanus before the people, and Sicinius agrees to it, *ib.* The expedition against the Antiates intervenes, 93, 94. Appius Claudius opposes the senate's allowing the people a right of suffrage against them, 94. Nevertheless Coriolanus appears to take his trial, *ib.* The tribunes break their word, and bring new charges against him, 95. They also make the people vote by tribes, and not by centuries, *ib.* He is condemned to exile by a majority of three tribes, *ib.* Remains unhumbled, 96. Meditates revenge, and for that purpose applies to the Volscians, *ib.* His address to Tullus Aufidius, the principal man amongst them, and hitherto his greatest enemy, 97, 98. He meets with the kindest reception, 98. A remarkable prodigy happens at Rome, *ib.* The Romans order all the Volscians to quit their city, on occasion of some public flows, 100. The Volscians demand restitution of the lands and cities they had lost, and are answered with a defiance, *ib.* Coriolanus is joined in commission with Tullus, 101. He makes an inroad into the Roman territories, but spares the lands of the patricians, *ib.* The Volscians repair to the standard in great numbers, *ib.* Tullus takes part of them to garrison the towns, and Coriolanus with the other part marches into Latium, 102. Coriolanus takes several towns, subject to, or in alliance with, the Romans, *ib.* Upon his march against Lavinium, the plebeians propose to recal him; but from an ill-timed resentment, or spirit of opposition, the patricians refuse their consent, 103. He marches immediately towards Rome, and

encamps only five miles from it, *ib.* Both senate and people send a deputation, desiring him to be reconciled and to return to his native country, *ib.* He receives them with great pomp, and insists on conditions very favourable to the Volscians, 104. Gives the Romans thirty days to consider of them, and retreats, *ib.* Tullus and other Volscians, who envied his renown, cabal against him, *ib.* Coriolanus spends the interval in harassing the allies of Rome, 105. The Romans send a second embassy to demand more favourable conditions; and a third, consisting of the ministers of religion; but Coriolanus bids them either accept the former propositions, or prepare for war, 105, 106. The divine assistance explained by Plutarch to be a moral influence, 107. An expedient is suggested to Valeria, as she was praying in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, *ib.* She goes with a number of matrons to Volumnia the mother of Coriolanus, and entreats her, and his wife Vergilia, to apply to him in behalf of their falling country, *ib.* The affecting meeting between Coriolanus and his family, 108. Volumnia's speech to him, 109. He stands a long time silent, 110. Volumnia throws herself at his feet, and prevails, *ib.* The effect his departure from before Rome had upon the Volscians, *ib.* and upon the Romans, 111. A temple is built to the fortune of women, *ib.* Tullus meditates the death of Coriolanus, 112. He is summoned to give an account of his conduct before the people of Antium; but his enemies, not permitting him to be heard, fall upon him, and despatch him on the spot, 113. The Volscians give him an honourable burial, 113. The Ro-



man women are permitted to go in mourning for him, *ib.* The Volscians quarrel with the Æqui, their friends and allies, about the choice of a general, 114. They fight a great battle with the Romans, in which Tullus falls, and they are reduced to the obedience of Rome, *ib.*

† *Corioli*, besieged and taken by the Romans, *ii.* 83.

*Cornell-tree*, one considered as sacred, being supposed to grow from the staff of Romulus's javelin, *i.* 103, 104.

*Cornelia*, daughter of Metellus Scipio, and widow of Publius Crassus, married to Pompey, *iv.* 100. Her great accomplishments, *ib.* Her sad meeting with Pompey at Mitylene, 122. Charges Pompey's defeat on his connections with her ill fortune, *ib.* Is an eye-witness of his tragical death, 127.

*Cornelia*, daughter of Cinna, and Cæsar's first wife, *iv.* 220.

*Cornelia*, daughter of Scipio Africanus, and mother of the Gracchi, *v.* 1. Her character, 2. Has opportunity to marry a king, and declines it, *ib.* Her care in the education of her sons Tiberius and Caius, whom their father left very young, *ib.* Reproaches them with her being called the mother-in-law of Scipio, rather than the mother of the Gracchi, 7. The statue erected to her, and its inscription, 24. The magnanimity of her behaviour on the untimely death of her sons, 35. The honours paid her in her old age, *ib.*

*Cornelius*, one of Sylla's officers, bribed by Cæsar, during the proscriptions, to let him escape, *iv.* 221.

*Cornelius*, Cneius, chosen by Marcellus for his colleague, *ii.* 234.

*Cornelius Cethegus*, and Quintus Sulpicius, degraded from the priest's office for deficiency in point of ceremony and an ominous accident, *ii.* 234.

*Cornelius Cossus* commands as a military tribune, at a time when there were not consuls, and has the honour of offering up the spoils called *Opima*, *i.* 98.

*Cornelius*, Publius, *i.* 192.

*Cornelius Balbus* hinders Cæsar from rising up to the senate, *iv.* 276.

*Cornelius*, Caius, a diviner at Padua, announces there the beginning and issue of the battle of Pharsalia, *iv.* 263.

*Cornelius Dolabella*, an admirer of Cleopatra, acquaints her with Augustus's design to remove her from the monument, *v.* 225.

*Cornelius Scipio*, appointed general of horse by Camillus, when dictator, *i.* 308.

*Cornelius Lentulus*, his generous offer to Paulus Æmilius, *ii.* 19.

*Cornelius Merula*, made consul by Octavius in the room of Cinna, *iii.* 84.

*Cornelius Sylla*. See *Sylla*.

*Cornelius Nepos*, *iii.* 245.

*Cornelius Laco*, appointed captain of the prætorian bands, *v.* 399.

*Cornificius*, Lucius, employed by Augustus to impeach Brutus, *v.* 291.

*Cornificius*, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, *iv.* 260, 267.

*Cornutus*, saved in the times of the proscriptions by the fidelity of his slaves, *iii.* 87.

*Coræbus* the architect, *i.* 363.

† *Coronea*, *i.* 370. *iii.* 120.

*Correbus*, son of Demetrius by Eurydice, *v.* 162.

*Corraus*, father of Stratonice, the wife of Antigonos, *v.* 118.

*Corvinus*, Valerius, six times consul, *iii.* 71.

*Corynetes*, or the club-bearer, i. 52.

† *Cor*, isle of, i. 204. iii. 196.

*Cosconius*, a man of prætorian dignity, killed by Cæsar's soldiers in a mutiny, iv. 267.

*Cosis*, general of the Albanians, killed by Pompey, iv. 79.

† *Cossa* and Narnia, colonized by the Romans, ii. 365.

*Cossinius*, colleague of Varinus, his camp forced by Spartacus, and himself slain, iii. 298.

*Cossus*, Licinius, sent to consult the oracle at Delphi, i. 308.

*Cothon*, what, i. 134.

*Cotta*, Marcus Aurelius, opposes Marius's law with respect to voting, but in vain, iii. 46. Is consul with Lucullus, 198. Sent by the senate to guard the Propontis and Bythinia, 200. His ambition to fight Mithridates ends in being defeated both by sea and land, 201. Defeated in a sea-fight by Sertorius, iii. 348.

*Cotta* and Titurius, cut off by Ambiorix in their quarters, iv. 244.

*Cotta*, Publius, what Cicero said to him, v. 92.

*Cotta*, Lucius, v. 93.

*Cotylon*, a name given to Varius, v. 176.

*Cotys*, king of Paphlagonia, joins Agesilaus against the Persians, iv. 11. Marries the daughter of Spithridates, ib.

*Courage*, a mild and unsuspicious quality, v. 339.

*Coru* with calf, a barbarous sacrifice necessary for the widow who married before her time of mourning was expired, i. 179.

*Cowardice*, how punished at Sparta, iv. 33.

*Crane*, the name of a dance instituted by Theseus, i. 62.

*Cranium*, iv. 147.

† *Cranon*, city of, v. 65. 124.

*Craſſus*, the father of Piso, v.

409.

*Craſſus*, Marcus, his father

had been honoured with the censorship and a triumph, iii. 289. He is brought up in a small house with two brothers, ib. Takes care of a sister-in-law and her children, ib. Temperate and chaste, yet accused of a criminal commerce with a vestal virgin, ib. That accusation a false one, ib. His principal vice covetousness, ib. He improves an estate of three hundred talents to seven thousand one hundred, ib. Makes great advantage of Sylla's proscriptions, and of the fires which happened in Rome, ib. & 290. Keeps a number of slaves who were builders, but builds only one house for himself, ib. Breeds up slaves for every service in life, in order for sale, ib. These bring him a greater revenue than his lands and silver mines, ib. His house is open to strangers, 291. He lends money to his friends without interest, but is strict in demanding it at the day, ib. His invitations lie chiefly amongst the people, ib. He cultivates the eloquence of the bar, defends every citizen that applies to him, and in all cases comes prepared, ib. Returns the salutation of every Roman by name, ib. His knowledge of history extensive, and he is not without a taste of Aristotle's philosophy; yet keeps the philosopher, who is his guide and companion, in a condition just above starving, ib. & 292. Cinna and Marius put the father and brother of Craſſus to death, 292. Craſſus flies into Spain, and takes refuge in a cave by the sea-side, in the lands of Vibius Pacianus, ib. Vibius supports him there for a considerable time, 293. On the death of Cinna, he raises forces in Spain, 294. Passes from thence into Africa, to Metellus Pius, and afterwards into Italy,

where he serves under Sylla, *ib.* Sent by Sylla to levy troops amongst the Marſi, *ib.* What Sylla ſaid to him, on his asking for a guard, *ib.* He executes that, and other commiſſions in an able manner, *ib.* The riſe of his competition with Pompey, *ib.* Suppoſed to have converted much of the plunder of Tudor to his own uſe, 295. Very ſerviceable to Sylla in the deciſive battle fought near Rome, *ib.* Makes the moſt unjuſt and rapacious uſe of Sylla's proſcriptions, *ib.* Sylla gives him up, *ib.* A flatterer, and very capable of being flattered; covetous, and hates covetous men, *ib.* Envy's Pompey's rapid progreſs in glory, *ib.* By the pains he takes in the adminiſtration, and good offices to his fellow-citizens, acquires an intereſt not inferior to that of Pompey, *ib.* Becomes ſecurity for Cæſar in the ſum of eight hundred and thirty talents, 296. Sacrifices both his attachments and reſentments to his intereſt, *ib.* The gladiators' war breaks out, 297. Spartacus has the chief conduct of it, *ib.* The character of Spartacus, *ib.* By ſtratagem he eſcapes from a hill where he was beſieged, and defeats Clodius Glaber the prætor, 298. Is joined by numbers of herdſmen and ſhepherds, *ib.* Defeats the lieutenants of Varius, and Varius himſelf, *ib.* Intends to croſs the Alps, and ſettle in ſome private independency, but is prevented by his troops, 299. Makes his way in ſpite of the conſuls Gellius and Lentulus, *ib.* Beats Caſſius, who came againſt him with ten thouſand men, *ib.* Craſſus is ſent againſt him by the ſenate, *ib.* His lieutenant Mummius fights, contrary to orders, and is beaten by Spartacus, *ib.* He puniſhes that corps with deci-

mation, 300. Spartacus retires through Lucania to the ſea, *ib.* Hires ſome Cilician pirates to tranſport him and his troops into Sicily, but they take his money and deceive him, *ib.* Intrenches himſelf in the peninſula of Rhegium, *ib.* Craſſus builds a wall acroſs the Iſthmus, *ib.* Spartacus gets over it in a ſnowy and tempeſtuous night, *ib.* Craſſus repents of his having written to the ſenate for farther aſſiſtance, 301. Comes to an action with the enemy, in which he kills above twelve thouſand of them, *ib.* Sends two of his officers againſt Spartacus, who had retired towards the mountains of Petelia, *ib.* Thoſe officers are put to flight, *ib.* This advantage proves the ruin of Spartacus; for his troops inſiſt upon coming to a deciſive battle, *ib.* Craſſus being informed that Pompey was approaching, haſtens to meet the enemy, 302. A battle enſues, in which Spartacus, after great exertions of valour, is ſlain, *ib.* Pompey meets a number of the enemy who had eſcaped out of the field, and puts them to the ſword; after which, he takes to himſelf the honour of finiſhing the war, *ib.* Craſſus has an ovation granted him, 303. Craſſus ſolicits Pompey's intereſt in his application for the conſulſhip, and obtains it, *ib.* They are appointed conſuls together, *ib.* They diſagree in every thing, *ib.* Nothing of note is performed, except Craſſus's conſecrating the tenths of his eſtate to Hercules, and his entertaining the people at ten thouſand tables, *ib.* They are reconciled by Aurelius, a Roman knight, who alleges a command for it from Jupiter, *ib.* Craſſus makes the firſt advances, *ib.* In his cenſorſhip attempts to make Egypt

tributary to the Romans, but is prevented by his colleague Catulus, 304. Suspected of having some concern in the conspiracy of Catiline, *ib.* That suspicion probably groundless, *ib. n.* Crassus is at enmity with Cicero, but at length reconciled to him, through the mediation of his son Publius, who was a great admirer of that eloquent man, *ib.* Cæsar comes to Rome to solicit the consulship, and forms the famous triumvirate, 305. In order to the prolonging Cæsar's government of Gaul, Pompey and Crassus were to be consuls again, 306. They are interrogated in full senate, as to their intentions, and Crassus answers with more moderation than Pompey, *ib.* Domitius is encouraged by Cato to oppose them in the election; but they carry it by violence, *ib.* Drive the opposite party out of the forum, while Cæsar is continued five years more in his government, and the Spains and Syria are decreed to Pompey and Crassus, 307. Crassus indulges a sanguine and vain ambition of conquest, *ib.* The tribune Ateius threatens to oppose him in his designs against the Parthians, *ib.* He prevails with Pompey to conduct him out of Rome, *ib.* Ateius meets him at the gate, by virtue of his office commands him to stop, and utters the most horrid execrations against him, 308. Crassus, taking his voyage in the winter, loses a number of his ships, *ib.* Pays his respects to Deiotarus in Galatia, *ib.* Throws a bridge over the Euphrates with ease, *ib.* Reduces Zenodotia and all Mesopotamia, 309. Suffers himself to be saluted *Imperator*, for the taking of a town, *ib.* Garrisons the towns, and returns into Syria, to winter, *ib.* His son arrives with a

thousand horse sent by Cæsar, *ib.* His error in not strengthening himself by the acquisition of Babylon and Seleucia, *ib.* Behaves in Syria more like a trader than a general, *ib.* Calculates the revenues of the cities, and weighs the treasures in the temple of Atargatis at Hierapolis, *ib.* Omen of his ruin, 310. What passed between him and the ambassadors of Orodes king of Parthia, *ib.* Alarming accounts are brought of the Parthian manner of fighting, and Cassius and others desire Crassus to deliberate, 311. Artavasdes, king of Armenia, arrives at the Roman camp, offers him large succours, and advises him to march into Parthia by way of Armenia, *ib.* Crassus rejects his advice, and the Armenian departs, *ib.* Other ill omens, *ib. & 312.* The forces with which he passed the Euphrates, 312. Cassius advises him to secure his troops in some fortified town, till he had an account of the enemy which might be depended upon; or else to march along the river till he reached Seleucia, *ib.* Ariamnes, an artful Arabian, draws Crassus into an immense plain, 313. Surena marches against him while Orodes lays waste Armenia, *ib.* Surena's opulence and great authority, 314. Ariamnes leads Crassus into a vast sea of sand, *ib.* Artavasdes, by his envoys, desires Crassus to go and drive Orodes out of Armenia first; or at least to keep to the hills, where he might not be exposed to the Parthian cavalry, *ib. & 315.* The infatuated Roman gives an answer full of resentment, 315. Cassius reproaches Ariamnes in private, with his perfidy, *ib.* The Arabian answers him in an artful manner, and soon after withdraws, with the consent of



Crassus, *ib.* Crassus has intelligence of the approach of the Parthians, and is greatly disconcerted, 316. The disposition of his forces, *ib.* Comes to the river Balissus, and is desired by many of his officers to pass the night there, but he marches forward with precipitation, *ib.* Surena conceals his main force behind the advanced guard, *ib.* The horrid noise by which the Parthians excite their men to action, and inspire the enemy with terror, 317. They attack the Romans on all sides, and with their arrows drive the cavalry and light-armed back upon the legions, *ib.* The arrows do great execution on the legions, which were drawn up in a close square, *ib.* Crassus orders his son, with a select party, to get up with the enemy, *ib.* They fly, and young Crassus pursues with great ardour, *ib.* They face about, and make dreadful havock of the Romans, 317. Publius fails in his attempt upon the heavy armed Parthian horse, with his light armed Gauls, 320. Has an opportunity to retire, but scorns to leave so many brave men dying for his sake, *ib.* Desires his armour-bearer to despatch him, *ib.* The principal officers follow his example, *ib.* The Parthians bring the head of Publius, and show it in an insulting manner to his father, 321. The Romans are struck with astonishment at the sight, *ib.* Crassus behaves with uncommon magnanimity, *ib.* His speech on that occasion, 322. The Parthians make a great slaughter amongst the remaining troops, *ib.* Crassus gives himself up to despair, 323. The Romans decamp in the night, under the conduct of Octavius and Cassius, *ib.* Ig-

natus calls at Carræ, and then makes the best of his way to Zeugma with three hundred horse, *ib.* & 324. Coponius, governor of Carræ, goes to meet Crassus, and conducts his army into the town, 324. The Parthians in the morning despatch the wounded Romans, and the stragglers, *ib.* Surena sends persons to Carræ, with insidious proposals of a peace, *ib.* but soon advances to besiege the place, 325. The Romans resolve upon flight, and Crassus takes Andromachus, another traitor, for his guide, *ib.* Cassius discovers the treachery of Andromachus, returns to Carræ, and from thence escapes into Syria, *ib.* At day light Crassus regains the road, and gets possession of a hill connected with the mountains of Sinnaca, 326. Surena has recourse to art, and the Romans force Crassus to treat, *ib.* & 327. He protests against that violence, 327. Surena tells him he must sign the treaty on the banks of the Euphrates, 328. Crassus is mounted upon a Parthian horse, and the grooms drive him on, *ib.* The Romans make resistance, and Crassus is slain in the scuffle, by a Parthian named Pomaxethres, *ib.* The number of Romans killed in this war is twenty thousand, and ten thousand are made prisoners, *ib.* Surena sends the head and hand of Crassus to Orodes in Armenia, *ib.* He pretends, notwithstanding, to bring Crassus alive into Seleucia, 328. His farcical processions, 329. His observations before the senate of Seleucia on the obscene books found in the baggage of the Romans, *ib.* Orodes and Artavasdes are reconciled, *ib.* The Bacchæ of Euripides acted before them, 330. A comical incident on

the presenting of Crassus's head, ib. Orodes is murdered by his son Phraates, 331.

*Crassus*, Publius, son of Marcus Crassus, goes into mourning on Cicero's banishment, iii. 304. Reconciles Cicero and his father, ib. His spirit and valour in the Parthian war, 319, 320. His behaviour when surrounded, 320. Commands his armour-bearer to kill him, ib. The Parthians cut off his head, put it on the point of a spear, and insultingly ask Crassus, who could be the father of so gallant a young man, 321.

*Crassus*, the application of Fabius Maximus to him, ii. 29.

*Crastinus*, or *Crassinus*, Caius saluted by Cæsar in the morning of the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 117. Begins the action, 118. Falls, after prodigious efforts of valour, 118. See also, 261.

*Craterus*, his collection of Athenian decrees, iii. 185.

*Craterus* consecrates a hunting-piece, representing Alexander fighting with a lion, at Delphi, iv. 182.

*Craterus* and Antipater, two of Alexander's successors, after having reduced Greece, pass into Asia, iii. 369. He is greatly beloved by the Macedonians, 370. He and Neoptolemus march against Eumenes, 371. Both killed in the ensuing action, 372, 373. Disputes which had happened long before between Craterus and Hephæstion, iv. 189. Account of his going from Asia into Greece, 307.

*Crates* the philosopher, persuades Demetrius to raise the siege of Athens, v. 156.

*Cratesiclea*, mother of Cleomenes, iv. 402. Goes into Egypt in hopes of serving her country, 417. Her sorrow for her son's death, 431. Her intrepid behaviour and death, ib.

*Cratesipolis*, wife of Alexander the son of Polyperchon, her amour with Demetrius, v. 124.

*Cratinus*, verses of his, i. 228, 350, 363. iii. 181.

*Cratippus*, the philosopher, does not exert himself in defence of providence against Pompey after his fall, iv. 123. A Peripatetic, v. 90. The favours Cicero did him, ib.

*Crausis*, the father of Philopœmen, ii. 342.

† *Cremona*, v. 421.

*Creon*, Demosthenes bids Archias act the part of Creon in the tragedy, v. 66.

† *Cretans*, their simple and temperate way of living, i. 136. From them Lycurgus drew his model, ib. Their deceit, iii. 110.

† *Crete*, the tribute the ancient Athenians paid to it, i. 56.

*Creticus*, the surname of the father of Mark Antony, v. 163.

† *Crimesus*, river, ii. 141.

*Crispinus*, colleague of Marcellus, ii. 263. Wounded by a party of Numidians, ib. Dies of his wounds, 264.

*Crispinus*, husband of Poppea, v. 405.

*Crispinus*, an officer in Otho's army, v. 417.

*Critias*, son of Callæschrus, instrumental in recalling Alcibiades from exile, ii. 69. Afterwards one of the thirty tyrants, ib. n. Advises Lysander to procure the death of Alcibiades, 75.

*Critolaidēs*, one of the Spartan arbitrators between the Athenians and Megarensians, i. 210.

*Crobylus* the orator, says, war cannot be kept to any set diet, v. 55.

*Crasus*, his conversation with Solon, i. 231, 232.

† *Crommyon*, a wild sow killed there by Theseus, i. 53.

*Cronius*, the same with the month Hecatombæon, i. 55.

† *Crotonians*, part of the spoils taken at Arbela sent them by Alexander, iv. 176.

*Crows* stunned and struck down by the exclamations of the people, iv. 68. ii. 375.

† *Crustumenum*, i. 98.

*Cryptia*, or ambuscade of the Spartans, a cruel manner of destroying the Helots when thought too numerous, i. 156.

*Ctesias*, physician to Artaxerxes Mneumon, a fabulous writer, v. 316, 327.

*Ctesibius*, v. 45.

*Ctesippus*, the son of Chabrias, v. 54. iv. 291.

† *Ctesium*, iii. 178.

*Culleo* advises Pompey to divorce Julia, and exchange Cæsar's friendship for that of the senate, iv. 93.

† *Cuma* in Asia Minor, i. 295.

† *Cumæans*, iv. 377, & n.

† *Cunaxa*, battle of. See *Battle*.

*Cup*, Laconian, the fashion of it. See *Cothon*.

† *Cures*, the capital of the Sabines, i. 102. Thence the Romans called Quirites, ib.

*Curetes*, i. 212.

*Curie*, or wards, ten in each tribe at Rome, i. 91. n. 103.

*Curio*, one of the officers in Sylla's army, takes the citadel of Athens, to which the tyrant Aristion had retired, iii. 139.

*Curio* the tribune, gained by Cæsar, who pays his immense debts, iv. 103. Demands that either Pompey should dismiss his forces, or Cæsar be suffered to keep his, 104. Makes equitable proposals in behalf of Cæsar, ib. Screens and saves Cæsar when in danger of being killed in going from the senate-house after the debates about Catiline, 227. The advice he gave Cato, 331. His exhibi-

tions when ædile, 358. The ruin of Antony, v. 164.

*Curius*, Manius, Cato admires his frugal manner of living, ii. 307. Pyrrhus defeated by him, iii. 30, 31.

*Curfes*. See *Imprecations*.

*Curtian Lake*, i. 100.

*Curtius*, an illustrious Sabine, i. 100.

† *Cusæans*, the whole nation sacrificed to the *manes* of He-phæstion, iv. 215.

† *Cyanean islands*, iii. 184.

*Cybele*, the mother of the gods, warns Themistocles of an attempt against his life, i. 300. On which account he dedicates a temple to her, ib.

*Cybernesia*, or festival of pilots, i. 59.

*Cybisus*, adopted son of Thales, i. 206.

*Cybreus*, the Salaminian, worshipped by the Athenians, i. 53, 54.

† *Cyclades*, iii. 134.

*Cygnus*, or *Cyanus*, killed in single combat by Hercules, i. 54.

† *Cydnus*, its water extremely cold; Alexander's sickness the consequence of bathing in it, iv. 154.

*Cylinder* within a sphere, ordered by Archimedes to be put upon his monument. See *Archimedes*.

*Cyllarabis*, a place of exercise near the gates of Argos, iii. 39. iv. 412, 421.

*Cylon*, the history of him and his accomplices, i. 211.

*Cynægius*, ii. 337.

*Cynisea*, sister to Agefilaus, he persuades her to contend for the prize of the chariot-race at the Olympic games, to show the Greeks how trifling all ambition of that kind was, iv. 20.

† *Cynosephale*, i. 70. ii. 226, 371.

*Cynofarges*, the place of exercise without the city of Athens, i. 267.

† *Cyprus* submits to Alexander, iv. 160. The money Cato raised there, iv. 351.

*Cypselus*, v. 346.

*Cyrbes*, tables on which Solon wrote his laws, i. 228.

† *Cyreneans*, ii. 342. iii. 195. iv. 366.

† *Cyrrhæstica*, v. 159, 187.

† *Cyrnus*, river, iv. 78.

*Cyrus*, whence the name, v. 316.

*Cyrus* the Great, why he releases Cræsus, i. 233. His epitaph, iv. 212.

*Cyrus*, son of Darius, and brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. His attention to his concubine Aspasia, 340. Supplies Lyfander with money, iii. 93. Conspires against the king his brother, v. 318. His vaunting offers to the Lacedæmonians, 320. Levies war against Artaxerxes, ib. Entertains Clearchus and other Greeks in his service, ib. Is killed in battle, 325.

† *Cythera*, isle of, iii. 257. iv. 34, 424.

*Cytheris*, an actress, Antony's mistress v. 170.

† *Cyzicus* besieged by Mithridates, iii. 203. Taken by Alcibiades, ii. 65.

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*Dædalus*, his flight, i. 60.

*Dæmon*, or genius of Socrates, gives him instructions and warnings, ii. 51. iii. 268.

*Dæmons*, beings of a middle nature between the divine and the human, i. 114, 115.

*Dæimachus*, iii. 220, i. 265.

*Daißus*, or *Dæßus*, one of the Macedonian months, iv. 149, 218.

*Damachus*, what he said of a

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† *Damaseus*, surrendered to Alexander, iv. 160.

*Damastes*, otherwise called *Procrustes*, the cruelties he exercised, i. 54. Killed by Theseus, ib.

*Damoclidus* assists Pelopidas in restoring liberty to Thebes, ii. 202.

*Damon*, remarkable for his skill in music and politics, i. 351. Supposed to advise Pericles in the administration, ib. Banished on that account, ib. iii. 259.

*Damon*, surnamed Peripoltas, iii. 170.

*Damon* the Pæanean, v. 64.

*Damon*, iv. 158.

*Damoteles*, corrupted by Antigonus, contributes to the defeat of Cleomenes, iv. 423.

† *Damyriar*, river, ii. 146.

*Danaus*, iii. 40.

*Dance* of the *Caryatides*, why so called, v. 331. Was the impression of Clearchus's ring, ib.

*Dances*, part of Numa's religious ceremonies, i. 172.

*Dandamis*, the Indian philosopher, what he said of the Grecian philosophers, iv. 209. The rest of his history, ib.

† *Danube*, ii. 162. Water brought from thence to the repositories of the king of Persia, to show the extent of his dominions, iv. 178.

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† *Dardaniæans*, ii. 162.

*Dardanus* carries the Samothracian gods to Troy, i. 323, 324.

*Dardanus*, armour-bearer to Brutus, v. 311.

† *Dardanus* in Troas, iii. 149.

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*Darius*, the eldest son of Artaxerxes, v. 339. Declared successor to the throne, and permitted to wear the point of his turban upright, ib. According to the custom of the Persians his first request to be granted, and he asks Aspasia, ib. His father gives her to him, but afterwards consecrates her to Diana Anytis, 340. He conspires against his father at the instigation of Tiribazus, 342. Is taken, and capitally punished, 343.

† *Dascyritus*, lake of, iii. 204.

† *Dassaretis*, their country, ii. 367.

*Datis*, the king of Persia's general, arrives at Marathon, and ravages the country, ii. 274.

*Day*, a white day, why so called, i. 377.

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*Death*, temple of, iv. 405.

*Death*, Æsop thought it most unfortunate in time of prosperity, but Plutarch is of a different opinion, ii. 228. A sudden death preferred to any other by Cæsar, iv. 278. A cowardly thing to run into the arms of it, 425.

*Debts*, public, a security to the prince, iii. 331.

*Decade*, a place of execution in the prison at Sparta, iv. 396.

† *Decelea*, ii. 57. iii. 97, 117.

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*Decimation*, an ancient military punishment, revived by Crassus, iii. 300. Put in practice by Antony, v. 192.

*Decius Brutus* leads Cæsar to the senate the day he was despatched, iv. 279.

*Deidamia*, married to Pirithous, i. 72.

*Deidamia*, sister of Pyrrhus, iii. 2. Married to Demetrius the son of Antigonos, 4. v. 137. Her death, iii. 7. v. 143.

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*Deiotarus*, king of Galatia, his answer to Crassus, who told him he began to build late in the day, iii. 308. Taken into Peticius's ship after the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 121. Cato's visit to him, 331. He goes over from Antony to Augustus, v. 209.

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† *Delphi*, i. 14. et passim.

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*Demaratus* the Spartan, incenses the king of Persia, but that prince is reconciled to him at the request of Themistocles, i. 299.

*Demaretus*, a Corinthian officer under Timoleon, ii. 137, 140.

*Demariste*, the mother of Ti-

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*Demeas*, son of Demades, killed in his father's presence, iv. 313.

† *Demetrius*, ii. 374. v. 137, 289.

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*Demetrius*, son of Philip of Macedon, sent as an hostage to Rome, ii. 374.

*Demetrius* the Magnesian, v. 54, 65.

*Demetrius*, Pompey's freedman, iv. 330. The preparations made for his reception at Antioch, ib. His house and gardens, iv. 84. His insolence, ib.

*Demetrius*, a servant of Cassius, v. 305.

*Demetrius*, son of Demetrius, surnamed *the Slender*, v. 162.

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*Demetrius Pheidon* accuses Callisthenes to Alexander, iv. 197.

*Demetrius* the Peripatetic, a friend of Cato's, iv. 375.

*Demetrius Phalerus*, governor of Athens for Cassander, v. 122. Generously treated by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 123. The character he gave of Demosthenes's orations, 148.

*Demetrius* of Pharæ, his advice to Philip, v. 387.

*Demetrius*, son of Antigonus Gonatas, ii. 160.

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sons in those cities, *ib.* His operations before Athens, which was now in the possession of the tyrant Lachares, 145. He reduces it by famine, *ib.* Pardons the Athenians, and gives them a large supply of bread-corn, *ib.* In the joy of their hearts, they deliver up to him the Piræus and Munychia, *ib.* He puts a garrison likewise in the Museum, *ib.* Forms a design upon Lacedæmon, and defeats Archidamus; but is called from that scheme by news of the loss of his cities in Asia, and of all Cyprus except Salamis, 146. The troubles in Macedonia call him thither, *ib.* He establishes himself in that country, after having killed Alexander, the son of Cassander, 147. Ptolemy releases the wife and children of Demetrius, 148. Erasistratus, physician to Seleucus, discovers that Antiochus is desperately in love with Stratonice, and Seleucus gives her up to him, and declares them king and queen of the Upper Provinces, *ib.* & 149. Demetrius, whose dominions were now very extensive, takes Thebes, and reduces the rest of Bœotia, 150. Makes a moderate use of his victory, *ib.* During an expedition of his into Thrace, the Bœotians revolt again, *ib.* He leaves his son Antigonus to besiege Thebes, and marches against Pyrrhus, who had over-run all Thessaly, *ib.* Pyrrhus retires, *ib.* Demetrius returns to the siege of Thebes, *ib.* Takes it again, and puts only thirteen of the citizens to death, 151. The Ætolians being in possession of the passes to Delphi, he celebrates the Pythian games at Athens, *ib.* Marches against the Ætolians, *ib.* Leaves Pantauchus in Ætolia, and moves against Pyrrhus, *ib.* Pyrrhus falls upon Pantauchus, and defeats him,

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*Demochares*, the Leuconian, his reflection upon a decree of Stratocles, v. 136. Banished for that reflection, *ib.*

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*Demonax*, sent by Archelaus to inform the people of Cyzicus of the arrival of Lucullus, iii. 203.

*Demonides* of Ios, his advice to Pericles, i. 357.

*Demophanes*, one of the tutors of Philopœmen, ii. 342. Delivers his country from slavery, by employing persons to kill Aristodemus, tyrant of Megalopolis, *ib.* Assists Aratus in expelling Nicocles, tyrant of Siccyon, *ib.*

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*Demosthenes*, the Athenian general, repulsed in Ætolia, iii. 257. Fortifies himself in Pylos, 258. Sent with a numerous fleet to assist Nicias in Sicily, 277. The magnificence of his arrival, *ib.* Determined to attack the Syracusans immediately, 278. Assaults Epipolæ, *ib.* Is surrounded in the final retreat of the Athenians, and stabs himself, 285. Different accounts of his death, 287.

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*Demoftratus*, an Athenian orator, proposes that the general should have absolute power in the Sicilian expedition, *ii.* 51. *iii.* 267.

*Decretæus*, one of Antony's guards, carries the first news of his death to Augustus, *v.* 227.



*Dercyllidas*, an old bachelor, what was said to him by a young Spartan, i. 140.

*Dercyllidas*, one of the Spartan generals, employed against the Persians, v. 333.

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*Dinocrates* of Messene, an enemy to Philopœmen, draws Messene off from the Achæan league, ii. 360. Philopœmen fights and defeats him; but, some fresh troops coming on, he

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*Dinomache*, daughter of Megacles, and mother of Alcibiades, ii. 34.

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*Diomedes*, the Athenian, employs Alcibiades to buy a chariot for him of the people of Argos, to be used at the Olympic games; but Alcibiades buys it for himself, ii. 43.

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*Euclidas*, the Lacedæmonian, Artaxerxes's answer to his infolence, v. 319.

*Euclides*, the Athenian, opposes Aratus, v. 379.

*Euclides*, one of the Corinthian officers fent by Timoleon to take poffeffion of the caftle of Syracufe, ii. 129.

*Euctus*, one of Perfeus's treafurers, ii. 177. Perfeus ftabs

him for remonftrating againft his conduct, ib.

*Eudæus*, one of Perfeus's treafurers, ii. 177.

*Eadamidas*, king of Sparta, father of Agis, iv. 383.

*Eudamus*, matter of the elephants, informs Eumenes of a confpiracy againft his life, becaufe he was in his debt, iii. 384.

*Eudemus* the Pergamenian brings Attalus's will to Rome, v. 12.

*Eudoxus*, the firft that applied geometry to mechanical purpofes, ii. 243.

*Euergetes*. See *Ptolemy Euergetes*.

*Euius*, one of the names of Bacchus, ii. 255.

*Euius* the mufician, iii. 366.

*Eumenes*, king of Pergamus, honours paid him at Rome by all but Cato the Cenfor, ii. 313.

*Eumenes*, a native of Cardia in the Thracian Chersonesus, faid by fome to be the fon of a poor waggoner; but more probably the fon of a perfon with whom Philip, king of Macedon, had connections of hospitality, iii. 365. Philip is pleafed with his performances in the public exercifes, and takes him into his train, ib. Secretary to Alexander the Great, ib. Upon the death of Hephæftion, and the promotion of Perdiccas, fucceeds Perdiccas in his command of cavalry, ib. Has the fole direction of an Indian expedition, ib. Alexander honours him with his alliance by giving him Bafine, 366. Hephæftion takes his quarters from him, and gives them to a mufician, ib. Eumenes reports it to Alexander, but only does himfelf harm by complaining of a favourite, ib. Alexander wanting to fit out a fleet, asks Eumenes for three

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*Eumenides.* See *Furies.*

*Eumolpida* had the direction of the mysteries of Ceres, *ii.* 56. Ordered to absolve Alcibiades, 70.

*Euneos*, one of Theseus's companions in his expedition against the Amazons, *i.* 68.

*Eunomus*, the father of Lycurgus, *i.* 123. Killed by a kitchen knife, 124.

*Eunomus* the Thracian, advises Demosthenes not to be discouraged by his ill success in his first attempts to speak in public, *v.* 46.

*Eunus*, a fugitive slave, stirs up the servile war in Sicily, *iii.* 163. Dies of the lousy disease, *ib.*

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*Euphrantides*, the diviner, advises the sacrificing of the three children of Xerxes's sister Sandaunce, to Bacchus Omestes, i. 283.

† *Euphrates*, river, iii. 221.

*Euphronius*, tutor to Antony's children by Cleopatra, sent ambassador to Augustus, v. 217.

*Eupolemus*, son of the tyrant Icetes, taken and put to death, ii. 147.

*Eupolia*, second wife of Archidamus, and mother of Agestilaus, iv. 1.

*Eupolis*, i. 351.

*Euripides*, i. 49. His ode in praise of Alcibiades, ii. 42, 43. His epitaph on the Athenians, iii. 273. One of his verses saves Athens from being destroyed by Lyfander and the confederate Greeks, 104. His verses save the lives of many Athenians in Sicily, 287. Mariners of Causus admitted into port in Sicily, because they could repeat some of his verses, 288. His tomb struck by lightning, and by that supposed to be rendered sacred, i. 161.

† *Eurotas*, river, iv. 34.

*Eurybiades*, admiral of the confederate fleet against the Persians, charged with want of courage, i. 280. Offers to strike Themistocles, ib. Themistocles's answer thereupon, ib. & 281.

*Eurycles*, the Syracusan orator, proposes to send the Athenians to the quarries, and to put their two generals to death, iii. 286.

*Eurycles*, the Lacedæmonian, commands a ship for Augustus against Antony, v. 212. What he said to Antony, 213.

*Euryclidas*, sent by Cleomenes to the ephori, iv. 404.

*Eurydice*, descended from Miltiades, v. 127. Married to Demetrius, ib. Has a son by him named Corrhæbus, 162.

*Eurydice*, sister of Phila, and wife of Ptolemy, v. 156.

*Eurylochus* the Ægean, Alexander assists him in his passion for Telephippa, iv. 184.

*Eurymedon* the Athenian general, sent to Sicily with reinforcements for Nicias, iii. 276. Killed in battle, 282.

† *Eurymedon*, river, iii. 183.

*Euryptolemus*, son of Pericles's sister, i. 355.

*Euryptolemus*, son of Megacles, Cimon marries his daughter Isodice, iii. 174.

*Euryfaces*, son of Ajax, ii. 34. i. 209.

*Eurytion*, son of Soüs, king of Sparta, i. 123. From him the Eurytionidæ, i. 124. iii. 114. Slackens the reins of government, and finds the ill consequences of it, i. 124.

*Eurytus*, the Æchalian, i. 131.

*Euterpe*, according to some writers, the name of Themistocles's mother, i. 267.

*Euthippus*, the Anaphlytitan, exerts himself greatly to recover the reputation of Cimon, and is killed in battle, together with Cimon's other friends, iii. 189.

*Euthydemus*, an officer who served under Nicias, joined in commission with him, iii. 276. Defeated in an action at sea, 277.

*Euthymus*, the Leucadian, an ambush laid for him at Hieræ in Sicily, by which his men are cut off, ii. 145.

*Euthymus*, general of horse for Icetus, brought in chains to Timoleon, and put to death, iii. 147.

*Euthynus*, the Thespian, iii. 37.

*Eutychidas*, i. 123.

*Eutychus*, v. 211.

*Example*, the force of it, i. 191, 349.



*Exceßides*, father of Solon, i. 201.

*Execrable*, Athenian magistrates so called, who violated the privilege of sanctuary, i. 211.

*Excretions*. See *Imprecations*.

*Exile*, Lycurgus a voluntary one from Sparta. See *Lycurgus*.

*Exiles* from Thebes assist in restoring that city to liberty, ii. 201, *et seq.*

*Exiles* of Achaia, disputes about them in the senate of Rome, ii. 314.

† *Euxine* sea, iv. 186.

*Exodium*, amongst the Greeks, means the conclusion of a tragedy; amongst the Romans a piece, iii. 330. n.

## F.

*FABIA*, a vestal virgin, sister to Terentia, Cicero's wife, iv. 335.

*Fabii*, whence the name, ii. 1. Their descent from Hercules, ib. Three hundred of them cut off by the Tuscans, i. 321.

*Fabius Ambustus*, Quintus, sent ambassador to the Gauls before Clusium, violates the law of nations, i. 319. Sent to Delphi, 308.

*Fabius*, chief pontiff when Brennus, king of the Gauls, took Rome, i. 324.

*Fabius Buteo*, chosen dictator at Rome, for the purpose of creating new senators only, while Marcus Junius was dictator with the army, ii. 12.

*Fabius Pictor*, i. 80. Sent to consult the oracle at Delphi, ii. 21.

*Fabius Maximus*, the origin of his family from Hercules, ii. 1. The family very numerous, as well as illustrious, ib. He was the fourth in descent from

Fabius Rullus, who first acquired the surname of Maximus, 2. Has the surnames of Verrucosus and Oviculo, ib. Appears slow of apprehension, and stupid when a boy; but his powers unfold themselves by degrees, ib. He prepares his body by exercise for the service of the state, and his mind by improving his powers of persuasion, ib. An oration, which he pronounced at the funeral of his son, extant in Plutarch's time, ib. Five times consul, ib. Triumphs for his victory over the Ligurians, ib. After Hannibal had gained the battle of Trebia, Fabius advised the Romans to stand upon the defensive in their walled towns, 4. Notwithstanding that advice and the most alarming prodigies, Flaminius fights the battle of Thrasymenus, and falls with great part of his army, 5. Fabius Maximus is chosen dictator, ib. Appoints Minucius his general of the horse, ib. Is preceded by twenty-four lictors, ib. Begins his office with acts of religion, 6. Amongst other things vows a *ver sacrum*, ib. Takes slow and cautious measures against Hannibal, ib. None but Hannibal sensible of his prudence in that respect, 7. His general of the cavalry gives him much trouble, and brings the soldiers to consider him in a contemptible light, ib. He keeps to his first scheme notwithstanding, 8. Hannibal, by a mistake of his guides, is led into the defiles of Casilinum, instead of the plains of Casinum, ib. Fabius surrounds him, ib. Hannibal's stratagem to disengage himself, 9. Fabius has the disadvantage in some subsequent skirmishes, ib. The tribune Metilius incenses the people against him, and the senate is displeased with the terms he had settled for the

ransom of prisoners, 10. He sells his lands to pay the ransom of the Romans whom he had received from Hannibal, *ib.* Fabius being called to Rome on account of some religious solemnities, Minucius fights contrary to orders, and defeats part of the enemy's forces, *ib.* & 11. Though this success makes a great noise in Rome, Fabius declares, he will hasten back to chastise his general of horse, 11. Metilius stirs up the people, and they appoint Minucius colleague to Fabius in the dictatorship, 12. Fabius does not consent to his colleague's requisition to have the command of all the forces every other day, but, instead of that, divides them equally with him, *ib.* Hannibal's stratagem to draw Minucius to an engagement; succeeds, and that general is entirely defeated, 13. Fabius marches to his relief, and Hannibal soon retires into his camp, 14. The gratitude of Minucius, 15. His address to his troops, and to Fabius, *ib.* Fabius lays down the dictatorship, and the consuls that succeed for some time, follow his plan of action, 16. Varro, an obscure and rash man, is for proceeding with despatch, *ib.* He raises double the usual number of troops, *ib.* Fabius exhorts Paulus Æmilius, the colleague of Varro, to guard against his temerity, *ib.* Paulus's answer, 17. Varro takes post over-against Hannibal, near Cannæ, *ib.* The disposition of Hannibal's forces, and the ensuing battle, 18, 19. Hannibal does not pursue his advantage by marching immediately to Rome, 20. He becomes master, however, of great part of Italy, *ib.* The greatness of Fabius's behaviour on that occasion, *ib.* & 21. His relation, Fabius Piclor, is sent

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*Fabius Maximus*, son of Paulus Æmilius, adopted into the family of the Fabii, ii. 158.

*Fabius Rullus*, or *Rutilianus*

*Quintus*, acquired the name of Maximus, iv. 56. ii. 1. He was great-grandfather of Fabius Maximus the dictator, 2. Followed the triumphal chariot of his son, 28.

*Fabius*, Lucullus's lieutenant, defeated by Mithridates, iii. 235.

*Fabius*, proprætor of Spain, his government renders the Romans obnoxious to the provinces, v. 25.

*Fabius Fabulus*, said to be the person that despatched Galba, v. 413.

*Fabius Valens*, commander of a legion, the first officer who takes the oath of allegiance to Galba, v. 397. Salutes Vitellus emperor, 408. Employed as one of his generals, 419. His extreme avarice, 421.

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*Fabricius*, Caius, said, the Romans were not overcome by the Epirots, but Lævinus by Pyrrhus, iii. 21. Sent to treat with Pyrrhus about the prisoners, 23. Refuses to accept Pyrrhus's presents, ib. Cineas gives him an account of the Epicurean philosophy, and he wishes that the enemies of Rome may embrace it, ib. Informs Pyrrhus of his physician's offer to poison him, 24.

*Factions* and Parties, how serviceable to a commonwealth. See *Dissentions*.

*Faith*; a temple erected to

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† *Falerii*, besieged by the Romans, i. 313. The school-master's treachery, and how he was punished by Camillus, 314.

† *Falisci*, i. 306, 313. v. 23.

*Fame*. See *Glory*.

*Famine*, at Athens, under the tyrant Aristion, iii. 137. In the army of Mithridates, 205. Another famine at Athens, v. 145. Famine in the army of Antony, 196. An herb eaten, which brings on madness and death, 197. Famine in the camp of Artaxerxes, 337.

*Fannia*, screens Marius in her house, iii. 81. Her history, ib.

*Fannius*, one of the friends of Tiberius Gracchus, v. 4.

*Fannius*, Caius, attains the consulate through the interest of Caius Gracchus, v. 26. Opposes Caius Gracchus, ib.

*Fathers*, the law that empowered them to sell their children, corrected in some respect by Numa, i. 187.

*Father* of his country, Cicero the first that was honoured with that title, v. 89.

*Faunus*, the demigod, fable of his being taken, together with Picus, by Numa, and of Numa's learning charms and other secrets of them, i. 184. Supposed to have married the *Bona Dea*, iv. 228.

*Favonius*, Marcus, his witticisms on Pompey, iv. 113. Pompey fights in consequence of the raillery of Favonius and other officers, and is beaten, 114, 119. He flies with Pompey, and treats him with great respect, 121. Is a friend and zealous imitator of Cato, 241, 358. Opposes in Cato's absence the decrees of the senate in fa-

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*Fausla*, daughter of Metella, iii. 161.

*Fausulus*, the foster-father of Romulus and Remus, i. 82.

*Fausus*, son of Sylla, gets Mithridates's crown into his hands, iv. 86. Cassius strikes him when a boy, and why, v. 278. Puts his estate up to sale, 93. What Cicero said of the bills he put up, ib.

*Fear*, Theseus sacrifices to it as a god, i. 69. Alexander does the same, iv. 171. The temple of Fear, and its worship, 405. A sanguinary passion in tyrants, v. 339.

*Feast*, in honour of the two Ariadnes, i. 62.

*Feast* of boughs at Athens, called Oschophoria. See *Oschophoria*.

*Feast* of slaves amongst the Romans, called Saturnalia. See *Saturnalia*.

*Feast* of the Latins, i. 308.

*Feast* of Proserpine celebrated near Cyzicus. See *Proserpine*.

*Feast* of the Nonæ Caprotinæ, celebrated by the women in the Goats Marsh, i. 115, 116, 337.

*Feast* of Ceres. See *Thesmophoria*.

*Feast* of Adonis, accounted ominous to the Athenians, by reason of its happening at their embarkation for Sicily, ii. 51.

*Feast* of Ceres, ii. 21.

*Feast* of the Lupercalia, i. 105.

*Feast* of the Panathenæa. See *Panathenæa*.

*Feast* of the Metæcia. See *Metæcia*.

*Feast* of Boëdromia. See *Boëdromia*.

*Februata*, the feast of Lupercalia, anciently so called, i. 105.

*Feciales*, an order of priests instituted by Numa, i. 179, 319. Their office to act as heralds, to declare war and peace, ib.

† *Ferentum*, iii. 20.

*Feretrius*, Jupiter, whence the term, ii. 237.

† *Fidena*, in what manner taken by Romulus, i. 108.

*Figs*, forbidden to be exported out of Attica, i. 227.

*Figs* of Africa, ii. 334.

*Figs* of Tusculum, ii. 413.

*Fimbria* besieges Mithridates in Pitane, from whence Mithridates makes his escape by sea, iii. 196. Invites Lucullus to his assistance, ib. Assassinate Flaccus, 149. His men desert him, and he kills himself, 150, 151.

*Fimbrians*, the untractable bands that mutinied against Fimbria, iii. 200.

*Fire*; the sacred fire, attended by the vestals at Rome, i. 106. The holy fire at Athens and Delphi, guarded by widows, 175. To be lighted by the sunbeams at Rome, in case of its happening to be extinguished, 176. Called *Vesta* and *Unity* by the Pythagoreans, 178. Worshipped as the first principle of all things, 323. An emblem of purity, 175.

*Fire hearth*, sacred to the domestic gods, iv. 197.

† *Firmians*, a company of brave men who attended Cato the Censor in his operations against Antiochus, ii. 319.

*Flaccus*, Valerius. See *Valerius*.

*Flaccus* the consul marches against Sylla, iii. 145. Assassinated by Fimbria, 149, 200.

*Flaccus*, Hordeonius, sent by Galba to succeed Virginus, v. 398. The army refuse to take the oath of allegiance to Galba which Flaccus proposes, 408.



*Flamen Quirinalis* instituted by Numa, i. 171.

*Flamen*, whence so called, i. 171.

*Flaminius*, Caius, the consul, valiantly fights Hannibal near the Thrasymenean lake, and is killed in the action, ii. 4.

*Flaminius*, Caius Quintius, the same with the former, during his consulate defeats the Gauls, ii. 3, 233. Named general of horse to Minucius the dictator, and disqualified because a rat was heard to cry while he was naming him, 234.

*Flaminius*, Titus Quintius, or *Quinctius*, jealous of the glory of Philopœmen, ii. 356. Quick both to resent an injury, and to do a service, 364. A legionary tribune under Marcellus in the war with Hannibal, 365. Appointed governor of Tarentum and its dependencies, ib. and chief director of the colonies sent to Narnia and Cosa, ib. Offers himself a candidate for the consulship without ascending by the previous steps, ib. Two of the tribunes oppose him, ib. The senate refer the matter to the people, and Flaminius is elected consul, though not yet thirty years old, ib. Macedonia and the war with Philip falls to his lot, ib. This a happy circumstance for Rome, because the forming a connection with Greece required a man of his temper and abilities, ib. Finds that his predecessors had entered Macedonia too late in the season, and remedies that defect, 366. On his arrival in Epirus, finds Publius Villius encamped over against Philip, who had long been defending the fords of the Apsus, ib. & 367. As a passage there seemed impracticable, he is advised to go through Dassaretis along the Lycus, 367. But he does not choose to remove too far from

the sea, lest he should be in want of provisions, ib. Resolves to force his way up the mountains, ib. Sharp contests ensue, ib. Some shepherds discover to him a winding way, neglected by the enemy, ib. He sends a tribune with four thousand men up that way, ib. Attacks the Macedonians, when he believed the tribune had gained the top, 368. The Macedonians perceiving the party at the top of the hill, take to flight, ib. Flaminius traverses Epirus with good order and discipline, ib. As soon as he enters Thessaly it declares for him, ib. The Achæans renounce their alliance with Philip, and declare for the Romans, 369. Pyrrhus's saying concerning the Romans, ib. Flaminius and Philip come to an interview, in which the Roman insists that Philip should withdraw his garrisons from the Grecian cities; which he refuses, ib. The rest of Greece declares for the Romans, ib. The magistrates of Thebes come to meet Flaminius, and he enters the city with them, 370. Bœotia takes part with the Romans, ib. Flaminius sends his agents to Rome, to procure the continuation of his commission, ib. Meets Philip near Scotusa, and defeats him entirely in a pitched battle at Cynoscephalæ, 371, 372. The battle described, 372. Philip's escape owing to the haste of the Ætolians to plunder his camp, ib. The Ætolians claim the honour of the victory, ib. Verses of Alcæus suitable to their pretensions, ib. Flaminius is hurt by those verses; but Philip parodies them, ib. Philip goes in person, and makes his submission to Flaminius and the Romans, 373. The conditions on which peace is granted him, ib. The prudence of Fla-

minius, in making that peace before Antiochus declared himself, *ib.* The ten commissioners sent by the senate to assist Flaminius, advise him to keep garrisons in three of the principal cities of Greece; but he prevails with them to set Greece entirely free, 374. He proclaims liberty to the Greeks, at the Isthmian games, *ib.* Their shouts of joy and applause bring down the crows from the air, 375. Their reflections upon Flaminius's generosity, after they were retired to their houses, *ib.* He despatches Lentulus to the Bargyllians in Asia, Stertinius into Thrace, P. Villius to Antiochus, and goes himself to Chalcis and Magnesia, for the purpose of extending liberty, 376. Appointed director of the Nemean games, *ib.* Recommends the social virtues to the Greeks, *ib.* The behaviour of the Romans on this occasion, adds greatly to their power, and paves the way to universal empire, 377. Flaminius dedicates shields to Castor and Pollux, and a crown of gold to Apollo, at Delphi, *ib.* The inscriptions upon them, *ib.* Commences hostilities against Nabis the tyrant of Lacedæmon, but soon compromises the matter with him, 378. The Achæans redeem the Roman captives that were dispersed in Greece, and make Flaminius a present of them, 379. These Romans make the most honourable part of his triumph, *ib.* Account of the triumph, *ib.* The Romans remit the fine of a thousand talents, which Philip was under obligation to pay; send back his son Demetrius, and declare Philip their ally, *ib.* Antiochus invades Greece, and the Ætolians join him, *ib.* The Romans send the consul Acilius Glabrio against Antiochus, and

appoint Flaminius the consul's lieutenant, 380. Antiochus is defeated at Thermopylæ, and forced to fly, *ib.* Flaminius secures the Greeks in the Roman interest, *ib.* Prevails with Glabrio to spare the Ætolians and Chalcidians, *ib.* & 381. The Chalcidians pay divine honours to Flaminius, 381. Part of a hymn in his praise, *ib.* Some strong features of his soul described, *ib.* & 382. Sayings of his, 382. He is created censor, *ib.* His acts while he bore that office, 383. His brother Lucius is expelled the senate by Cato, *ib.* Titus's resentment against Cato, 384. He goes ambassador to the court of Prusias, whither Hannibal had retired, upon the defeat of Antiochus in Phrygia; and demands that Hannibal should be put to death, 385. That demand of his considered *pro* and *con*, 386, 387. Flaminius dies in his bed, 388. Flaminius greatly superior to Philopœmen, in the services he rendered Greece, *ib.* Flaminius ambitious, and Philopœmen obstinate; the former passionate, and the latter implacable, *ib.* Philopœmen superior in military knowledge and personal valour, 389. and Flaminius in point of justice and humanity, 390.

*Flaminius*, Lucius, brother of Titus, expelled the senate, ii. 384. Admiral under his brother, 366.

*Flavius*, a tribune, wounds one of Hannibal's elephants with the point of an ensign staff, ii. 260.

*Flavius* and Marcellus, tribunes of the people, tear the royal diadems from the statues of Cæsar, iv. 276. Deposed by Cæsar, 277.

*Flavius Gallus*, rashly undertakes an exploit against the Parthians, v. 194.

*Flavius Sabinus*, brother of Vespasian, left governor of Rome by Otho, v. 420.

*Flora*, the celebrated courtesan, her amour with Pompey, iv. 45. So great a beauty that Cæcilius Metellus, when he adorned the temple of Castor and Pollux with paintings, put her picture amongst the rest, 46.

*Flute*, an instrument sacred to peace, ii. 254.

*Fonteius Capito*, sent by Mark Antony to conduct Cleopatra into Syria, v. 189.

*Fonteius*, killed by Valens, v. 401.

*Fortunate*. See *Atlantic Islands*.

*Fortune*, how distinguished from Chance, ii. 150. Her image said to have spoken to the Roman matrons, 111. Loves to make affairs turn upon a minute circumstance, iv. 422. Her inconstancy, ii. 181, 189, 190. Her greatest favours unable to fill the capacities of the human mind, iv. 98. Unable to conquer virtue, 286, 432.

*Fountains*, whence their origin, ii. 167, 168.

*Fountain of fire* near Appollonia, iii. 152.

*Fox*, stolen by a Spartan boy, and he suffers it to eat out his bowels, rather than be discovered, i. 145.

† *Fregellæ*, v. 22.

† *Fregellanians*, ii. 263.

*Friendship*; true friendship, en what founded, ii. 199. Instances of it, ib. v. 310.

*Fugitives*, those that fly in battle, their punishment, iii. 211.

*Fulcinia*, mother of Marius, iii. 42.

*Fulvia*, widow of Clodius, marries Antony, v. 170. Maintains his quarrels in Rome against Augustus, 184. but cau-

ses the war, ib. Her death, 185.

*Fulvia* informs Cicero of Catiline's design to kill him, v. 82.

*Fulvius*, Cneius, the proconsul, slain by Hannibal, ii. 257.

*Fulvius*, Flaccus, informs Tiberius Gracchus of the senate's designs against him, v. 16.

*Fulvius*, Quintus, appointed dictator, ii. 258.

*Fulvius*, a friend of Caius Gracchus, v. 28. Sends his son to the consul Opimius, 33. He and his eldest son killed, ib. His body thrown into the river, and his widow forbidden to put herself in mourning, 34.

*Funeral orations*, their origin, i. 247. Allowed women, for contributing their golden ornaments to make up an offering to Apollo, 312. Not made for young women till Cæsar's time, iv. 224.

*Furcifer*, the original of that name of reproach, ii. 99.

*Furies*, their temple, i. 69, 211.

*Furii*, Camillus first raises that family to distinction, i. 305.

*Furius*, Lucius, colleague to Camillus, when military tribunes were appointed instead of consuls, i. 341. Sent by Camillus against the Tuscans, 342.

*Furius*, colleague to Flaminius, ii. 232.

*Furius*, lieutenant to Publius Varinus, defeated by Spartacus, iii. 298.

*Furnius*, an able orator, v. 206.

## G.

† *GABENE*, Eumenes's troops spread themselves over that country for winter-quarters, iii. 383.

† *Gabii*, Romulus and Remus sent thither for education, i. 83.

*Gabinus*, Aulus, a tribune,

marches to the relief of Chæronæa, iii. 141. Proposes a law for investing Pompey with the command at sea, and at land for four hundred furlongs from the sea, iv. 67, 68. Is elected consul, 92, 347. Has the province of Syria, v. 95.

*Gabinus*, Antony's lieutenant, v. 290.

*Gabinus*, the consul, his rudeness to Cicero, v. 97.

† *Gades*, iii. 344.

*Gæfilus*, a Spartan, reconciles Dion and Heraclides, v. 266.

*Gaieochus*, a name of Neptune. See *Neptune*.

† *Galete*, Mount, iv. 315.

† *Galatia*, iv. 331. iii. 74.

*Galba*, Sulpitius, the richest private man that ever rose to the imperial dignity, v. 392. Yet unable to pay the army the vast sums which Nymphidius Sabinus, one of the captains of the prætorian cohorts, had promised in his name, 391. Of the noble family of the Servii, yet thinks it a greater honour to be related to Q. Catulus Capitolinus, one of the most virtuous men of his time, 392. Related also to Livia the wife of Augustus, ib. Rises, by her interest, to the dignity of consul, ib. Behaves with honour in Germany, and during his proconsulate in Africa, ib. His simple parsimonious way of living, out of character for an emperor, ib. Sent governor into Spain by Nero, ib. Unable to relieve the provinces under the oppressions of the procurators, but gives them the consolation of his pity, ib. Does not endeavour to suppress the songs made upon Nero, ib. Nor informs him of Vindex's motions towards a revolt in Gaul, 393. Vindex commences open hostilities, and desires Galba to accept the imperial dignity, ib. Galba deliberates

upon it, ib. The speech of Titus Vinius to him on that occasion, ib. He enfranchises all that present themselves, ib. Is declared emperor, but chooses to act with the title of lieutenant to the senate and people of Rome, ib. The frantic manner in which Nero receives the news of Galba's revolt, 394. Nero prevails with the senate to declare Galba an enemy to his country, and confiscates his estate, ib. The revolt from Nero becomes general, ib. All acknowledge Galba, except Clodius Macer in Africa, and Verginius Rufus in Germany, ib. Galba is much afraid of Verginius, particularly after he had defeated Vindex, ib. Wishes for his former life of ease and leisure, 395. One of Galba's freedmen arrives in seven days from Rome, with news that the prætorian guards, and the senate and people of Rome, had declared Galba emperor, ib. He likewise assures him of the death of Nero, ib. Vinius confirms the news, and is promoted, ib. Nymphidius Sabinus gets the administration of affairs at Rome into his hands, ib. Obliges his colleague Tigellinus to give up his sword, 396. Makes great entertainments for the nobility, ib. Instructs the guards to demand of Galba, that Nymphidius may be their sole and perpetual commander, ib. Reprimands the consuls for putting their seal, rather than his, with the despatches, ib. Permits the people to destroy the informers and others employed by Nero, ib. Affects to be called the son of Caius Cæsar, though probably the son of a gladiator, ib. & 397. Takes to himself the whole merit of dethroning Nero, and even aspires to the imperial seat, ib. Sends Gellianus



into Spain, to act as a spy upon Galba, *ib.* Galba is apprehensive of the power and designs of Verginius Rufus; but Verginius abides by his first resolution, *ib.* That general, with much difficulty, persuades his army to acknowledge Galba, *ib.* Galba sends Flaccus Hordeonius to succeed him, 398. Verginius goes to meet Galba, and finds but a cold reception, *ib.* Vinius, the first minister of Galba, a rapacious and libidinous man, *ib.* Cornelius Laco is appointed to the command of the guards and of the palace, 399. Nymphidius adopts desperate measures, 400. and is slain by the troops which he attempted to corrupt, 401. Galba orders Cingonius Varro, and Mithridates, two of Nymphidius's accomplices, to be put to death, without any form of trial, *ib.* Sends an order for the execution of Petronius Turpilianus, a man of consular dignity, *ib.* Causes Macer to be taken off in Africa, and Fonteius in Germany, *ib.* Falls upon a body of marines at no great distance from Rome, who came to solicit the continuance of their establishment, and kills great numbers, 402. Miserably parsimonious himself, but suffers his minister to plunder the treasury in the most insatiable manner, 403. Punishes some of Nero's evil ministers, but spares Tigellinus, the greatest delinquent, who had bribed Vinius to spare him, *ib.* Those two miscreants laugh at the murmurs of the people, 404. All Galba's proceedings are now misrepresented, *ib.* His great error in not giving a gratuity to the army, *ib.* Yet he expresses himself nobly upon it, *ib.* The troops in Germany despise Flaccus, and are almost ready to mutiny against Galba, 405. Galba supposes, that not

only his great age (though he was seventy-three when he came to the empire), but his want of children, exposes him to contempt; and therefore determines to adopt some young nobleman, and declare him his successor, *ib.* Some account of Otho, *ib.* & 406. He expects to be the person adopted, through the interest of Vinius, whose daughter he promises to marry, 407. The soldiers wish that Otho may be the man, *ib.* Galba gives no answer to Vinius's application, *ib.* Has the public good really at heart in his intended appointment, *ib.* The army in Germany mutinies against Galba's officers, and appoints Vitellius emperor, 408. Galba proceeds to the adoption, and declares Piso Caesar, *ib.* & 409. He gives no donation even on this occasion, and the countenances of the soldiers are black and lowering, 409. The excellent qualities and princely behaviour of Piso, *ib.* Otho meditates revenge, and retains his hopes of ascending the imperial throne, *ib.* A few subaltern officers, and one of Otho's freedmen, practise upon the prætorian cohorts, 410. Galba sacrifices, and the diviner announces to him immediate danger from treason, *ib.* Otho, who attended the sacrifice, gets out of the palace, into the forum, and is saluted emperor by a very small party of soldiers, 411. He is carried in great anxiety to the prætorian camp, and the tribune who kept guard opens the gate, *ib.* A mob of people crowd to Galba's palace on the news, 412. Some of his friends stand up in his defence, *ib.* Piso is sent out to the life-guards, *ib.* Galba goes out into the forum, to speak to the people, *ib.* Various reports concerning the success of Otho

with the prætorian cohorts, *ib.* A body of horse and foot appears, and declares Galba a private man, *ib.* He is attacked in his setian chair, *ib.* Sempromius Densus, a centurion, is the only man faithful to Galba on this occasion, 413. He is tumbled out of his chair, at what was called the Curtian lake, *ib.* Says to the conspirators, "Strike, if it be for the good of Rome," *ib.* Is despatched with many strokes, *ib.* His head is carried to Otho, who demands also that of Piso, *ib.* Piso's head is soon brought, as is also that of Laco, *ib.* & 414. Numbers petition for their reward for these murders, and are afterwards all put to death by Vitellius, 414. Otho prevents the soldiers from destroying Marius Celsus, who had no other crime than his fidelity to Galba, *ib.* The senate is assembled, and takes the oath to Otho, *ib.* Vinus's daughter redeems his head with a large sum, *ib.* Galba's corpse is carried away, with Otho's permission, and buried by his freedman, *ib.* & 415. His character, 415.

*Galba*, Servius, accuses Paulus Æmilius, *ii.* 184.

*Galba*, a man of prætorian dignity, killed by Cæsar's soldiers at Rome, *iv.* 276.

*Galley* of Theseus preserved for ages by the Athenians, *i.* 63. Question amongst the philosophers concerning its identity, *ib.*

*Galley*, a small one of gold and ivory, presented by Cyrus to Lyfander, *iii.* 107.

† *Gallia Narbonensis*, *iii.* 349.

*Gallus*, Sylla's lieutenant, *iii.* 243.

*Gallus*, one of Otho's generals, *v.* 420.

*Gallus*, Flavius, one of Antony's officers, dies of his wounds, *v.* 194.

*Gallus*, sent by Augustus to Cleopatra, *v.* 221.

*Games*, instituted by Theseus in Delos, *i.* 62. *Isthmian*, by Theseus, in honour of Neptune, 65. *n.* 67. *ii.* 141. The most honourable place at the Isthmian reserved for the Athenians, *i.* 67. *iv.* 22. *Olympic*, in honour of Jupiter, *i.* 67, 122, 151. *Pythian*, *iv.* 20. *v.* 151. *Neemean*, *ii.* 141, 352. *v.* 367. A general armistice in Greece during the celebration of the great games, *i.* 122, 151. Circensian games, 93, 308.

*Games* in honour of liberty at Platæa, *ii.* 295, 297.

† *Gandarite* and *Presfi*, their kings make preparations against Alexander, *iv.* 205.

*Ganges*, the breadth and depth of that river, *iv.* 205. Alexander's troops refuse to pass it, *ib.*

*Gardens* of Tisaphernes, *ii.* 59. Of Lucullus, *iii.* 240. Of Artaxerxes, *v.* 338.

† *Gargettus*, *i.* 55, 76.

*Gates* of Rome not accounted sacred as the wall was, *i.* 89.

† *Gaugamela*, or *Camel's house*, a place near Arbela, where the great battle between Alexander and Darius was fought, *iv.* 170.

† *Gauls*, their origin, *i.* 317. Their first inducement to enter Italy, *ib.* They besiege Clussum, 318. An infringement of the law of nations, by a Roman ambassador, draws them towards Rome, 319. Defeat the Romans in the battle of Allia, 321. Enter Rome, and kill the senators in the forum, 326. Lay siege to the capitol, *ib.* Propositions for peace, 331. The fraud and insolence of the Gauls, *ib.* Defeated by Camillus on the road to Gabii, as one division of them had been before near Ardea, 332. Their manner of fighting, 344. Observe

an exact neutrality during the Punic war, ii. 231. Defend Milan with great resolution, 236. Defeated by Marcellus, ib. Their avarice and rapacity, iii. 32. Break open the tombs of the kings at Ægæ, ib. Their valour, 319, 320. The Gaulish cavalry the chief dependence of young Crassus, ib.

*Gauls*, two buried alive by the Romans, ii. 232. Beaten by Flaminius, ib. Cæsar's wars with them, iv. 237. *et seq.*

† *Gaza* besieged, iv. 162.

† *Gedrosia*, country of, iv. 210.

*Geese*, consecrated to Juno, and kept in the capitol, by their cackling discover the approach of the Gauls, i. 330.

*Gegania*, one of the two first vestals consecrated by Numa, i. 176.

*Gegania*, her daughter-in-law Thalæa has the first family difference with her that was known in Rome, i. 199.

† *Gela*, iv. 80.

† *Gela*, ii. 149. v. 249.

*Gelanor* king of Argos, deposed by a faction, iii. 40.

*Gellianus* sent into Spain by Nymphidius, to be a spy upon Galba, v. 397.

*Gellius*, Marcus, what Cicero said of him, v. 93.

*Gellius* the consul, defeats a straggling party of Germans that belonged to Spartacus, but Spartacus soon recovers that loss, iii. 299.

*Gellius*, Lucius, v. 92.

*Gellius*, one of the censors, to whom Pompey, as a Roman knight, gave an account of his having served the campaigns required by law, iv. 64.

*Gelon*, sovereign of Syracuse, makes the Romans a present of corn, ii. 90. His statue preferred by the Syracusans, when they destroy those of the tyrants, 139. His just and mild government, v. 234.

*Gelon*, a friend to Neoptolemus, forms a design to poison Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

*Gelon*, one of the governors of Bœotia, iv. 26.

*Geminus*, an enemy to Marius; Marius, in his fugitive condition, dreads him, iii. 78. He seizes Marius, and carries him to Minturnæ, 81.

*Geminus*, a friend of Pompey; Pompey gives his mistress Flora up to him, iv. 45, 46. He kills Brutus Creticus by Pompey's order, 53.

*Geminus* sent to acquaint Antony with the state of his affairs in Rome, v. 207. Suspected by Cleopatra as a friend to Octavia, ib.

*Genealogy*; some great families in Rome tracing up their pedigree to Numa, a suspicious business, i. 162.

*Genii*, i. 114, 115. v. 232.

*Gentius*, king of Illyria, joins Perseus against the Romans, but is deceived by him, and withdraws, ii. 166. Defeated by Lucius Anicius, ib.

*Geometry*, ii. 243.

*Genucius*, v. 23.

*Geradas* the Spartan, a saying of his, i. 142.

† *Geræsus*, iv. 6.

*Gerandas*, killed with forty more Spartans by Charon the Theban; Meneclides compares that action with those of Pelopidas and Epaminondas, ii. 218, 219.

† *Gerania*, iv. 415. v. 370.

† *Gergithus*, iv. 301.

† *Germans*, iv. 237, 238.

*Germanicus*, the son of Drusus, v. 227.

† *Gesate*, ii. 231.

*Geta*, v. 210.

*Gigit*, one of Parisatis's women, v. 332. Privy to the poisoning of Statira, ib. Her punishment, 333.

*Gisco*, the Carthaginian, Hannibal turns his observation upon

the enemy's numbers into ridicule, ii. 18. Sent by the Carthaginians into Sicily, 145.

*Gladio*, the command in Bythynia taken from him, and given to Pompey, iv. 72.

*Gladiators*, their war with the Romans. See *Spartacus*.

*Glaucias*, a king of Illyria, preserves Pyrrhus when an infant, iii. 3. Restores him at an early period to the throne of Epirus, ib.

*Glaucias*, a seditious tribune, employed by Marius, iii. 70. Is cut to pieces, 73.

*Glaucippus*, iv. 289.

*Glaucus*, physician to Hephæstion, iv. 214. Crucified by Alexander, ib.

*Glaucus*, son of Polymedes, his valour, iv. 296.

*Glaucus*, ally to the Trojans, v. 231.

*Glaucus*, physician to Cleopatra, v. 207.

*Glory*, that which is derived from virtue, more excellent than that from power, i. 169. Its slow progress, v. 74. A disregard for glory the mark of a worthless or insensate mind, ii. 44.

*Glory* of one's ancestors, the worthless more ready to enlarge upon it than men of merit, v. 344. Follows in the train of virtue, i. 193. Great desire of it dangerous to those who are at the head of an administration, v. 74.

*Gnathania*, Perseus believed to be her child, and only supposititious to Philip, ii. 162. v. 390.

† *Cnossus*, i. 60.

*Goats-Marsh*, the place where Romulus disappeared, i. 112.

*Goats-Horns*, the crest of the king of Macedon, iii. 12.

*Gobrias*, iii. 183.

*God*; no representation to be made of him by images, i. 173.

To be worshipped with the mind, ib. Moves the will, but does not over-rule it, ii. 106, 107. Has no resemblance with man, i. 173. Plammo's sentiments concerning his providence, iv. 166. Who beloved by him, i. 167. Extraordinary instance of the divine interposition, ii. 133.

*God*, the author of good, and not of evil, ii. 189. n.

*Gods* of the earth, i. 107.

*Goddeſs* of the women, by the Greeks called Gynæcea, by the Romans Bona Dea, v. 85. Her history, iv. 228. The manner of worshipping her, v. 85.

*Gold* and silver prohibited at Sparta, i. 135. The great corrupter of mankind, ib. Very scarce in Greece, 228. n.

*Golden* pillar, at which terminated all the great roads in Italy, and on which they were inscribed, v. 411.

† *Gomphi*, a city of Thessaly, taken by Cæsar, iv. 259.

*Gonatas*, one of the Antigoni. See *Antigonus*.

*Gongylus*, the Corinthian, comes in aid to the Syracusans, iii. 274.

*Good* goddeſs. See *Goddeſs* of the women.

*Gordian Knot*, iv. 152.

† *Gordium*, iv. 152.

*Gordius* driven out of Cappadocia by Sylla, iii. 126.

† *Gordyene*, iii. 217. iv. 80.

*Gorgias* the Leontine, the character he gave of Cimon, iii. 181.

*Gorgias*, one of Eumenes's officers, iii. 372.

*Gorgidas* assists Pelopidas in restoring liberty to Thebes, ii. 207. Embroils the Spartans with the Athenians, by drawing in Sphodrias to attempt the Piræus, 209. Said to have first formed the sacred band, 213. Pelopidas improves this institu-



tion, by making them fight in one body, and not in separate parties, *ib.*

*Gorgo*, wife of king Leonidas, her answer to a lady who told her, none but the Spartan women bore rule over the men, *i.* 139.

*Gorgoleon*, a Spartan general, killed in the battle of Iegyræ, *ii.* 212.

*Gorgus* repeoples the city of Gela, *ii.* 149.

† *Gortynians*, *ii.* 354. *iii.* 33.

*Gouras*, *iii.* 233.

*Government*, balance of it like the British, *i.* 129.

*Gracchus*, Tiberius, the father of Tiberius and Caius, *v.* 1. Marries Cornelia, the daughter of that Scipio who conquered Hannibal, *ib.* A prodigy of serpents that happened in his family, *ib.*

*Gracchus*, Tiberius, and Caius, the difference in their dispositions, oratory, and behaviour, *v.* 2, 3. Alike in valour, justice, and self-government, 3. Tiberius Gracchus, nine years older than his brother, *ib.* Admitted, at an early period, into the college of augurs, *ib.* His character so excellent, that Appius Claudius offers him his daughter, 4. Serves in Africa under the younger Scipio, *ib.* Is the first to scale the wall in the siege of one of the enemy's towns, *ib.* Is appointed quæstor, *ib.* Serves under the consul Mancinus in the Numantine war, *ib.* Through his interest with the Numantines, procures a peace, and saves the lives of twenty thousand Romans, 5. The peace is annulled at Rome, and Scipio sent against the Numantines, 6. History of the division of lands in Italy, and of the Agrarian laws prior to those of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, 7. Tiberius is moved with the scene of distress which he beholds among the

poor Romans in Italy, and resolves to procure a new Agrarian law, 8. Consults some of the principal Romans upon it, *ib.* Opposed by the rich, *ib.* The irresistible eloquence with which he pleaded for that law, *ib.* Specimen of his eloquence, *ib.* His adversaries engage M. Octavius, one of the tribunes, to oppose him, 9. Tiberius orders all the courts to be shut up, till the law should be passed, *ib.* Puts his own seal upon the treasury, *ib.* The people assemble to give their suffrages, but the balloting vessels are carried off, 10. Manlius and Fulvius prevail upon Tiberius first to refer the matter to the senate, *ib.* The application to the senate ends in nothing, *ib.* He deposes his fellow tribune Octavius, by a decree of the people, 11. The Agrarian law is confirmed, and the vacant tribune's seat given to one of Tiberius's clients, 12. The three commissioners appointed to see the lands properly distributed, *ib.* Nasicæ's enmity to Tiberius, *ib.* He is treated with great malignity by the senate, *ib.* A friend of his supposed to be poisoned, *ib.* He puts himself in mourning, and recommends his wife and children to the protection of the people, *ib.* Attalus, king of Pergamus, dies, and leaves the Roman people his heirs, *ib.* Tiberius proposes that the people, and not the senate, should have the disposal of that inheritance, 13. A senator, of the name of Pompey, accuses him of a design to make himself king of Rome, *ib.* Annus poses him by an unexpected question, *ib.* His arguments in defence of his deposing Octavius, 14, 15. He proposes other popular laws, in hopes of gaining the tribuneship the year following, 15. Doubts his majority in the assembly of

the people, and has recourse to entreaties, *ib.* Meets with several ill omens, 16. Is received with joy by the people, now assembled in the capitol, *ib.* Fulvius Flaccus informs him that the landed interest designed to assassinate him, Tiberius touches his head, signifying the danger he was in; and his enemies interpret that motion as the requisition of a crown, *ib.* The consul refusing to proceed to violence, Naſica leads on a party which destroys him, *ib.* His dead body is treated in an inhuman manner, 18. His friends experience the same treatment, *ib.* The senate endeavours to pacify the people by indulging them in the Agrarian law, 19. *Gracchus, Caius*, after the death of his brother, lives for some time retired; but, during his retreat, improves his powers of oratory, 20. The people delighted, and the patricians, alarmed by the specimen of his eloquence in the defence of *Vettius*, *ib.* He goes quaſtor to the consul *Orestes* in Sardinia, 21. His dream, *ib.* He distinguishes himself greatly in Sardinia, *ib.* Prevails with the Sardinians to grant the Romans a supply of clothing, *ib.* The senate puts an affront upon *Mecipſa's* ambassadors, in order to mortify *Caius*, 22. They endeavour to keep him in Sardinia, *ib.* He returns in spite of them, and is impeached, *ib.* Defends himself, and is acquitted, *ib.* Clears himself of all concern in the conspiracy of *Fregellæ*, *ib.* Is elected tribune of the people, notwithstanding the opposition of the patricians, 22. His speech previous to passing two laws, 23. What those laws were, *ib.* Other popular laws, relative to colonizing and dividing the public lands; granting the army clothing; extend-

ing the right of voting to the Latin allies; regulating the markets; and investing a judicial power in the knights, 24. Returns money to the Spanish states, for the corn which *Fabius* had extorted from them, 25. Procures decrees for sending out colonies, making roads, and building public granaries, *ib.* The method he took with the public roads, 26. He makes *Fannius* consul, and is himself appointed tribune the second time, *ib.* *Fannius* proves ungrateful, *ib.* *Caius* colonizes *Tarentum* and *Capua*, *ib.* The nobility incite his colleague *Livius Drusus* to outdo him in popular acts, 27. *Drusus* sends out twelve colonies, *ib.* *Caius* goes to plant a colony in *Carthage*, 28. Mean time *Drusus* lays an information against *Fulvius*, who was a friend of *Caius Gracchus*, *ib.* *Scipio* dies, and it is suspected that he was poisoned by *Fulvius*, with the connivance of *Caius*; at least it was so given out, *ib.* *Caius* gives *Carthage* the name of *Junonia*, *ib.* Meets with ill omens, *ib.* Returns to Rome, and proposes other laws, 29. *Fannius* orders all that were not Romans by birth to depart from the city, *ib.* *Caius* promises to support the allies, but does not perform his promise, *ib.* He pulls down certain scaffolds erected by his colleagues, 30. Miscarries in his application for a third tribuneship, *ib.* The consul *Opimius* prepares to repeal his laws, and annul his acts, *ib.* and *Caius* to defend them, *ib.* The two parties meet in the capitol, and one of the consul's lictors, using scurrilous language, is killed, 31. The senate orders the consul to provide for the safety of the commonwealth, *ib.* *Fulvius*, a partizan of *Caius*, prepares to repel force with force,

and marches out to seize the Aventine hill, 32. Caius goes out in his usual habit, with no other weapon but a dagger, *ib.* Licia's speech to him, *ib.* Fulvius sends his younger son to the consul with proposals of peace, 33. The consul insists on their submitting at discretion, *ib.* Marches against Fulvius, *ib.* Fulvius is put to the sword, *ib.* Caius retires to the temple of Diana, *ib.* His prayer to the goddess, *ib.* Is prevented by his friends from killing himself, and takes to flight, *ib.* Finishes his days in the grove of the Furies, 34. His body is thrown into the river, *ib.* His goods confiscated, and his wife forbidden to go into mourning, *ib.*

*Graces*, Plato desired Xenocrates the philosopher, who was morose and unpolite, to sacrifice to the Graces, *iii.* 44.

† *Granicus*, river, *iii.* 206. *iv.* 149.

*Granius*, son to Marius's wife by a former husband, *iii.* 78. During Marius's flight gets to the isle of Ænaria, 82. Passes with Marius into Africa, *ib.* & 83.

*Granius* the quæstor, Sylla, one day only before he died, ordered him to be strangled, *iii.* 163.

*Granius Petronius*, Cæsar's quæstor, taken by Scipio, *iv.* 235. Has his life given him, but kills himself, *ib.*

*Gratitude*, *ii.* 110.

† *Greece*, the magnificence of her public buildings, *i.* 361. The most glorious theatre for the display of great actions, *ii.* 371. Liberty proclaimed to all Greece by order of Flaminius at the Isthmian games, 374.

*Greeks*, the wisdom of their attention to liberty, to popular government, and to the vicissitudes of fortune, *i.* 232. When first listed in the Carthaginian

service, *ii.* 145. Invincible when united, *v.* 351. Philopœmen called the last of them, *ii.* 343.

*Guras*, brother to Tigranes, surrenders himself to Lucullus. See *Gouras*.

† *Gyata*, *v.* 257.

*Gylippus*, son of Cleandridas, extremely avaricious, *i.* 372. Intrusted by Lysander to carry money for the public use to Sparta, *iii.* 105. Rips the bottom of the bags, and takes out part of it, *ib.* Is detected, and withdraws from Sparta, *ib.* Goes to the assistance of the Syracusans, 274. Arrives at the very instant when they were going to capitulate, *ib.* Defeats Nicias, 275. Takes Plemmyrium by storm, 276. Refuses the Athenians a truce, 285. Touched with pity for the misfortunes of Nicias, *ib.* Demands him of the Syracusans as his prisoner, and is refused, 286, 287. Obnoxious to the Syracusans for his moroseness and avarice, 287.

*Gylippus*, the father of Agiatis, *iv.* 398.

*Gymnosophists*, Indian Philosophers, Lycurgus supposed to have consulted them, *i.* 127. Why so called, *ib. n.* Alexander's conversation with them, *iv.* 207, 208.

*Gynæcea*, said to have been the mother of Midas and Bacchus, and the wife of Faunus, *iv.* 228. See *Goddeſs* of the women.

† *Gyrifanians*, *iv.* 4.

† *Gythium*, *ii.* 356, *iv.* 424.

## H.

† *HAMON*, a small river, anciently called Thermodon, *i.* 70. *v.* 57.

† *Hemus*, Mount, *iv.* 135.

*Hair*, why worn long by the Spartans, *i.* 150. *iii.* 90, 91. First fruits of it sacrificed to Apollo, *i.* 50. The Abantes used to shave the fore-part of the head,

ib. The directions Alexander gave his soldiers with respect to it, ib. Shaving it (according to Herodotus) a mark of sorrow, iii. 90. *n.* Alexander ordered the very horses and mules to be shorn in the mourning for Hephestion, ii. 228.

† *Haliartus*, attacked by Lyfander, iii. 118.

† *Halicarnassus*, iv. 151. v. 122.

† *Halonesus*, v. 49.

*Hamilcar*, ii. 141.

*Hannibal* enters Italy, gains the great battle of Trebia, and over-runs all Etruria, ii. 3. Beats Flaminius the consul near the Thrasymenian lake, 4. Sensible of Fabius's prudence in avoiding a battle, while others condemned that conduct, 7. Led by his guides to Casilinum, instead of Castrum, 8. Surrounded, and the rear of his army attacked by Fabius, ib. His stratagem to extricate himself from that difficulty, 9. Orders the lands of Fabius to be spared, while the rest of the country is ravaged, 10. Defeats Minucius, 13. Says of Fabius, that the cloud which had long hovered upon the mountains was come down in a storm at last, 14, 15. The good effect of a jest of his upon Gisco, 18. Chooses his ground, and draws up his army in an excellent manner at Cannæ, 18. Says of the Roman cavalry, when he saw them dismount, that they were delivered to him bound, 19. Kills fifty thousand, and takes fourteen thousand prisoners, ib. His error in not pursuing his victory, 20. Attempts in vain to ensnare Fabius, 22. Defeats Marcellus, 259. His observation upon Marcellus's returning to the charge next day, ib. He ravages Italy, 260. Draws Marcellus into a snare, 263, 264. His generous behaviour to Marcel-

lus's remains, 264. He acknowledges that the divine counsels are irresistible, ib. Plutarch's observation on his never being wounded in battle, 268. Goes to the court of Antiochus, 384. From thence to that of Prusias king of Bithynia, 385. His death, and speech immediately preceding it, 386. Whom he judged the greatest generals, 387. iii. 9. His advice to the king of Armenia to build the city of Artaxata, 231.

*Hanno*, his trifling artifice before Syracuse, ii. 135, 136.

*Happinefs*, i. 160, 232. iv. 395.

*Harmony*, iv. 5.

*Harmofles*, iii. 101.

*Harpalus*, governor of Babylon, deserts the service of Alexander, and carries off his treasures, iv. 184, 303. v. 62.

*Harpates*, son of Tiribazus, employed by Ochus to kill Artabanes, v. 344.

*Hats*, purple ones, royal marks of favour, iii. 375.

*Head*, a bloody one found in laying the foundation of the capitol, i. 334.

*Hearing*, a shock upon that disturbs the mind more than any other of the senses does, iii. 317.

*Hecale*, an ancient woman, entertains Theseus, i. 56. His gratitude to her, ib.

*Hecalefium*, a sacrifice offered by Theseus to Jupiter Hecalus, i. 56.

*Hecateus* the rhetorician, i. 147.

*Hecateus*, tyrant of the Cardians, iii. 368.

† *Hecatombæum*, the Argives defeated there by Cleomenes, iv. 410. v. 377.

*Hecatombæon*, the month so called, i. 55. iv. 135.

*Hecatompædon*, the temple of Minerva at Athens so called, i. 363. *n.* ii. 311.



*Hecamorii*, the Athenian poor why so called, i. 213.

*Hecor*, v. 283, 346.

† *Hedui*, or *Ætui*, a people of Gaul, revolt from the Romans, iv. 245, 246.

*Hegemon*, the Athenian, appeals to Polyperchon, iv. 315, 316. Is condemned to die, 317.

*Hegesipyle*, daughter of Olorus king of Thrace, wife of Miltiades, and mother of Cimon, iii. 173.

*Hegesias* the Magnesian, iv. 136.

*Hegesistratus*, archon the year in which Solon died, i. 237.

*Helen* stolen by Theseus, i. 71.

*Helenus*, son of Pyrrhus by Bircenna, iii. 9.

*Helepoles*, Demetrius's machines for taking cities, v. 132.

*Helecon*, the Cyzicenean, v. 243.

† *Helicon*, the artizan, iv. 173.

† *Helicon*, Mount, iii. 120.

*Hellanicus* the historian, i. 58, 67, 72.

*Hellanicus*, the Syracusan, v. 260.

† *Hellepont*, Phocion dislodges Philip from the places upon it, iv. 297.

*Helots*, account of them, i. 123, 156. iii. 188.

† *Helvetians* come suddenly upon Cæsar, but are defeated, and forced to retire to their own barren hills, iv. 237.

*Helvia*, mother of Cicero, v. 69.

*Helvidius Priscus* conveys away Galba's body, v. 414.

*Hephestion*, the favourite of Alexander, iii. 365. His quarrel with Eumenes, 366. With Craterus, iv. 189. His death, 214. Amongst other extravagant expressions of grief, Alexander pulls down the battlements of the cities, ib. His funeral, 215. iii. 367.

*Henioche*, mother of Sciron, i. 67.

*Heptachalcos*, iii. 137.

*Heraclea*, places in Athens consecrated to Hercules, i. 76.

† *Heraclea* in Pontus, iii. 207.

† *Heraclea* in Greece, taken by Demetrius from Cassander, v. 135.

† *Heraclea* in Italy, iii. 18.

† *Heracleum*, ii. 169.

*Heracleida* settle in Peloponnesus, iii. 114, 115. The kings of Sparta of that family, ib. i. 123.

*Heraclides* of Pontus, the historian, i. 325, 387.

*Heraclides*, a Syracusan youth, brings on the battle in which Nicias is defeated, iii. 282.

*Heraclides*, the Syracusan admiral, v. 238. His behaviour to Dion, 254. His death, 268.

*Heraclitus*, his opinion concerning the soul, i. 114.

*Heræum*, a temple of Juno, v. 363.

† *Heræum*, pomontory of, iv. 415.

† *Heræa*, a city of Arcadia, iii. 112. iv. 404.

*Hercules* destroys robbers, i. 51. Kills Iphitus, ib. Omphale treats him as a slave, ib. He inflicts the same punishments upon those he conquers that they had done upon others, 54. The first who grants the bodies of the slain to the enemy, 71. Initiated in the great mysteries by means of Theseus, 72. The first of the Fabii descended from him by a nymph of Italy, ii. 1. As a god, accepts not a coward's offering, 173. A verse of Euripides descriptive of him, iii. 173. He never was the aggressor, and Theseus imitated him in that respect, i. 52. iii. 282. His temples, i. 76. iii. 282. v. 208. He takes Troy, iii. 337. Kills Antæus, and has a son by

his widow, named Sophax, 346.  
Sylla dedicates the tenth of his substance to him, iii. 161. Crassus does the same, 289.

*Hercules*, son of Alexander by Barine, iii. 366.

*Hereas*, i. 210.

*Herennius*, Caius, cited as an evidence against Marius, but excuses himself as being patron to the family of Marius, iii. 47.

*Herennius*, one of Sertorius's officers, defeated by Pompey, iv. 60.

*Herennius* the centurion, despatches Cicero, v. 112.

*Herippidas* the Spartan, by too severe an inquiry after the plunder, disoblige Spithridates, iv. 12.

*Hermæ*, or statues of Mercury, mutilated at Athens, ii. 52. iii. 267.

*Hermæus* the priest, trodden to death when Mithridates fled from Lucullus, iii. 212.

*Hermagoras*, iv. 86.

*Herminius* joins Horatius Cocles in defending the bridge against Porcenna, i. 254, 255.

† *Hermione*, i. 54. n. iv. 66.

† *Hermione*, purple of, iv. 178.

*Hermippidas* the Spartan officer, put to death for surrendering the Cadmea, ii. 208.

*Hermippus*, v. 45. Accuses Aspasia of impiety, i. 383.

*Hermippus*, the historian, v. 65. i. 151, 211.

*Hermocrates*, general of the Syracusans, a saying of his, iii. 271. His stratagem against Nicias, 283. Inclined to treat the Athenians with mercy, but over-ruled, 286.

*Hermocrates*, father-in-law to Dionysius the elder, v. 232.

*Hermocrates* of Rhodes, employed by Artaxerxes to corrupt the states of Greece, v. 334.

*Hermolaus*, his plot against

Alexander, iv. 198. Put to death, ib.

*Hermion* stabs Phrynichus for his design to betray the Athenians fleet, ii. 61.

*Hermos*, iv. 304.

*Hermotimus*, the father of Milto, Cyrus's concubine, i. 375.

*Hermus*, left governor by Theseus of the city of Pythopolis, which he built in the country of the Amazons, i. 68.

*Hero*, niece of Aristotle, and mother of Callithenes, iv. 198.

*Herodes*, v. 90.

*Herod* of Judea sends forces to Antony, v. 208. Revolts to Octavius Cæsar, 216.

*Herodorus*, i. 67, 71, 72, 87.

*Herodotus*, the historian, i. 67. ii. 294.

*Herodotus* of Bithynia, beloved by the gods, i. 166.

*Heroes*; serpents, why consecrated to them, iv. 432. One link in the chain between the divine and the human nature, i. 114, 115.

*Herophytus*, the Samian, advises the allies to take the spoils for their share, and leave the slaves to the Athenians, iii. 180.

*Herosratus*, one of the friends of Brutus, sent by him into Macedonia, v. 289.

*Hersilia*, the only married woman taken from the Sabines by the Romans, i. 94. Said to have been afterwards the wife of Romulus, ib.

*Hesiod*, honoured after his death as one of the gods, for the sake of his poetry, i. 168.

*Hesychia*, the priestess of Minerva, removed from Clazomene to Athens, iii. 268.

† *Hetruria*, i. 89.

*Hexapilum*, ii. 249.

*Hiempsal*, king of Numidia, endeavours to detain young Marius and Cethegus, who had ta-

ken refuge at his court, iii. 53.

*Hiempsal*, Pompey gives him the kingdom of Hiarbas, iv.

54. † *Hiera*, city of, ii. 145.

† *Hierapolis*, given by Antony to Monefes, v. 190. The goddess worshipped there, iii. 309.

*Hiero*, king of Syracuse, ii. 243. Desires Archimedes to apply his mathematical knowledge to practice, 244.

*Hiero*, the pretended son of Dionysius Chalcus, represents to the Athenians the cares and toils of his master Nicias for their benefit, iii. 256.

*Hieronymus*, a descendant of Hiero, assassinated by his own subjects at Leontium, ii. 241. n.

*Hieronymus*, a Greek settled at Carræ, desires young Crassus, in time of extremity, to retire to Ichnæ, iii. 320.

*Hieronymus*, the historian, commissioned by Antigonus to offer Eumenes terms of peace, iii. 378. Appointed by Demetrius governor of Bœotia, v. 150.

† *Himera*, ii. 139. iv. 53.

† *Himereans*, iv. 52.

*Himereus*, brother of Demetrius Phalereus, v. 65.

*Hind*, a white one presented to Sertorius, iii. 347, 348. He pretends that it was a present from Diana, and that it presaged to him future events, ib.

*Hipparchus*, Antony's freedman, v. 213, 218.

*Hipparchus* of the ward of Cholarga, the first person banished by the ostracism, iii. 265.

*Hipparchus*, father of Asclepiades, iv. 304.

*Hipparete*, daughter of Hipponicus, and wife of Alcibiades, ii. 40. Offended at his dissolute life, she leaves him and sues for

a divorce, but he carries her out of court in his arms, ib. &c. 41.

*Hippiarinus*, father of Aristomache the wife of Dionysius the elder, v. 232.

*Hippiarinus*, son of Dion, v. 253.

*Hippias*, the sophist, i. 151.

*Hippias*, a faithful servant to Pyrihus, carries him in his infancy to a place of refuge, iii. 2.

*Hippias*, the comedian, one of the favourites of Antony, v. 170.

*Hippo*, tyrant of Messana, besieged by Timoleon, endeavours to make his escape; but the inhabitants seize him, and put him to an ignominious death, ii. 143.

*Hippo*, the Syracusan orator, v. 257.

*Hippoclus*, father of Pelopidas, ii. 198.

*Hippegon*, i. 73.

*Hippocrates*, commanding officer at Chalcedon, killed by Alcibiades, ii. 66.

*Hippocrates*, the Syracusan general, defeated by Marcellus, ii. 248.

*Hippocrates*, the Athenian general, defeated at Delium in Bœotia, iii. 257.

*Hippocrates*, the physician, ii. 331.

*Hippocrates*, the mathematician, availed himself of mercantile advantages, i. 203.

*Hippodaterates*, i. 219.

*Hippodamia*, wife of Pelops, and mother of Pittheus and Lyfidice, i. 52.

*Hippodrome*, or *Circus Maximus*, i. 83. iii. 144.

*Hippodromius*, i. 321.

*Hippolyte*, the Amazon, a pillar erected to her honour, i. 69.

*Hippolytus*, said by Euripides to have been educated by Pittheus, i. 49.

*Hippolytus*, the son of Theseus, the great misfortunes that befall him, i. 70.

*Hippolytus*, the Sicyonian, the favourite of Apollo, i. 167.

*Hippomachus*, the wrestler, v. 231.

*Hippomedon*, son of Agestilaus, one of the ephori, and cousin to Agis, king of the Spartans, iv. 386. Saves his father on a critical occasion, 393.

*Hipponicus* makes an unfair advantage of Solon's information with respect to the abolishing of debts, i. 216, 217.

*Hipponicus*, father of Callias, i. 374. ii. 40. Alcibiades behaves with wanton rudeness to him, yet afterwards marries his daughter, 40.

† *Hipponium*, a city of Lucania, afterwards called *Vibo*, v. 97.

*Hipposthenidas* joins Pelopidas in his enterprise for delivering Thebes, but afterwards draws off out of fear, ii. 203.

*Hippotas*, one of Cleomenes's friends, lame, but a man of great courage, iv. 430.

*Hirtius* and Pansa defeat Antony near Modena, but are both killed in battle, v. 109, 175.

*Historian*, the duty of a good one, v. 257. Proper for him to be situated in a great city, 41.

*History*, the very ancient fabulous, or at the best uncertain, i. 1. Truth hard to be discovered from history, on account of the partiality of those who gave an account of their own times, and the ill information of those who write long after the facts, 365.

*History* and Biography, their uses, ii. 154. The difference between history and lives, iv. 133.

*Hobby-horse*, Agestilaus rides on one amongst his children, iv. 28.

*Holy Cornel-tree*. See *Cornel-tree*.

*Holy Fire*, how to be lighted. See *Fire*.

*Holy Island* in the Tiber, how first formed, i. 245.

*Homer*, his works, by whom preserved, i. 126. The elder Lycurgus supposed to have lived not long after his time, 123. His works collected into one body by Lycurgus, become more generally known through his means, 127. His opinion of the divine influence on the mind of man, explained and supported, ii. 106, 107. His verses have this peculiar excellence, that they seem to be produced with ease, 150. A passage of his explained to mean, that the person who loves not labour will be inclined to support himself by violence and rapine, 339. Said to have been born at Ios, and to have died at Smyrna, iii. 338. His Elysian fields situated in the Atlantic Islands, 345. The high value Alexander set upon his poems, iv. 141. Alexander's copy of the Iliad, corrected by Aristotle, and called the copy of the Casket, ib. & 163.

*Homoloichus* and Anaxidamas, inhabitants of Chæronea, their valour and services to Sylla, iii. 142.

*Honour*, the temple of, ii. 261.

*Honour*, only the image of virtue, iv. 381. Whether honours change men's manner, iii. 158.

*Honoratus*, Antonius, his speech to the prætorian bands, v. 400.

*Hoplita*, one division of the Athenians, i. 226.

† *Hoplites*, the river near which Lysander was slain, iii. 120.

*Horace*, iii. 241.

*Horatius*, Marcus, dedicated



the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, i. 252.

*Horatius Cocles*, why so called, i. 255. Defends the bridge while the Romans break it down behind, ib.

*Horcomosion*, a place near the temple of Theseus, so called, and why, i. 70.

*Horse*; the flesh of dead ones breeds wasps, iv. 432.

*Hortensius* marches with a reinforcement for Sylla from Thessaly into Bœotia, iii. 139. Acts as one of Sylla's lieutenants, 143.

*Hortensius*, the orator, iii. 162, 194.

*Hortensius*, Quintus, desires Cato to give up his wife to him, iv. 340.

*Hortensius*, the prætor, delivers up Macedonia to Brutus, v. 289.

*Hortensius* slain by Antony on his brother's tomb, v. 178. 292.

*Hospitality*, Jupiter avenges the breach of it, v. 390.

*Hospitalius*, killed in the battle between Romulus and Tatius, i. 100.

*Hospitalius*, the consul, defeated by Perseus, ii. 162.

*Human* sacrifices sometimes offered before a battle, ii. 214, 232. Instances of them, ib. Not acceptable to the gods, 215.

*Husbandry*. See *Agriculture*.

*Hyacinthus*, the favourite of Apollo, i. 167.

† *Hybla* besieged by Nicias, iii. 270.

*Hybreas*, employed by the cities of Asia on a commission to Antony, v. 180. Behaves with great boldness, ib.

† *Hyccara*, razed by Nicias, iii. 270.

† *Hydaspes*, Alexander passes that river, iv. 203.

*Hydrieus*, iv. 14.

*Hyllus*, father of Cleodes, iii.

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*Hymenæus*, i. 94.

*Hypates*, a friend to Leontidas's party in Thebes, ii. 206. Killed by Pelopidas, 207.

*Hyperbatas*, general of the Achæans, defeated by Dymææ, iv. 410.

*Hyperbolus*, the ostracism disgraced by his banishment, ii. 44. He the last that it fell upon, iii. 265. ii. 278.

† *Hyperboreans*, some account of them, i. 325. n.

*Hyperides* the orator, iv. 291. v. 52. Put to death at Cleonæ, iv. 310. v. 66.

*Hypsæus*, iv. 101, 359.

*Hypsechidas*, i. 210.

*Hypsicratia*, Mithridates's mistress, her courage, and attention to that prince in his distress, iv. 76.

† *Hyrcania*, iv. 79, 186.

† *Hyrcanean*, sea, iv. 80, 186.

*Hyrcades*. See *Orodes*.

## I.

*IACCHUS*, or *Bacchus*, his image carried in procession, iv. 309.

† *Ialysus*, an ancient city of Rhodes, v. 134. n.

*Ialysus*, his history painted by Protogenes, v. 134.

*Ianiculum*, i. 192. iii. 85.

*Ianus*, why represented with one face before and another behind, i. 190. His temple, when to be shut and when open, ib. How often shut at Rome, ib.

† *Iapygia*, i. 57. v. 247.

† *Iapygia*, cape of, iii. 17.

*Jarbas* of *Hiarbas*, taken prisoner by Pompey, who gave his kingdom to Hiempsal, iv. 54.

*Jason*, and his ship *Argo*, i. 60, 71.

*Jason*, his expedition to Colchis, iii. 172.

*Jason*, the tragedian, iii.

330. Appositely introduces the head of Crassus, *ib.*

*Javelin*, Marius contrives a new form for it, *iii.* 66.

† *Iberia*, the king of Iberia presents Pompey with a bedstead, table, and chair of state, all of gold, *iv.* 81.

† *Iberians*, a warlike people seated about Mount Caucasus, defeated by Pompey, *iv.* 78, 79.

† *Iberian mountains*, *iv.* 78.

*Iberus*, river, *iii.* 352.

*Ihyrtius*, governor of Arachosia, Antigonus puts the Argyrasides in his hands, to be harried out and destroyed, *iii.* 388.

*Icelus*, *v.* 395, 407.

*Icetes*, prince of the Leontines, chosen general by the Syracusians against Dionysius, *ii.* 119. Designs to seize Syracuse for himself, 120. His letters to the Corinthians excite their indignation, 124. He defeats Dionysius, 125. His proposals to Timoleon at Rhegium, *ib.* Timoleon escapes from Icetes's ambassadors and the Carthaginian at Rhegium, and enters Sicily, 126. There he defeats Icetes, 128. Icetes sends two assassins to Adranum to destroy Timoleon, 133, who is preserved by the interposition of Providence, *ib.* Icetes is reduced to a private station, 140. He leagues again with the Carthaginians, 145. But is defeated and put to death, 147. *v.* 271. His wife and children also suffer death, for the cruelties of the family to that of Dion, *ii.* 147.

*Ichneumon*, an Egyptian animal, its history, *iv.* 183. *n.*

*Ictinus* and Callicrates build the Parthenon at Athens, *i.* 363.

† *Ida*, Mount, *iii.* 374. See *Dactyli Idæi*.

*Idas*; Helen said to be car-

ried off by Idas and Lynceus, *i.* 72.

*Idleness* punished at Athens, by a law of Solon, *i.* 225.

*Idomeneus* the historian; his calumnies against Pericles, *i.* 359.

*Jealousy*, in what manner provided against by Lycurgus, *i.* 141. The Persians extremely guilty of that fault, 295.

† *Jerusalem*, taken by Pompey the Great, *iv.* 83. *n.*

*Ignatius*, one of Crassus's officers, escapes with three hundred men to Carræ, informs the governor of the battle that had been fought, and then hastens to the bridge over the Euphrates, *iii.* 323.

*Ilia*, Rhea, or Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, *i.* 81.

*Ilia*, one of the wives of Sylla, *iii.* 129.

† *Ilium*, *iv.* 148.

*Illicium*, according to Plutarch, a place so called from Jupiter's showing himself propitious there, *i.* 185.

† *Illyria*, *iii.* 3. *iv.* 347, 421.

*Images*, forbidden in divine worship by Pythagoras and Numa, *i.* 173. No images permitted in the temples at Rome for 170 years after it was built, *ib.*

*Images*, or forms of visible objects, according to Democritus, floating in the air, *ii.* 154.

*Immortality* of the soul strongly asserted, *i.* 113.

*Imprecations*, the opinion the ancients had of their force and effects, *i.* 316. *iii.* 308. An Athenian priestess said, she thought her office was for blessing not for cursing, *ii.* 56. Those against Crassus at his departure from Rome, *iii.* 308.

† *Indians*, some of them acted as mercenaries for their neighbours, *iv.* 202. Alexander's Indian war, *ib.*

*Indian* philosophers, iv. 202. Alexander hangs some of them as seditious persons, who were only advocates for liberty, ib. They persuaded Sabas to revolt, 207. Their philosophers, why called Gymnosophists, ib. *n.* Their conversation with Alexander, ib. &c. 208. One of them, named Calanus, burns himself, 212. Another burnt himself long after at Athens, ib.

*Ingratitude*, punished by the gods, i. 316.

*Inimitable Livers*, a society so denominated by Antony and Cleopatra, v. 216.

*Iris*, her sufferings from the jealousy of Juno represented in the process of a sacrifice by the Romans, i. 308.

† *Inora*, castle of, iv. 77.

† *Insubrians*, part of the Gauls so called, ii. 231.

*Intercalary month*, i. 188.

*Interregnum* amongst the Romans, after the death of Romulus, how settled, i. 164.

*Iolaus*, son of Antipater, chief cupbearer to Alexander, iv. 216.

† *Iolcos*, v. 162.

*Ion* the tragic poet, some account of him, i. 352. v. 42.

*Ion* of Chios, i. 61. iii. 179.

*Ion* the favourite of Perseus; Perseus puts his children in his hands, and he betrays them, ii. 180.

† *Ionia*, what in ancient times, i. 67.

*Ionia* in Asia, v. 62.

† *Ionian sea*, iii. 17.

*Ionians*, their luxury, i. 126.

*Iope*, daughter of Iphicles, and wife of Theseus, i. 71.

*Iophon*, son of Pisistratus by Timonassa, ii. 332.

*Ios* or *Ios*, a city where Homer was said to be buried, i. 357. *n.* It signifies also a violet, iii. 338.

*Ioxus*, son of Melalippus, and grandson of Theseus, carries

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*Iphicles*, i. 71.

*Iphicrates* the Athenian general, to what he compares the constituent parts of an army, ii. 197. v. 390. Defeats a party of Lacedæmonians, iv. 23.

*Iphicrates*, lieutenant to Artaxerxes against the Egyptians, v. 337.

*Iphigenia*, iv. 6.

*Iphitus* slain by Hercules, i. 52.

*Iphitus*, cotemporary with Lycurgus, i. 122. Lycurgus assists him in ordering the ceremonies of the Olympic games, 122, 151.

*Iptba*, king of Mauritania, and father of Ascalia, iii. 345.

† *Ipsus*, iii. 4. Battle of, v. 141.

*Iras*, one of Cleopatra's women, v. 207. Found dead at her feet, 226.

*Irens* and *Mellirens* at Sparta, what they were in the classes of young men and boys, and what their offices, i. 144, 146.

*Iron money*, no other current in Sparta, i. 135. Prepared to as not to be malleable, ib.

*Isidas*, son of Phœbidas, goes out naked from the bath to battle, iv. 38. His valour, and the effect his appearance had on the enemy, ib. How rewarded, and why fined, ib.

*Isæus* instructs Demosthenes in eloquence, v. 44. His character, 45.

*Isander*, his family alliance with Pericles, i. 387.

*Isauricus*, Servilius, Cæsar's competitor for the pontificate, iv. 225. He speaks against sending deputies from Cæsar to Pompey with proposals of peace, 254. Cæsar declares him his colleague in the consulate, 255.

† *Ischnæ*, iii. 320.

*Isis*, Cleopatra dressed in the habit of that goddess, and affected to be called a second Isis, v. 204.

*Island*, a part of Syracuse so called, ii. 125, 135.

*Island*, Atlantic, Solon begins a work under that title.— See *Atlantic Island*.

*Island* in the Tiber, how formed, i. 243. Called the *Holy Island*, or the island between the two bridges, ib.

*Islands*, Fortunate, Homer places his Elysium there. See *Atlantic*.

*Ismenian Apollo*. See *Apollo*.

*Ismenias*, a friend to popular government in Thebes, carried to Sparta after the taking of the Cadmea, and put to death, ii. 200.

*Ismenias*, a Theban officer, taken prisoner by Alexander of Phœæ, ii. 221. Released by Epaminondas, 223.

*Ismenias* the musician, made his scholars hear bad practitioners as well as good, v. 118.

*Ismenias*, the Theban ambassador, lets his ring fall before Artaxerxes, that in taking it up he might seem to adore him, v. 336.

*Isocrates*, ii. 43. v. 44.

*Isodice*, daughter of Euryptolemus, and wife of Cimon, iii. 174.

† *Isomantus*, river, iii. 120.

*Isoium*, a place of strength in Sparta, iv. 35.

*Ister* the historian, i. 75.

† *Ister*. See *Danube*.

† *Iffus*, battle of, iv. 155.

*Isthmian Games*. See *Games*.

† *Isthmus* of Corinth, i. 52. v. 357. Between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, 214.

† *Isthmus* of Corinth, Cæsar attempts to dig through it, iv. 273.

*Italia*, one of the daughters of Themistocles, married to Panthides of the Isle of Chios, i. 302.

*Italus*, i. 79.

*Ithagænes*, i. 376.

† *Ithome*, iii. 189. ii. 217.

† *Ithomata*, or Ithome, a fortress belonging to the Messenians, said to be as strong as Acrocorinth, v. 387.

*Itonis*, an appellation of Minerva. See *Minerva*.

*Juba*, king of Mauritania, his pride, iv. 367. Corrected by Cato of Utica, 368.

*Juba*, king of the Numidians, defeated by Cæsar, iv. 268, 269.

*Juba*, the historian, son of the king of Mauritania, i. 94. n. iv. 270. Led captive to Rome, which turns to his benefit, ib. He becomes a learned and elegant writer, ib. Marries Cleopatra, Antony's daughter, v. 227.

† *Judæa* subdued by Pompey, iv. 83.

*Judges*, when chosen out of the equestrian order, v. 25.

*Jugurtha* delivered up to Sylla by Bocchus, iii. 52, 124. His character, 55. Thrown into a dungeon at Rome, and his saying upon it, ib. His history delineated by twenty golden statues presented to Sylla by Bocchus, and erected in the capitol, 75, 126.

*Julia*, aunt to Julius Cæsar, and wife of Marius, iii. 48. Cæsar pronounces her funeral oration, iv. 223.

*Julia*, daughter of Cæsar, and wife of Pompey, iv. 91. Her great affection for her husband, 97. Removes the jealousies between those two great men for a time, 117. But she dies in childbed, and they break out again, 98. Is buried in the Campus Martius, ib.



*Julia*, Antony's mother, married to Cornelius Lentulus, v. 163.

*Julia*, daughter of Augustus, ii. 265. and wife of Agrippa, v. 227.

† *Julis*, a town in the Island of Ceos, v. 41.

*Julius Proculus*, by his declaration that Romulus was received amongst the gods, appeases the tumults at Rome, i. 113.

*Julius Salinator*, iii. 342.

*Julius Atticus*, a soldier in the guards, falsely asserts that he has killed Otho, v. 412.

*Junia*, wife of Cassius, v. 277.

*Junius Brutus* deposes Tarquin. See *Brutus*.

*Junius Brutus*, one of the first tribunes of the people, ii. 82.

*Junius*, Marcus, dictator with the army, while another is dictator at Rome, ii. 12.

*Junius*, prætor in Asia, his avarice and extortion, iv. 221.

*Junius Vindex*, governor of Gaul, revolts against Nero, v. 393. Kills himself, 394.

*Juno Quiritis*, why so called, i. 115. Her statue sent from Veii to Rome by Camillus, 310.

*Juno*, her temples at Samos, Argos, and Lucanium, plundered by the pirates, iv. 67. Her temple near Corinth, iv. 23. v. 162.

*Juno*, her statue at Argos, i. 349.

*Juno*, Aspasia why so called, i. 374.

† *Junonia*, the name given to Carthage, when rebuilt by Caius Gracchus, v. 28.

*Jupiter Ammon*, iii. 110, 267. *Capitolinus*, ii. 107. *Feretrius*, i. 97. *Hecalus*, 56. *Inferus*, 178. n. *Ileos*, 185. *Liberator*, ii. 296. The warrior, iii. 5. *Olympius*, 145. *Servator*, v.

389. *Stator*, i. 101. *Syllanius*, 130. Of Pisa, 349. *Policus* and *Poliucus*, v. 153. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, i. 251.

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*Justice*, iv. 25, 357.

*Ixion*, ambitious men well reformed by his story, iv. 381.

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*Keraton*, an altar so called, i. 62.

*King*; the duty of a king, i. 118, 119. Wherein distinguished from a tyrant, ib. The affection of his people his best guard, v. 366.

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*Kings* of Athens, a maxim of theirs, i. 289.

*Kings* of Rome expelled, and a commonwealth set up, i. 238.

*Kings*, how ready they should be to receive petitions, and redress grievances, v. 152, 153.

*Kings* of Sparta, descendants of Hercules, iv. 3. Their power limited by the institution of a senate, and still more by that of the ephori. See *Senate* and *Ephori*.

*Kings* of Persia, customary for them to give every woman a piece of gold when they visited Persia, iv. 211. Therefore few of them made that visit, ib.

*King's Eye*, an officer belonging to the king of Persia, v. 326.

*King of Kings*, a title assumed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, v. 137.

*Knights*, or equestrian order, v. 80.

*Knot*; Gordian knot cut by Alexander. See *Gordian*.

*Know thyself*, v. 42.

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**L**ABEO, joins in the conspiracy against Cæsar, v. 285.

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† *Labici*, ii. 102.

*Labienus*, while Cæsar's lieutenant, defeats the Tigurini, iv. 437. He goes over from Cæsar to Pompey, iv. 109. Eager for a battle, 114. Takes a voluntary oath not to quit the field till he shall have routed the enemy, ib.

*Labyrinth* of Crete, i. 57. Theseus confined in it, 59.

† *Lacedæmon*, the Athenians accused there, i. 379. Attacked by Pyrrhus, iii. 35. Epaminondas goes thither as ambassador, iv. 30. A conspiracy there suppressed with great art by Agesilaus, 35. Debts remitted, 391. Cleomenes attempts to bring the constitution back to its first principles, and effects it in a good degree, 400, 406. See *Sparta*.

*Lacedæmonians* invite Lycurgus to return, i. 127. He new-models their government, ib. They are of a musical, as well as martial turn, 148, 149. Their sharp and pithy sayings, 147, 148. Their method of education, 142. The only people to whom war was a remission of laborious exercises, 150. Their form of government, 129. Before a battle the king sacrificed a goat, and the music played the hymn to Castor, 150. The king had an Olympic champion to fight by his side, 151. A Lacedæmonian says, the Athenians punish a man for being a gentleman, 152. They maintain the first rank amongst the states of Greece for five hundred

years, 158. The Sabines a colony of them, and some of their laws introduced by Numa, 162. Propose to exclude from the general council of Greece, such cities as had not joined in the war against Xerxes, 290. This would have given the Lacedæmonians too much weight in the scale, ib. Traverse the designs of Pericles, 369. They fined Plistonax their king for withdrawing out of Attica, and pass sentence of death on Cleandrides for taking money to advise him to it, 372. Invade Attica again, under the conduct of King Archidamus, and advance as far as Acharnæ, 384. Make peace with the Bœotians, and deliver up Panæctus to the Athenians, but dismantled, ii. 45. Their ambassadors imposed upon by Alcibiades, and their proposals rejected, 46, 47. Esteem any thing just and honourable that is advantageous to their country, iv. 41. Deprive Phœbidas of his command, and fine him for seizing the citadel of Thebes, but at the same time keep possession of the citadel, ii. 201. The great error of the Lacedæmonian officers in the Cadmea in not supporting the party of the tyrants the night they were attacked, 207. Those officers surrender the Cadmea, and are punished for it, 208. Their wars with the Persians under Agesilaus, iv. 15. The Lacedæmonians enter Bœotia with a powerful army, 26. Are defeated by Pelopidas in the battle of Tegyre; which is the first time they were beaten by an inferior or an equal number, ii. 212. Defeated by Epaminondas and Pelopidas at Leuctra, iv. 31. Not expert in sieges, ii. 294. Their decree against the Athenians, and in favour of the thirty tyrants, iii. 103. Their regard for Cimon,

the Athenian general, 187. Desire succours of the Athenians against the Helots and Messenians, but sends their forces back without employing them, 183. Farther account of the battle of Leuctra, and circumstances previous to it, iv. 31. *x.* They behave with great magnanimity on that defeat, 32. Their scruple about the oracle concerning a lame king, 33. No enemy had been seen in their country for the space of six hundred years, 34. They lose the moderation usual to them in time of success, upon an advantage gained by Archidamus son of Agesilaus, 36. Their answer to the ambassadors of Tachos and Nectanabis, and private instructions to Agesilaus, 41. Whence the corruptions that led to their ruin, 384. Their great deference to their wives, 386.

*Lacedæmonian women*, i. 130. iii. 34. Philopœmen's behaviour to the Lacedæmonians, ii. 357, 358, 359. See *Spartans*.

*Lacedæmonius*, one of the sons of Cimon, i. 379. iii. 187.

*Lacetanians*, defeated by Cato the elder, i. 316.

*Lachares* usurps the sovereignty of Athens, v. 144. He quits the place, 145.

*Lachares*, father of Eurycles, v. 213.

*Lachartus* blames Cimon for entering the territories of the Corinthians without their leave, iii. 188.

† *Lacinium*, iv. 67.

*Iaco*, a friend and minister of Galba, v. 412. Despatched by the conspirators against that prince, 414.

*Lacias*, ward of, ii. 56.

† *Laconia*, divided by Lycurgus into thirty thousand lots, i. 132.

*Laconian cap.* See *Cothon*.

*Laconic manner of speaking.* See *Sayings*.

*Laceopluti*, a name given to Callias's family, and why. See *Callias*.

*Lacratides*, according to some accounts, it was upon his accusation that Pericles was fined, i. 387.

*Lacratidas* advises Agesilaus to let Lyfander's papers rest with him in the grave, iii. 121.

*Lacritus*, the orator, v. 65.

*Lælius*, happy in having no connection with more than one woman, iv. 325.

*Lælius*, Cælius, whence his appellation of *the Wife*, v. 7.

*Lælius* goes in disguise from Lepidas's camp, to advise Antony to attack it, v. 175.

*Lena*, Popilius, the conspirators alarmed at his talking with Cæsar, v. 283.

*Lærtes*, Cicero says he lived his life, v. 105.

*Lævinus*, the consul, answers Pyrrhus, that the Romans neither accepted him as an arbitrator, nor feared him as an enemy, ii. 18. Is defeated by Pyrrhus, 19, 20.

*Lais*, the Corinthian courtesan, said to be the daughter of Timandra, Alcibiades's mistress, ii. 76. Taken, when very young, at Hyccaræ, ib. iii. 170.

*Lake*, Alban, overflows in a very dry summer. See *Aiban*.

*Lake*, Curtian. See *Curtian*.

*Lake*, Lucanian, its waters sometimes sweet and sometimes salt, iii. 301.

*Lake*, Thrasymenian, the battle fought near it, ii. 4.

*Lamachus*, joined in commission with Nicias and Alcibiades for the Sicilian war, ii. 51. Brought into disrepute by his poverty, 55. A more spirited general than Nicias, ib. Takes the opportunity of Nicias's sickness to engage the Syracusans,

iii. 273. He and Callicrates, the Syracusan general, fall by each other's hand, *ib.*

*Lamachus* of Myrrhene, the Sophist, his panegyric upon Philip and Alexander, v. 48.

*Lamb*, yeaned with the figure of a tiara upon its head, and in another respect a monster, iv. 199. Considered as a bad omen by Alexander, *ib.*

*Lamia*, the courtesan, becomes the favourite mistress of Demetrius, though much older than he, v. 129. An entertainment of her providing, 138. Called Demetrius's *Helopolis*, *ib.* Objects to the sentence of Bocchoris in an affair in her own way, 139.

† *Lamia*, iii. 368. iv. 304. v. 124.

*Lamp*, the sacred lamp at Athens, extinguished in the time of the tyrant Aristion, i. 175. Lighted again by fire gained from the sun-beams, 176.

*Lampito*, wife of Archidamus, and mother of Agis, iv. 1.

*Lampo*, the diviner, predicts from the horn of a ram growing out of the middle of his forehead, found upon Pericles's grounds, that Pericles's party would soon be greatly superior to the opposite one, i. 353.

*Lamponius*, the Lucanian, lieutenant to Telestinus, iii. 155.

*Lampra*, an Athenian borough, iv. 314.

*Lamprias*, grandfather to Plutarch, v. 182.

† *Lampsachus*, taken by Lyfander, iii. 97. A city given to Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply him with wine, i. 259.

*Lamyris*, or the *Buffoon*, a surname of one of the Ptolemys, ii. 86.

*Lanassa*, daughter of Cleodes, and wife of the elder Pyrrhus, iii. 1.

*Lanassa*, daughter of Aga-

thocles, married to Pyrrhus, iii. 9. Leaves him, and marries Demetrius, 11.

† *Langobrita*, iii. 350.

*Language*, the Latin, anciently much mixed with Greek, i. 171.

*Laodice* of Troy, said to have had Clymene by Demophoon, i. 75. On painting her story in the Portico called Pæcile, Polygnotus puts the figure of Elpinice in her room, iii. 174.

*Laomedon's* horses, Hercules takes Troy the first time, on account of them, iii. 337.

*Laomedon* the Orchomenian, his cure for the spleen, v. 45.

*Laomedon* the Athenian, iii. 179.

*Laphystius*, the orator, accuses Timoleon, and insists upon finding sureties for appearing to the indictment; which Timoleon readily complies with, ii. 151.

† *Lapithæ*, Theseus assists them against the Centaurs, i. 72.

*Laras*, or *Lars*, a common name of the Tuscan kings, i. 254.

*Larentialia*, a festival kept in honour of Acca Larentia, i. 82.

*Larentia*, the story of Larentia and Hercules, i. 82.

† *Larissa*, iv. 17, 120.

† *Larissus*, river, ii. 348.

*Lartius*. See *Spurius Lartius*, and *Titus Lartius*.

† *Larynna*, iii. 151.

† *Latins* demand a number of free-born virgins of the Romans, i. 116. The Romans send them so many female slaves, who betray the camp of the Latins to the Romans, *ib.* 336. Invade the Roman territories, 335. Are defeated by Camillus, 338.

*Latin* feast. See *Feasts*.

*Latinus*, Titus, his vision, ii. 98.

*Latona*, frightened by a wild



boar near Mount Ptoum, ii. 211.

*Lattamyas* and the Theffalians, defeated at Geræstus, i. 321.

*Laughter*, temple of, iv. 405.

*Laughter*, a little statue dedicated to the god of laughter by Lycurgus in the public hall where they used to eat, i. 152.

*Lavinia*, i. 79.

† *Lavinium*, i. 107.

† *Laurentum*, i. 107.

*Laurentia*. See *Larentia*.

† *Laurium*, a silver mine belonging to the Athenians, i. 270. Themistocles proposes that the revenues, which used to be divided amongst the people, should be applied to the building of ships, ib.

† *Lauron*, a city in Spain, taken by Sertorius in fight of Pompey, iii. 356.

*Law* of Romulus relating to husband and wife, i. 106.

*Law* of Pericles against bastards. See *Bastards*.

*Law* of the Spartans never to make one man twice admiral, iii. 95. Easily evaded, ib.

*Law*, Agrarian, against bribery, &c. See *Agrarian*, *Bribery*, &c.

*Lawgivers*, i. 168.

*Laws* of Lycurgus not reduced to writing, because the practice of what they enjoined was to be interwoven with the whole course of the Spartan education. i. 137. For the particular laws of Lycurgus, see *Lycurgus*.

*Laws* of Draco, Gracchus, Solon, &c. See *Draco*, &c.

*Laws*; to men of few words few laws sufficient, i. 147. Compared to spiders webs, 205. Should be so contrived that the observance may be more advantageous than the breach of them, ib. Purposely left ambiguous to increase the power of the judges, 219.

*Lawsuits* ceased in Sparta,

on the prohibition of gold and silver, i. 152.

*League*, Achæan. See *Achæans*.

† *Lebadia*, iii. 140. Sylla's victory foretold by prophecies from thence, 141. Taken by Lylander, 128.

† *Lechæum*, iv. 415. v. 363.

† *Leçum*, a promontory in the country of Troas, iii. 197.

† *Leges*, iv. 80.

*Legion*, formed by Romulus i. 91. Doubled, 102. How many men it contained at different periods of the commonwealth, ib. n.

*Lentiles* offered on the tombs of the dead, iii. 312.

*Lentulus Batiatus*, trains up gladiators in Capua, iii. 297. They break from him, and raise war, ib.

*Lentulus Spinther*, iv. 282.

*Lentulus*, sent into Asia by Flaminius, ii. 376.

*Lentulus*, the consul, marches against Spartacus, and is defeated, iii. 299.

*Lentulus* the censor, iv. 64.

*Lentulus* the consul, averse to a reconciliation between Pompey and Cæsar, refuses to assemble the senate, iv. 105. Opposes Cæsar's demands, v. 167. Calls Cæsar a robber, and says, there was need of arms, not voices against him, iv. 250. Drives Antony and Curio out of the senate-house, ib. v. 167.

*Lentulus*, Lucius, coming to Ægypt, and wandering about, ignorant of Pompey's fate, is put to death, iv. 127.

*Lentulus*, Cornelius, his character, v. 83. Whence his name of Sura, ib. Joins in Catiline's conspiracy, iv. 338. v. 83. Is expelled the senate, but afterwards restored, 83, n. A saying of his, ib. Infatuated by vain predictions, 84. Draws the ambassadors of the Allobroges into the conspiracy, ib. Is

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*Leo* of Byzantium, a saying of his, iii. 280.

*Leo* the Corinthian, sallies from the citadel of Syracuse, and dislodges the enemy from Achradina, ii. 134.

*Leobotes* the Athenian, accuses Pausanias of a treasonable design against Greece, and the Spartans join in the accusation, i. 292.

*Leochares* the statuary, iv. 283.

*Leocrates*, an Athenian of considerable note, ii. 295.

*Leonatus*, the Macedonian, warns Pyrrhus of the design which an Italian had upon him in battle, iii. 19.

*Leonatus*, one of Alexander's generals directed, after the death of that prince, by Perdicas, to establish Eumenes in the government of Cappadocia, iii. 368. Conceives a project to seize the kingdom of Macedon, which he mentions in confidence to Eumenes, ib. Sent by Alexander to the ladies of Darius's family, iv. 156. Employs a number of camels, to bring him earth out of Ægypt, to be used only in wrestling, 282. Joins Antipater, 307. Is killed in battle, ib.

*Leonidas*, uncle of Charilaus, king of Sparta, i. 125.

*Leonidas*, king of Sparta, tells one who talked well, but at an unseasonable time, that he was impertinent for speaking so much to the purpose, of what it was not to the purpose to speak of, i. 147.

*Leonidas*, slain at Thermopylae, i. 277.

*Leonidas*, Alexander's tutor, iv. 138. Bids him be sparing of frankincense, till he had conquered the countries where it grew, 162.

*Leonidas*, king of Sparta, son of Cleonymus, iv. 383. His character, 387. He opposes Agis in his reformations, ib. Adheres to the party of the rich, who were against the remission of debts and division of land, ib. Is accused by Lysander, and flies to the temple of Minerva for refuge, 390. Is deposed, and his son-in-law Cleombrotus set up in his stead, ib. Is restored, and Cleombrotus banished, 394. The great virtue of his daughter, who was wife to Cleombrotus, ib. 395. He compels the widow of Agis to marry his son Cleomenes, 398.

*Leontidas* espouses the Spartan interest at Thebes, and becomes one of the tyrants there, ii. 201. Sends assassins against the exiles at Athens, who kill Androclides, ib. Is killed by Pelopidas, 206.

† *Leontines*, ii. 140. iii. 26, 266. v. 250, 259.

*Leontis*, tribe of, i. 267. ii. 275.

† *Leontosephalus*, i. 300.

*Leos* the herald, discovers to Theseus the conspiracy of the Palantidae, i. 56.

*Leosthenes*, the Athenian general, author of the Lamian war, iii. 2. v. 64. What passes between him and Phocion, ii. 123. iv. 304. His victories, iv. 305. His death, ib.

*Leotychidas*, one of the ancient kings of Sparta, asks his friend at Corinth, whether trees grew square there, i. 138.

*Leotychidas*, born in marriage to Agis by Timæa, but believed to be the son of Alcibiades, ii. 58. iii. 111. iv. 2. Acknowledged as his son by Agis upon his death-bed, 3. Set aside as spurious through the management of Lysander, ib. See also iii. 112.

*Lepida*, contracted to Cato, marries Scipio, iv. 325.

*Lepidus*, Marcus Æmilius, chief of the senate, ii. 192.

*Lepidus*, Marcus, against the inclination of Sylla chosen consul through the interest of Pompey, iv. 57. iii. 161. Attempts after the death of Sylla to make himself absolute sovereign of Rome, 58. Flies into Sardinia, and dies of grief for his wife's infidelity, ib.

*Lepidus*, Cæsar chooses him for his colleague in the consulship, v. 170. Forms the triumvirate with Antony and Octavianus, v. 110. Has Africa for his share, 185.

*Leptines* and Polyperchon kill Calippus, v. 271.

*Leptines*, tyrant of Apollonia, surrenders it to Timoleon, and is sent to Corinth, ii. 140.

*Leptines*, brother of Dionysius the elder, v. 236.

† *Lesbos*, ii. 43, 53.

*Lesche*, a place at Sparta where the old men met for conversation, to which the newborn children were carried to be examined, i. 142.

*Letters*, Laconic, i. 147. ii. 65. iv. 14. 266.

† *Leucadians*, ii. 124. v. 55.

*Leucaria*, Roma supposed by some writers her daughter by Italus, i. 79.

† *Leucas*, a Corinthian colony, ii. 130. Apollo's temple there, iv. 66.

*Leucaspides*, iv. 418.

*Leucothæ*, i. 308.

† *Lesœtra*, battle of, ii. 215, 216. iv. 31. n. 32. Another battle, iv. 403.

*Leucridæ*, daughters of Scædæus, their rape, and the sacrifice to be offered to their manes, ii. 214.

† *Leucus*, river, ii. 170. 175.

*Liber Pater*. See *Bacchus*.

*Liberatia*, iv. 271.

*Liberty* of man not inconsistent with the co-operation of God, ii. 106.

*Liberty*, Games of, observed at Platæa in honour of the brave Greeks who fell in battle there. See *Games*.

*Liberty* proclaimed to all Greece by Flaminius at the Isthmian games. See *Games*.

*Liberty*, an altar reared to her by the Greeks, ii. 295.

† *Libethra*, iv. 147.

*Libitina*, the goddess of funerals, i. 178.

*Libo* had the command for Pompey of the fleet that watched the mouth of the harbour of Brundisium, v. 168.

*Library*, that of Alexandria, burnt, iv. 266. That of Pergamus given by Antony to Cleopatra, v. 206. That of Lucullus open to all the Grecian literati, iii. 243.

† *Libya*, iii. 16. ii. 50.

*Libys*, iv. 385.

† *Libyssa*, in Bithynia, ii. 385.

*Lice*; Sylla and others die of the lousy disease. See *Lousy Disease*.

*Lichas*, the Lacedæmonian, celebrated for his hospitality, iii. 181.

*Licina*, daughter of Licinius Crassus, and wife of Caius Gracchus, v. 19. Her discourse to her husband, 32. Deprived of her dowry after his death, 35.

*Licina*, the vestal virgin, M. Crassus pays his court to her, in order to buy her estate, iii. 289.

*Licinius Stolo* raises a great commotion in Rome, by insisting that one of the consuls should be chosen out of the Plebeians, i. 343. Appointed general of horse, 344. Procures a law that no one should possess above five hundred acres of land, and is the first that breaks it, ib.

*Licinius Crassus*. See *Crassus*.

*Licinius*, servant to Caius Gracchus, v. 3. Killed in attempting to defend his master, 34.

*Licinius*, Publius, defeated by Perseus, king of Macedon, ii. 162.

*Licinius Macer*, accused when Cicero was prætor, goes home and dresses himself in a white gown, as secure of being acquitted; but finding that he was cast, kills himself, v. 76.

*Licinius*, what he said of Marcus Crassus, iii. 297.

*Licinius Cossus*, i. 308.

*Lictors*, persons who attended on the great officers of state amongst the Romans, why so called, i. 111.

*Licymnius*, his monument, Pyrrhus falls there, iii. 41.

*Life*; a general should not be prodigal of his life, ii. 197.

*Ligarius*, Quintus, defended with great eloquence by Cicero before Cæsar, v. 104. Is acquitted, ib. Yet afterwards in the conspiracy against Cæsar, 279.

*Light*, a great one appeared over Cæsar's camp the night preceding the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 114, 260.

*Lightning*, a ridiculous story of a charm for it, i. 184. Places struck with lightning accounted sacred, 161.

† *Ligurians*, the expedition of Paulus Æmilius against them, ii. 158. and of Fabius Maximus, 2. Exercise piracy as far as the Pillars of Hercules, 159. Form a barrier against the Gauls, ib. Under Marius, engage with the Ambrones, iii. 61.

† *Lilybaum*, promontory of, ii. 140.

*Limnaus*, killed in defending Alexander in a city of the Malli, iv. 206.

*Limnus*, a Macedonian, conspires against Alexander, and is killed in the resistance he made to those who were sent to apprehend him, iv. 190.

† *Lindus*, ii. 265.

† *Lingones*, a people of Gaul, iv. 246.

*Lions* let loose in the city of Megara, v. 278.

† *Lipareans* attack the Roman ship, charged with an offering for Delphi, i. 313.

† *Liris*, river, iii. 80.

*Lissing*; that defect graceful in Alcibiades, ii. 35.

*Lissing* of the gout, iii. 151.

*Lituus*, the crooked staff of Romulus, used by the augurs, i. 106. Lost when the Gauls burnt Rome, and recovered by miracle, ib. 335.

*Livia*, the wife of Augustus, v. 227, 392.

*Livius Drusus*, uncle to Cato the younger by the mother's side, iv. 320.

*Livius Drusus*, tribune with Caius Gracchus, v. 27. The senate put him upon opposing that popular man, by acts of greater popularity, ib.

*Livius Posthumus*, general of the Latins, i. 116.

*Livius*, Marcus, what he said concerning Tarentum, ii. 27.

*Livy* the historian, iv. 263.

† *Locri Epizephyræi*, ii. 262.

† *Locris*, ii. 211. v. 232, 356.

*Lollius*, Marcus, Cato's colleague in the quæstorship, iv. 332.

*Lollius*, Lucius, iii. 349.

*Longimanus*, a surname of Artaxerxes, v. 316.

*Love*, how defined by the philosophers, i. 118. What the love of the gods towards men, 167.

*Loüs*, the month so called, iv. 135.

*Lousy Disease*, iii. 163.

† *Lucca*, iii. 305. iv. 95.

† *Lucanian lake*, iii. 301.

*Lucanians*, iii. 15, 156.

*Lucerenses*, one of the Roman tribes so called, i. 103.

*Lucilius* the tribune proposes the choosing Pompey dictator



but is opposed by Cato, and near being turned out of office, iv. 99.

*Lucilius* suffers himself to be taken, to save Brutus, v. 309. His speech to Antony, ib. He attends Antony in his retirement into the desert, v. 214.

*Lucius*, son of Camillus, i. 338.

*Lucius Antonius*, his rebellion against Domitian in Germany, ii. 179. The news of his being cut to pieces with his whole army, suddenly spread in Rome, and the author not to be found; yet confirmed afterwards, ib.

See all the other LUCII under their family names.

*Lucretia*, the wife of Numa, i. 192.

*Lucretia*, her rape the cause of the abolition of kingly government in Rome, i. 238.

*Lucretius*, the father of *Lucretia*, elected consul, i. 250. His death, ib.

*Lucretius Osellus* besieges young Marius in Præneste, iii. 157. He applies for the consulship against the inclinations of Sylla, and is killed by his order, 160.

*Lucretius*, *Lucius*, chief senator, i. 334.

*Lucullian* coin, iii. 194.

*Lucullian* games, iii. 219.

*Lucullus*, *Lucius*, his grandfather a man of consular dignity, iii. 193. Metellus Numidicus was his uncle, ib. His father found guilty of embezzling the public money, and his mother a woman of but indifferent reputation, ib. Detects Servilius, his father's accuser, in some misdemeanor, and prosecutes him for it, ib. Has great command both of the Greek and Latin tongues, ib. Sylla dedicates his Commentaries to him, ib. Versed in the liberal sciences, ib. Writes a short history of the Marfi in Greek verse, 194. His great affection

for his brother Marcus, ib. They are created ædiles together, ib. Distinguishes himself in the Marfan war, though then very young, ib. His constancy and mildness recommend him to Sylla, who makes use of his services from first to last, ib. Sylla gives him the direction of the mint, 194. Sylla sends him out, during the siege of Athens, with a few ships, in search of provisions, ib. He brings Crete over to that general's interest, ib. Puts an end to the civil wars in Cyrene, ib. Sails to Egypt, and finds a magnificent reception there, 195. Ptolemy refuses to enter into alliance with Sylla, but offers Lucullus presents to the value of eighty talents, ib. Lucullus touches at Cyprus, ib. The stratagem he made use of to escape the enemy's ships, 196. Gets a fresh supply of ships at Rhodes, and reduces several islands in the Ægean sea, ib. Mithridates abandons Pergamus, and retires to Pitana, ib. Fimbria desires Lucullus to shut up Mithridates in Patana by sea, while he attacks him by land, ib. Lucullus rejects the proposal, and suffers Mithridates to escape, 197. Defeats the king's fleet twice, ib. Conveys Sylla and his army from the Chersonesus to the Asiatic coast, ib. After the peace between Mithridates and Sylla, the latter lays a fine upon Asia of twenty thousand talents, ib. Lucullus, being commissioned to levy the fine, and to coin the money, performs the odious part of it in as lenient a manner as possible, 197. Punishes the Mityleneans for having joined Marius's party, 198. Has no hand in the troubles of Italy, ib. Sylla constitutes him guardian to his son, ib. This was the foundation of the jealousies between Pompey

and Lucullus, *ib.* After the death of Sylla, Lucullus is chosen consul with M. Cotta, *ib.* A new war with Mithridates is proposed, *ib.* Lucullus readily supplies Pompey with money in Spain, lest he should come home, and be appointed to the command against Mithridates, *ib.* Prevents L. Quintius the tribune from rescinding the acts of Sylla, 199. The method he takes to get the government of Cilicia, *ib.* Gains the command in the Mithridatic war, *ib.* His colleague Cotta is sent with a fleet to guard the Propontis and Bithynia, 200. Lucullus passes into Asia with a legion raised in Italy on this occasion, *ib.* Finds the Roman troops in Asia, particularly those called Fimbrians, untractable and entirely corrupted, *ib.* Brings them under discipline, 200. Mithridates new-models his army, and brings it from show to use, *ib.* The people of Asia extremely oppressed by the Roman tax-gatherers and usurers, are inclined to serve Mithridates, 201. But Lucullus redresses their grievances, *ib.* Cotta fights Mithridates, and is entirely defeated both by sea and land, *ib.* He is shut up in Chalcedon, and Lucullus marches to his relief, *ib.* Noble sayings of Lucullus, *ib.* He goes to meet Marius, whom Sertorius had sent to Lucullus, but the two armies are parted by a prodigy, 202. Resolves to reduce Mithridates by famine, *ib.* Mithridates decamps in the night, and lays siege to Cyzicus, *ib.* Lucullus follows, and takes measures for cutting off his convoys, 203. Mithridates's men have the art to persuade the Cyziceniens, that the Romans, who lay upon the heights, were Armenians, *ib.* But Lucullus finds means to send Demonax into the town, to

acquaint them with his arrival, *ib.* Preternatural tokens of relief to the besieged, 204. A storm of wind destroys Mithridates's machines, *ib.* Mithridates, hard pressed with famine, sends off part of his forces towards Bithynia, 205. Lucullus comes up with them at the river Rhyndacus, destroys great numbers, and makes many prisoners, *ib.* Mithridates escapes by sea, 206. Lucullus strikes another great blow against his troops near the Granicus, *ib.* Gives chase to a squadron of the enemy's ships, takes them, and kills their admiral Isodorus, *ib.* Destroys more of the king's ships near Lemnos, and takes Marius, the general sent by Sertorius, prisoner, 207. Mithridates, in sailing towards Pontus, encounters with a dreadful storm, is forced to quit his own ship, and take to a shallop commanded by pirates, *ib.* The pirates bring him safe to Heraclea in Pontus, *ib.* The senate offer Lucullus three thousand talents to enable him to fit out a fleet, but he tells them he shall drive Mithridates out of the sea, with the ships which the allies would give him, 208. He resolves to penetrate into Pontus, by way of Bithynia and Galatia, *ib.* Finds provisions very scarce at first, but afterwards meets with them in extreme plenty, *ib.* His troops complain that he takes the enemy's towns by capitulation, instead of storm, *ib.* His answer to those who complained of his proceeding slowly, *ib.* He leaves the siege of Amisus to Muræna, and marches against Mithridates, who waits for him on the plains of the Gabiri, 209. In the first engagement the Roman cavalry are put to the rout, 210. Pomponius, who is taken prisoner, behaves with great dignity, *ib.* Artemidorus

conducts Lucullus to a strong post which commands the plains of the Cabiri, *ib.* A second encounter between the two armies, *ib.* A Dardarian grandee pretends to desert to Lucullus, with a view to assassinate him; but is providentially disappointed, 211. Several skirmishes to the disadvantage of Mithridates, 212. The king quits his camp in a disorderly manner, and would have been taken, had not a mule loaded with gold stoppt his pursuers, *ib.* Lucullus takes Cabiri, and many other places, where he finds much treasure, and releases many prisoners; amongst the rest, one of the king's sisters, named Nyssa, 213. Mithridates sends the eunuch Barchides to Pharnacia, to put his other sisters and wives to death, *ib.* The tragical story of Monime and Berenice the king's wives, *ib.* The manner in which Roxana and Statira, the king's sisters, died, 214. Mithridates flies into Armenia, *ib.* Lucullus subdues Tibarene and the Less Armenia, *ib.* Demands Mithridates of Tigranes, *ib.* Returns to the siege of Amisus, and takes it, *ib.* Callimachus, who had defended it with great ability, sets fire to it, and flies by sea, *ib.* The Romans plunder it, 215. Lucullus weeps for its fate, *ib.* Rebuilds and peoples it, *ib.* The miserable state of Asia Minor, 216. By the regulations of Lucullus, its sufferings are relieved, and its debts paid, *ib.* The farmers of the revenues raise a clamour against him in Rome, but he is adored in Asia, *ib.* Appius Clodius is misled by unfaithful guides, but at last arrives at Antioch of Daphne, where he is ordered to wait for Tigranes, 217. Clodius brings over Zarbienen, king of Gordyene, *ib.* The power and pride

of Tigranes, *ib.* He refuses to deliver up Mithridates, 218. Changes his cold behaviour to Mithridates, *ib.* Metrodorus is sacrificed upon their reconciliation, 219. The Grecian cities in Asia institute a feast in honour of Lucullus, *ib.* Lucullus lays siege to Sinope and takes it, 220. Destroys the Cilicians who had thrown themselves into the town, *ib.* Endeavours to save the town, on account of a dream concerning the hero Autolycus, *ib.* The bad policy of Tigranes, in not joining Mithridates sooner, 221. Machares, son of Mithridates, sends Lucullus a crown of gold, and desires to be admitted amongst the friends and allies of Rome, *ib.* Lucullus leaves Sornatius with six thousand men in Pontus, and with little more than double that number marches against Tigranes and Mithridates, *ib.* His troops murmur, and the popular orators at Rome declaim against him, *ib.* He passes the Euphrates without difficulty, and has presages of success, *ib.* Passes through Sophene, and pushes his march to Mount Taurus, 222. Enters Armenia, *ib.* Tigranes behaves like a man intoxicated with prosperity, *ib.* Mithrobarzanes is the first who ventures to tell him the truth, and is sent with a body of men to take the Roman general alive, *ib.* Lucullus sends Sextilius against him, 223. Mithrobarzanes falls in the action, and most of his troops are cut in pieces, *ib.* Tigranes leaves Tigranocerta, and retires to Mount Taurus, intending to assemble all his forces there; but Lucullus cuts off the parties as they come up, *ib.* Murena attacks Tigranes in a defile, and puts him to flight, *ib.* Lucullus invests Tigranocerta, *ib.* Tigranes, con-

trary to the advice of Mithridates, marches to relieve it, *ib.* Lucullus leaves Murena to continue the siege, and goes with a small army against Tigranes, 225. Tigranes's saying on the diminutive appearance of the Romans, *ib.* He imagines Lucullus is flying, on his making a motion to pass the river, *ib.* Somebody observes that that had been a black day to the Romans, and Lucullus says he will make it a white one, 226. He gains the advantage of the summit of a hill, and bears down upon the enemy, who fly without striking a stroke, 227. Tigranes rides off, one of the first, and gives his diadem to his son, *ib.* The diadem is afterwards taken, *ib.* The prodigious carnage of the enemy, *ib.* Mithridates meets Tigranes, and endeavours to console and encourage him, 228. Lucullus takes Tigranocerta, *ib.* Finds immense treasures there, and makes a proper use of them, *ib.* Recommends himself to the eastern nations by his justice and humanity, 229. Does great honour to the remains of Zarbienus, king of Gordyene, who had been put to death by Tigranes, *ib.* Receives ambassadors from Parthia, 230. Finds the Parthians insincere, and meditates an expedition against them, *ib.* His troops prove refractory and mutinous, *ib.* He ascends Mount Taurus, and marches against Artaxata, the capital of Tigranes, 231. Defeats Tigranes in another pitched battle, 232. His army refuses to follow him to Artaxata, 233. He crosses Mount Taurus again, goes against Nisibus, and takes it, *ib.* His good fortune forsakes him, partly through his own fault, *ib.* Murmurings against him at Rome, and practices for appointing another ge-

neral, 234. His brother-in-law Clodius excites the Fimbrians against him, *ib.* His troops refuse to march for some time, but on news that Fabius was beaten by Mithridates, they put themselves in motion, 235. Triarius hastens to fight before the arrival of Lucullus, and is defeated, *ib.* Mithridates, expecting to be joined by Tigranes, avoids an action with Lucullus, 236. Lucullus proposes once more to march against Tigranes, but his mutinous troops show their empty purses, *ib.* All that they will agree to, is, to keep the field, and to fight if they should happen to be attacked, *ib.* Pompey succeeds him in the command, 237. Their common friends bring them to an interview, *ib.* They meet upon polite terms at first, but part greater enemies than ever, 237. The circumstance of the laurels which the victors of Lucullus gave to those of Pompey, *ib.* Pompey allows Lucullus to take no more than sixteen hundred men home with him, to attend his triumph, *ib.* With difficulty he obtains his triumph, through the interest of the patricians, 238. The triumph described, *ib.* & 239. He divorces Clodia for her infamous life, and is not more fortunate in marrying Servilia Cato's sister, 239. Soon quits the affairs of state, and retires to luxurious indulgences, *ib.* His villas, gardens, fish-ponds, purple robes, furniture for his house, and provisions for his table, 240, 241. He entertains the Grecian literati in his house, 242. Cicero and Pompey sup with him, and only allow him to say to his servants, "We sup in the Apollo," 243. He collects books at an immense expence, and his libraries are open to all the



world, *ib.* The Greeks in particular have his countenance, and he often confers with them on matters of learning, *ib.* He gives the preference to the old academy, 244. Occasionally attends both the senate and the forum; only quitting his pretensions to the lead, *ib.* Pompey's party stubborn a person to accuse Lucullus of a design against Pompey's life, *ib.* Lucullus's intellects fail, and his brother has the care of his estate during the last year of his life, 245. The people insist on burying him in the Campus Martius, but his brother begs leave to have it done in the Tusculan estate, *ib.*

*Lucullus*, Marcus, his brother Lucius's particular attention to him, *iii.* 194. Appointed ædile along with his brother, *ib.* Acts as one of Sylla's lieutenants, and gains a considerable victory, 153, 154. Accused by Memmius for some of his acts when quæstor, but acquitted, 238.

*Lucullus*, Marcus, prætor of Macedonia, *iv.* 223.

*Lucumo*, his intrigue with Arron's or Aruns's wife, *i.* 317, 318. Rather a title than a name, 318. *n.*

*Lupercalia*, a feast of purification, *i.* 105. A dog then sacrificed, 106.

*Luperci* run about naked and beat the women with thongs, to cure them of barrenness, *i.* 106. *iv.* 276.

† *Lusitania*, *iv.* 231. *v.* 406.

† *Lusitanians* send ambassadors to Sertorius, *iii.* 347.

*Lustration*, *v.* 300.

*Lutatius Catulus*. See *Catulus*.

*Luxury* flies from Sparta on the introduction of iron money, *i.* 134. Increases amazingly at Rome in a short period, *iii.* 76.

*Lybis*, the father of Lyfander, *iv.* 385.

† *Lycæum*, *iv.* 402.

† *Lycaonia*, *iii.* 376. *v.* 208.

*Lycæum*, *iii.* 135. *i.* 69.

† *Lycia*, the actions of Brutus in that country, *v.* 294, 295, 296.

*Lycimnius*, his tomb in Argos, *iii.* 41.

*Lycomedes* the Athenian, the first who takes a Persian ship in the battle of Salamis, *i.* 285.

*Lycomedes*, king of Scyros, receives Theseus when banished from Athens, *i.* 76. But afterwards pushes him from a rock, and kills him, *ib.* *iii.* 178.

*Lycon* the player, inserts a verse in his part, by which he begs ten talents of Alexander, and that prince gives them, *iv.* 168.

*Lycon* of Syracuse, an accomplice in the murder of Dion, *v.* 270.

*Lycophron*, brother of Thebe, assists her in killing her husband, Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, *ii.* 229.

*Lycophron* the Corinthian general, killed in battle by Nicias, *iii.* 257.

*Lycortas*, the father of Polybius, chosen general by the Achæans, revenges the death of Philopœmen, *ii.* 362.

*Lycurgide*, days observed in memory of Lycurgus, *i.* 161.

*Lycurgus*, the Spartan law-giver, the times in which he flourished, *i.* 122, 123. His genealogy, *ib.* He succeeds his brother Polydectes in the Spartan throne, but relinquishes it when it appears that his brother's widow is pregnant, 124. Preserves the child and keeps the administration, only as his guardian, 125. To get clear of unjust suspicions, travels into foreign countries, till his nephew Charilaus should be grown up,

ib. Visits Crete, and treasures up some of the Cretan laws, ib. Persuades Thales, the lyric poet, to go and settle at Sparta, 126. Gets a copy of Homer's poems in Ionia, ib. & 127. Selects one of the usages of Egypt, 127. Said by one historian, to have visited the Gymnosophists, ib. Returns to Sparta at the request of his countrymen, and resolves to alter the whole frame of the constitution, ib. Gains the sanction of the Delphic oracle, 128. Prepares the principal citizens, and enters the marketplace with thirty persons well armed, ib. Charilaus flies to the temple of Minerva, but soon makes his appearance again, and joins in the undertaking, ib. Lycurgus institutes a senate consisting of twenty-eight persons, who were to preserve a just equilibrium between the kings and the people, 129. The ephori, when instituted, ib. A full account of those magistrates, ib. 2. Lycurgus makes an equal division of lands, 132. Banishes gold and silver, and introduces heavy iron money, 135. This regulation eradicates luxury; but makes their mechanics excel in the necessary arts, 134. He obliges all the citizens to eat at public tables, ib. Loses one of his eyes in an insurrection, 135. A description of these public repasts, which were schools not only of temperance, but of education, 136, 137. He chooses not to commit the principles of his polity to writing, but to interweave them with the education of youth, ib. Commands them to have plain and simple dwellings, 138. Not to fight often with the same enemy, ib. His regulations concerning the virgins, 139. He fixes a mark of infamy upon old bachelors, 140. The Spartan marriages how conducted, ib. All jea-

lously removed, and adulteries prevented, by the husband's occasionally consenting to the communication of his wife's favours, 141. No weakly children reared at Sparta, 142. The nurses excellent, 143. The education of the boys undertaken by the public, when they reached the age of seven years, ib. The whole an exercise of obedience, ib. Their attention to literature very small, 144. They are principally taught to be valiant and hardy, ib. Encouraged in carrying things off by surprise, but punished if discovered, 145. Irens and Mellirens, what, 145. Their spare diet contributes to make them tall, 145. Extraordinary instance of fortitude in a boy, ib. They are accustomed from their childhood to think, 146. If a favourite boy offends, the person who had taken him into his protection is punished, ib. They are taught to be concise in their language, and to excel in sharp repartee, ib. Instances of that kind, 146, 147, 148. Their reverence for old age, 140, 148. The Spartan poetry and music, 148, 149. The king sacrifices to the mules before a battle, ib. Their discipline less severe in war than in peace, 150. A saying of Lycurgus concerning a large head of hair, ib. Other regulations when they had taken the field, 151. Lycurgus assists Iphitus in regulating the Olympic games, and orders a general armistice during those games, ib. The discipline of the Lacedæmonians continues, after they arrive at years of maturity; and the whole city, in point of good order, is like one great camp, ib. The citizens exercise no mechanic arts; and the Helots till the ground for them, 152. Law-suits are banished with money, ib. Lycurgus encourages fac-

tionness, as a seasoning of their hard exercise and diet, 153. Instructs them to live, not for themselves, but for their country, *ib.* The method which he orders, of choosing a new senator, in case of a vacancy, *ib.* & 154. His regulations with respect to burials and mourning, 154, 155. He permits only some particular persons amongst the Spartans to travel; and suffers few strangers to visit Sparta, 155. What the cryptia, or ambuscade was, 156. The Spartans treat the Helots with the greatest cruelty, *ib.* & 157. Lycurgus provides for the perpetuity of his laws, by making the people swear to observe them till his return from Delphi, 157. With the same view voluntarily puts a period to his life, 158. His establishment, and the glory of Sparta, continue for the space of five hundred years, *ib.* In the reign of Agis the son of Archdamus, money finds its way into Sparta, and with money comes corruption, *ib.* Eulogium of the Spartans, 160. and of Lycurgus, 161. Leaves a son named Antiorus, who dies without issue, *ib.* A feast called *Lycurgidæ*, is observed in memory of him at Sparta, *ib.*

*Lycurgus*, head of the *Pedizæi*, i. 233.

*Lycurgus* the orator, iv. 291.

*Lycurgus*, the conditions on which he proposes to deliver up Byzantium to Alcibiades, ii. 67.

† *Lycus*, river, iii. 209. v. 157. ii. 148, 367.

† *Lydia*, i. 51, 79. iii. 374. v. 156, 317.

*Lydian March*, one of the Spartan festivals concludes with it, ii. 292.

*Lygdamis*, iii. 54.

*Lynceus*. See *Idas*.

*Lynceus* wrote a description of the entertainment which La-

min provided for Demetrius, v. 138.

*Lyra*, iv. 275.

*Lyfander* of Alopecce, i. 302.

*Lyander*, his statue, or that of Brasidas, in the oratory of the Acanthians at Delphi, iii. 90. Aristoclitus, the father of Lyfander, not of the royal line, but descended from the Heraclidæ by another family, 91. Lyfander conforms freely to the Spartan discipline, *ib.* Has a firm heart, above the charms of any pleasure, except that of glory, *ib.* Pays too much attention to the great when his own interest is concerned, *ib.* Does not love money, yet fills Sparta with it, and with the love of it too, *ib.* The Athenians, after their defeat in Sicily, become once more equal to the Lacedæmonians at sea, 92. Lyfander is pitched upon to act against them, *ib.* He proves a great benefactor to the city of Ephesus, *ib.* Goes to Sardis, to acquaint Cyrus with the treachery of Tisaphernes, who, contrary to the king's orders, favoured Alcibiades and the Athenians, *ib.* Ingratiates himself greatly with Cyrus, who gives him ten thousand pieces of gold, 93. Increases the seamen's pay, and, by that means, almost empties the enemy's ships, *ib.* Afraid to engage with Alcibiades, *ib.* Beats Antiochus, to whom Alcibiades had imprudently left the command of the fleet during his absence, *ib.* Erects a trophy, *ib.* Lays the foundation of aristocratical government in the cities of Asia, 94. Greatly lamented by the principal persons in those parts, when he leaves them, *ib.* Distresses his successor Callicratidas, 95. Callicratidas, who was a brave, but not a courtly man, fails in his application to Cyrus for money; and soon af-

ter is killed in the sea-fight at Arginusæ, *ib.* The command is restored to Lyfander, who was a man of as much art and duplicity as Callicratidas was of openness and integrity, 96. An instance of his duplicity, and cruelty too, with respect to the inhabitants of Miletus, *ib.* Cyrus gives him large sums, and promises him a great fleet at his return from Media, 97. Lyfander pillages Ægina and Salamis, *ib.* Visits the coast of Attica, where Agis was with his land-forces, *ib.* Takes Lampſachus, *ib.* The Athenian fleet, consisting of an hundred and twenty ships, lies at Ægos Potamos, *ib.* Lyfander forms over against them for seven days together, 98. Watches his opportunity when the Athenians should abate of their care, *ib.* Alcibiades goes to the Athenian commanders, and gives them counsel, which they treat with contempt, *ib.* Lyfander falls upon the Athenian fleet, when the men were gone ashore to divert themselves, and takes or destroys the whole, except the sacred galley called Paralus, and eight ships, with which Conon escapes to Evagoras king of Cyprus, 99. This finishes the Peloponnesian war, *ib.* Story of a great stone falling from heaven, 100, 101. Lyfander visits the maritime towns of Asia, and everywhere sets up an oligarchy composed of his own friends and creatures, 101, 102. He expels the Samians and Sestians, 102. Restores the Æginetæ, Melians, and Scionæans to their possessions, 103. Athens is greatly distressed by famine, and Lyfander obliges it to surrender at discretion, *ib.* The Athenians are obliged to pull down the fortifications of the Piræus and the long walls, to recal their exiles, and to keep such a num-

ber of ships as the Lacedæmonians are pleased to allow them, *ib.* Lyfander finds a pretence to change their form of government, 104. Burns all their ships, except twelve, and pulls down their walls, with every instance of festivity, *ib.* Sets up the thirty tyrants, *ib.* Puts a garrison in the citadel, *ib.* Lyfander sends the treasures he had taken to Athens, by Gylippus, who opens the bottoms of the bags, and takes out large sums, 105. In what manner that fraud was discovered, *ib.* Sciraphidas proposes to exclude all gold and silver money from Sparta, *ib.* Lyfander has interest enough to get it retained as the public treasure, 106. This proves a most pernicious measure for his country, *ib.* He erects his own statue, and those of his officers, in brass, at Delphi, and dedicates two golden stars to Castor and Pollux, *ib.* He likewise places there the galley made of gold and ivory, which Cyrus had presented him with, 107. Has altars erected to him, and hymns sung, *ib.* His favours to the poets who flattered him, *ib.* Flattery renders him extremely arrogant and cruel, 108. Instance of his cruelty, *ib.* On the complaint of Pharnabazus against him, the ephori send the scytale, and recal him, 109. Pharnabazus outwits him and makes him his own accuser, *ib.* Lyfander pretends an obligation to visit the temple of Jupiter Ammon, 110. Returns upon hearing that the oligarchies were going to be dissolved, *ib.* Is appointed general again, 111. Is prevented from taking Athens again, by the jealousy of Pausanias, *ib.* The Athenians soon revolt; and that circumstance redeems the reputation of Lyfander, *ib.* Several sayings of his, *ib.* On the



demise of Agis, he finds means to get Agesilaus appointed king, notwithstanding the pretensions of Leotychidas, and the lameness of Agesilaus, *ib.* & 112. Advises Agesilaus to carry the war into Asia, and goes with him as one of his counsellors, 112, 113. The king finds that Lyfander is treated with superior distinction, and humbles him more than he ought to have done such a friend, 113. Lyfander comes to an explanation with Agesilaus, and has the lieutenancy of the Hellespont given him, 114. He draws off Spithridates from the Persian interest, *ib.* He returns to Sparta, and forms a design to open a way to the throne to all the citizens at Sparta, or, at least, to all the Heraclidæ, 115. Hopes, if he cannot effect this, to have the best pretensions himself, *ib.* Gets Cleon of Halicarnassus to compose him an oration suitable to the occasion, *ib.* Endeavours to support his scheme with divine sanctions, *ib.* The priests of Ammon accuse him, but the Spartans regard them not, *ib.* Avails himself of a pretended son of Apollo, 116. Gives it out that there were certain oracles at Delphi, which none but a son of Apollo was to open, *ib.* The whole scheme miscarries through the cowardice of one of the agents; but is not detected till after the death of Lyfander, *ib.* Charged with engaging his country in the Boeotian war, *ib.* & 117. He is sent against the Thebans with one army, and Pausanias with another, 118. He takes Orchomenus and Lebadia, *ib.* Sends letters to Pausanias that he will meet him at Haliartus, *ib.* The Thebans intercept the messenger, and march in the night to Haliartus, *ib.* They order a party to wheel about, and take

Lyfander in the rear, *ib.* Another party sallies out with the Haliartians, and kills Lyfander, 119. After this, his army is put to the rout, *ib.* Pausanias marches to Haliartus, and recovers Lyfander's body by treaty, *ib.* It is buried in the territories of the Panopæans, *ib.* An ancient oracle fulfilled by Lyfander's being killed near the river Hoplites, 120. Lyfander's poverty, which was discovered after his death, proves an advantage to his character, 121. Amongst his papers, after his death, is found that political one, which discovered his design to make the crown elective, *ib.* Agesilaus is inclined to publish it, but is restrained by Laceratidas, *ib.* The Spartans fine the persons who flew off from their engagement to his daughters, *ib.*

*Lyfander*, son of Lybis, *iv.* 385. Chosen one of the ephori through the interest of Agis, 387. Proposes a decree for the cancelling of debts, *ib.* Accuses king Leonidas, 390. Is prosecuted by the ephori for his decree relating to debts, *ib.* Deceived by the artful Agesilaus, 391.

*Lyfandridas* the Megalopolitan, his advice to Cleomenes, *iv.* 419.

*Lyfiadas* of Megalopolis, sets himself up tyrant there, in hopes of finding superior happiness in power, *v.* 369. Is disappointed, and quits the sovereignty, *ib.* Joins his city to the Achæan league, *ib.* *iv.* 403. Is chosen general of that league, and declares war against the Spartans, *v.* 369. Quarrels with Aratus, and loses his interest, *ib.* Forms a scheme to have all the honour of bringing Aristomachus, tyrant of Argos, into the league, but is disappointed, 373. Aratus neglects to support him

with the infantry, and he is killed by Cleomenes, 375. iv. 403.

*Lyficles*, a man in a low sphere of life, by the instructions of Aspasia, becomes one of the principal and most polite men in Athens, i. 374.

*Lyfidice*, daughter of Pelops, and mother of Alcmena, i. 52.

*Lyfimachus*, father of Aristides, ii. 269.

*Lyfimachus*, son of Aristides, experiences the bounty of the Athenians, ii. 304.

*Lyfimachus*, grandson of Aristides, turns interpreter of dreams for his bread, ii. 304.

*Lyfimachus*, king, forges a letter to Pyrrhus, as from Ptolemy, iii. 7. Ravages Upper Macedonia, 11. Divides the kingdom of Macedonia with Pyrrhus, 13. Marches against him as far as Edessa, upon which Pyrrhus retires, and loses his share of Macedonia, 14. Says to Onesicritus the historian, who read to him an account of the Amazon's visit to Alexander, "Where was I at that time," iv. 188. Suspected by his allies on account of his great power, v. 143. Taken prisoner by Dromichaetes, 150.

*Lyfimachus*, the Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander, iv. 138. Desires to go with his master against the Arabians on Antilibanus, by which Alexander runs no small risk of his life, 161.

*Lyfippus*, the Achaean general, ii. 353.

*Lyfippus*, Alexander suffers no other artist to make his statue, iv. 136. Represents in figures of brass Alexander killing a lion, 183.

## M.

*MACARIA*, daughter of Hercules, ii. 214.

† *Macedonia*, subdued by the Romans in the time of Perseus, ii. 182.

*Macedonians*, great lovers of their kings, ii. 173.

*Macedonicus*, a name given to Metellus, iii. 43.

*Machanidas*, the Lacedaemonian tyrant, killed in battle by Philopæmen, ii. 352.

*Machares*, son of Mithridates, sends Lucullus a crown of gold, and desires to be admitted into the friendship and alliance of the Romans, iii. 221.

*Machariones*, the posterity of Anticrates, so called, iv. 38.

*Mæcnas*, the favourite of Augustus, v. 115.

*Mælius*, Spurius, stabbed by Servilius Ahala for aspiring to the monarchy, v. 272.

*Mæstis*, Palus, iii. 54. iv. 186.

*Magacus*, brother to Pharnabazus, ii. 76.

*Magas*, brother to Ptolemy king of Egypt, his life saved by Cleomenes, iv. 427.

*Magi*, the Persian, iv. 136. v. 318.

† *Magnesia*, a city given Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply him with bread, i. 299.

*Magnesian* citizen, Antony gives his house to a cook for dressing one supper, v. 180.

† *Magnesian*, ii. 375. 380.

*Mago*, the Carthaginian admiral, joins Icetes in his attempt upon Syracuse, ii. 134. Miscarries, and returns to Africa, 137.

*Maia*, i. 189.

*Maimastirion*, ii. 297.

*Malchus*, king of Arabia, sends forces to the assistance of Antony, v. 208.

*Malcites* and Diogiton, sent by the Thebans into Thessaly to revenge the death of Pelopidas, ii. 229.

† *Malea*, promontory of, iv. 387. v. 353.

*Maliac* Bay, i. 369.

† *Malli*, Alexander's danger in the attack of their city, iv. 198, 206.

*Mallius*, or *Manlius* Lucius, an assistant to Cato the elder in attempting the heights near Thermopylæ, ii. 319.

*Mamerci* pretend to be descendants of Mamercus the son of Numa, i. 191.

*Mamercus*, tyrant of Catana, forms an alliance with Timoleon, ii. 129. Envy his achievements, and enters into league with the Carthaginians, 145. Is beaten by Timoleon, and flies to Hippo tyrant of Messina, 140. Surrenders to Timoleon, and is sent to Syracuse, where, upon his trial for breach of faith and other crimes, he attempts to kill himself, but is prevented and put to a severer death, 143, 149.

† *Mamertines*, a warlike people, inhabitants of Messina, iii. 27.

*Mamurius Veturius* makes eleven brazen shields, in resemblance of that which Numa pretended to have fallen from heaven. See *Veturius*.

*Mancinus*, Caius, the consul, is beaten by the Numantines, and makes a peace, for which he is disgraced and imprisoned, and the peace annulled, v. 4, 5, 6.

† *Mandonium*, iv. 383.

*Mandricidas*, the Spartan, tells Pyrrhus, "If he is a god, he will do them no injustice; if a man, there will be found as good a one as he," iii. 33.

*Mandroclidas*, the son of Ecphanes, assists Agis in his schemes for restoring the Spartan constitution to its original purity, iv. 385. Called to account for it by the ephori, 390.

*Manilius* expelled the senate by Cato, ii. 323.

*Manilius* the tribune, his law  
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in favour of Pompey, iv. 72. Accused of having robbed the public, and defended by Cicero, v. 77.

*Manius Acilius Glabrio*, sent against Antiochus, whom he defeats at Thermopylæ, ii. 320, 380.

*Manius Aquilius*, iii. 56.

*Manius Curius Dentatus* triumphs thrice, ii. 357. Cato the elder often visits his little farm, ib. He defeats Pyrrhus, ib. His answer to the Samnite ambassadors who offered him gold, ib.

*Manlius*, Titus, the temple of Janus shut in his consulship, i. 195.

*Manlius*, with Sylla's veterans, engaged in Catiline's conspiracy, v. 81.

*Manlius*, Torquatus, causes his own son to be beheaded for fighting without orders, though he gained the victory, ii. 12.

*Manlius* saves the capitol, i. 330. Put to death for aspiring to the supreme power in Rome, 340.

*Manlius*, the tribune, opposes Flaminius in his solicitation for the consulship, ii. 365.

*Manlius* defeated by the Ambrones, iii. 61.

*Manlius*, Lucius, defeated by Sertorius's lieutenant, iii. 349.

*Manlius*, Lucius. See *Mallius*.

*Manlius* conspires against Sertorius, iii. 363.

*Manlius*, his application to Tiberius, v. 10.

† *Mantineia*, ii. 342, 352. Taken by Aratus, iv. 402. Its name changed to Antigonia, v. 353. Battle of Mantineia, ii. 47, 352.

† *Marathon*, battle of, ii. 275. *Marathonian* bull conquered by Theseus, i. 56.

*Marathus*, to fulfil an oracle, offers himself up at the head of the army, i. 74.

*Marcellinus* and Domitius demand of Pompey, whether he will stand for the consulship or not, iii. 306. iv. 96.

*Marcellus*, brother-in-law to Cæsar Octavianus, v. 108.

*Marcellus*, Marcus, goes with Crassus to Cicero's house at midnight, with letters relating to Catiline's conspiracy, v. 81.

*Marcellus* the tribune, son of the conqueror of Syracuse, ii. 263.

*Marcellus*, son of Caius, his mother Octavia dedicates a library, and Augustus a theatre, to his memory, ii. 265.

*Marcellus*, the consul, attended by the senate, commands Pompey to prepare for the defence of his country, iv. 104. Opposes Cæsar's demands, and marches out to the army, 105.

*Marcellus*, the quaestor, iv. 334. Colleague with Cato, ib.

*Marcellus*, Marcus Claudius, the original of his family, ii. 230. Whence the surname of Marcellus, ib. His great skill in war, particularly in single combat, 231. He rescues his brother Otacilius, ib. Appointed ædile and augur, ib. Some time after the first Punic war, Rome is engaged in a war with the Gauls, ib. They are defeated by Flaminius, 232. Flaminius and his colleague being deposed, Marcellus is appointed consul, and takes Cneius Cornelius for his colleague, 234. The Romans besiege Acerræ, ib. Viridomarus, king of the Gesattes, lays waste the country about the Po, ib. Marcellus comes up with him near Clastidium, 235. A battle ensues, in which Marcellus, with numbers greatly inferior, defeats the enemy, and kills their king Viridomarus, ib. Consecrates the Spolia Opima to Jupiter Feretrius, 236. Is honoured with a triumph, ib. The Gauls obtain

reasonable conditions of peace, ib. The Romans make an offering to Apollo on this occasion, and send a present to Hiero king of Syracuse, 237. Hannibal enters Italy, and Marcellus is sent with a fleet to Sicily, ib. After the great blow at Cannæ, Marcellus sends fifteen hundred men to assist in the defence of Rome, 238. Is ordered to head the remainder of the Roman army, which had retired to Canusium, ib. The Romans wisely join the boldness of Marcellus with the caution of Fabius Maximus, ib. What Hannibal said of them, ib. Marcellus marches to the relief of Naples and Nola, ib. Recovers Bandius to the Roman interest, 239. Hannibal marches against Nola, in confidence of assistance from the inhabitants; but Marcellus is prepared, and the Romans fall out upon the enemy at three different gates, ib. The Carthaginians are defeated for the first time, 240. Marcellus is called to the consulate, but lays it down, upon the omens being declared inauspicious, ib. Attacks Hannibal, when he had sent out large detachments for plunder, and defeats him again, 241. Three hundred of Hannibal's cavalry come over to him, ib. On the death of Hieronymus, the Carthaginians assert their claim to Sicily again, and Marcellus, now consul the third time, is sent into that island 242. With much difficulty he procures leave from the senate to employ the fugitives from Cannæ, ib. Hippocrates, the Syracusan general, hoping, by means of the Carthaginians, to set himself up tyrant, attacks the Romans in the district of Leontium, 243. Marcellus takes Leontium, ib. Hippocrates, by representing Marcellus as a sanguinary man, gains



admission into Syracuse, and bids defiance to Marcellus, *ib.* Marcellus attacks it both by sea and land, *ib.* Prepares a prodigious machine upon eight galleys fastened together, *ib.* Archimedes despises his preparation, *ib.* The great destruction which the philosopher's engines made amongst the Roman ships, 245. Marcellus's great machine, called Sambuca, is broken in pieces, 246. Archimedes has scorpions, and other engines, to act at a less distance, *ib.* Marcellus calls him the mathematical Briareus, *ib.* During the siege of Syracuse, Marcellus takes Megara in Sicily, 248. Attacks Hippocrates at Acrillæ, and kills eight thousand of his men, *ib.* In the conferences held with the Syracusans about the ransom of Damippus, Marcellus takes notice of a tower which might be gained, *ib.* In the night of Diana's festival, he gets into the city, and forcibly enters the Hexapylum, 249. The subsequent operations, *ib.* *n.* His officers compliment him on his taking the city, but he weeps at the thought of what it was to suffer, *ib.* He is much afflicted at the unhappy fate of Archimedes, 251. His mercy to the people of Engium, 252. He is called home to carry on the war against Hannibal, 253. Carries with him the most valuable of the statues and paintings from Syracuse, *ib.* Is satisfied on this occasion with an ovation, 254. Accused by the Syracusans before the senate, but honourably acquitted, 256. Continues his protection to them notwithstanding, and their liberty and laws by his means are confirmed to them, 257. Marches against Hannibal, and acts with more vigour than the officers before him, *ib.* Reco-

vers the best towns of the Samnites, and makes three thousand of Hannibal's men prisoners, *ib.* Cneius Fulvius, the proconsul, with eleven tribunes, and great part of his army, is slain in Apulia, *ib.* Marcellus revenges his death, 257. Hannibal lays many snares for him, but he escapes them, 258. Called home to declare Quintus Fulvius dictator; his colleague having refused to nominate him, *ib.* Watches the motions of Hannibal, while Fabius Maximus besieges Tarentum, *ib.* A battle is fought at Canusium, in which Marcellus is beaten, 259. He renews the charge the next day, and amply redeems the Roman honour, 260. Marcellus retires to Sinuessa, for the refreshment of his wounded soldiers, *ib.* Hannibal ravages the country, *ib.* Bibulus accuses Marcellus of neglect of duty, 261. He is honourably acquitted, and chosen consul a fifth time, *ib.* Alays a dangerous commotion in Tuscany, *ib.* Does not succeed in his desire to dedicate his temple to *Honour* and *Virtue*, *ib.* Several prodigies happen, 262. He is extremely desirous to fight a decisive battle with Hannibal, *ib.* Fixes his camp between Bantia and Venusia, *ib.* Hannibal cuts in pieces some troops that were marching against the western Locrians, *ib.* Hannibal takes advantage of a hill that lay between the two camps, to form a stratagem, 262, 263. Marcellus goes with a few horse to reconnoitre the hill, in order to encamp upon it, *ib.* His colleague Crispinus, and his son Marcellus, attend him, 263. Hannibal's ambuth rises out of the woody hollows, kills Marcellus, and mortally wounds Crispinus, *ib.* & 264. Young Marcellus is carried off wounded, 264. and Crispinus,

who dies of his wounds some time after, *ib.* Hannibal, after having taken Marcellus's signet, gives the body a magnificent funeral, and sends the ashes in a silver urn to his son, *ib.* Marcellus's public donations, 265. The inscription on the pedestal of his statue in the temple of Minerva at Lindus, *ib.* His posterity continues in great splendour down to Marcellus the nephew and son-in-law of Augustus, *ib.*

*Marcia*, daughter of Philip, and wife to Cato the philosopher, *iv.* 340. He lets Hortensius have her, and takes her again when a rich widow, 341, 363.

*Marcus*, or *Martius*, Numa's kinsman, persuades him to accept the crown which the Romans offered him, *i.* 169. Starves himself to death, 192.

*Marcus*, son of *Marcus*, marries Pompilia the daughter of Numa, *i.* 192. Is the father of Ancus Marcius, *ib.* Publius and Quintus Marcius supply Rome with water, *ii.* 77.

*Marcus*, Caius Marcius. See *Coriolanus*.

*Marcus Philippus*, *ii.* 192.

*Marcus*, employed by Catiline to kill Cicero, *v.* 82.

† *Marcus*, Mount, *i.* 336.

*Marcus Crassus*. See *Crassus*.

*Marcus Æmilius Lepidus*, declared chief of the senate by Paulus Æmilius, *ii.* 192.

See all the other MARCI under their family names.

*Mardian* conducts the Romans out of Parthia, *v.* 193. *et seq.*

*Mardon*, the eunuch, *v.* 207.

*Mardonius*, Xerxes's general, Paufanias acts as commander in chief against him, *ii.* 289. and Aristides at the head of the Athenians, *ib.* He is killed in the battle of Plataea, 293.

*Mares*, the graves of those of Cimon near his own, *ii.* 311.

*Margian* steel, *iii.* 317.

*Margites*, why Demosthenes called Alexander by that name, *v.* 60. *n.*

*Marica*, a comedy of Eupolis so called, *iii.* 255.

*Marician* grove, dedicated to the nymph Marica, *iii.* 82.

*Marius*, Caius, had no third name, *iii.* 43. His statue at Ravenna, 44. Stern in his countenance, and untractable in his disposition, *ib.* The disadvantage of his having no knowledge of the Greek literature, *ib.* His parents obscure and indigent people, 45. His father's name the same with his, and his mother's Fulcinia, *ib.* Born at a village in the territory of Arpinum, *ib.* Makes his first campaign under Scipio at the siege of Numantia, *ib.* Scipio foretels that he would one day be a great general, *ib.* When tribune of the people, he proposes a law which lessened the authority of the patricians in matters of judicature, and carries it against the consul, 46. Opposes the plebeians with respect to a distribution of corn, *ib.* Applies for the office of ædile, and loses it, *ib.* Is accused of bribery in his application for the prætorship, and gains it with great difficulty, 47. Goes prætor to the farther Spain, and clears it of robbers, *ib.* Marries Julia, of the family of the Cæsars, 48. Instance of his fortitude in bearing an operation in surgery, *ib.* Metellus takes him as one of his lieutenants, in the war against Jugurtha, *ib.* He practises against Metellus, and takes every method to recommend himself to the common soldiers, *ib.* &c. 49. Prevails upon Metellus to pass sentence of death on his

friend Turpilius, who had lost the town of Vacca, and then insults him for it, 50. Applies to Metellus for leave to go and stand for the consulship, which he gains, only twelve days before the election, ib. On his arrival at Rome, by false charges against Metellus, and great promises to the people, he prevails on them to elect him, ib. His insolent speeches against the nobility, 51. Metellus leaves his lieutenant Rutilius to deliver up the forces to Marius, ib. Bocchus, father-in-law to Jugurtha, delivers up that prince to Sylla, Marius's quaestor; who thence endeavours to rob Marius of the honour of his exploits in Africa, as he had done Metellus, 51, 52. Marius is elected consul again, though absent, in order to his going general against the Teutones and Cimbri, who were marching towards Italy with an army of three hundred thousand men, 52, 53. He triumphs for the conquest of Jugurtha, who is led captive, 55. After the triumph, Jugurtha is thrust down naked into a dungeon, and starved to death, ib. Marius enters the senate in his triumphal robe, ib. He trains his soldiers to labour while upon the road, ib. The barbarians, instead of coming upon him immediately, invade Spain, 56. He disciplines his troops in an excellent manner, ib. He obtains a third and a fourth consulship, because the Romans did not choose to meet the barbarians under any other general, ib. The part the tribune Saturninus acted on that occasion, ib. Lucatius Catulus is appointed colleague to Marius, 57. Marius encamps by the river Rhone, and makes a cut in the mouth of that river, in order to the supplying his camp the better with provisions, ib. The Cimbri

march through Noricum against Catulus, and the Teutones and Ambrones through Liguria against Marius, ib. Marius accustoms his men to the uncouth and terrible looks of the enemy, ib. The troops complain of his restraining them from action, 58. He makes great use of the pretended prophecies of a Syrian woman, named Martha, ib. Two vultures, which the soldiers had taken and adorned with brazen collars, commonly appear before any great success, 59. Prodigies that happened before the battle, ib. What happened to Aulus Pompeius, on his endeavouring to discredit the prediction of Batabaces, ib. The Teutones attempt Marius's intrenchments, and lose a number of men, 60. They march by, and ask the Romans, whether they have any commands to Rome, ib. Marius follows, and prepares for battle near Aquæ Sextiæ, ib. Pitches upon a camp that afforded little water, ib. The attempts of the servants of the army to get water, brings on an action, ib. The Ambrones and Ligurians are the first that engage, 61. The Ambrones are defeated, 62. The Romans pass a disagreeable night, notwithstanding, ib. Marius despatches Claudius Marcellus, to lie in ambush behind the enemy with three thousand men, ib. The battle described, 63. The troops vote Marius such of the tents as were not plundered, ib. As he is preparing to set fire to piles of the enemy's arms, news is brought him of his being elected consul a fifth time, 64. Catulus gives up the Alps to the Cimbri, and posts himself behind the river Athesis, ib. The Romans fly, and Catulus, when unable to stop them, puts himself at their head, 65. Marius.

goes to Rome, but refuses the triumph that was offered him, *ib.* He joins Catulus, 66. What passed between Marius and the ambassadors of the Cimbri, *ib.* He contrives a new form for the javelin, *ib.* The battle with the Cimbri, 67, 68. The desperate behaviour of the Cimbri, and their women, on the defeat, 69. Marius gains the honour of the day, though Catulus did most service, *ib.* He is called the third founder of Rome, *ib.* He courts the people for a sixth consulship, 70. Timid in popular assemblies, *ib.* Obtains the consulship by the assistance of Glaucias and Saturninus, throws out Metellus, and gets Valerius Flaccus elected his colleague, *ib.* & 71. Abets Saturninus in his Agrarian law; in the murder of Nonius; and in a clause obliging the senate to confirm whatever the people should enact, 71. By means of the snare that lurked in that clause, and Marius's prevarication, Metellus is banished, 72. Marius acts a double part between the nobility and the seditious tribunes, 73. Saturninus, and the rest of the cabal, fly into the capitol, but are forced to submit for want of water, *ib.* The members of the cabal are despatched by the people, on their coming down into the forum, *ib.* Marius declines offering himself for the censorship, through fear of a repulse, 74. On the recal of Metellus, Marius takes a voyage into Asia, and endeavours to stir up Mithridates to war, in hopes of being appointed general against him, Bocchus, king of Numidia, erects in the capitol a set of figures, comprising the history of his delivering up Jugurtha to Sylla, 75. This inflames the jealousy of Marius, *ib.* A civil war is prevented for the pre-

sented, by the breaking out of the Marston war, or the war of the allies, *ib.* Marius does not distinguish himself in that war like Sylla, *ib.* Yet he kills six thousand of the enemy in one battle, and suffers not Popedius Silo, one of their best generals, to take any advantage of him, *ib.* He lays down his command, under pretence of inability, 76. Yet he solicits the chief command against Mithridates, through the tribune Sulpitius, *ib.* Takes his exercises in the Campus Martius, like a young man, *ib.* Sulpitius gets six hundred of the equestrian order about him, whom he calls his anti-senate, 77. That tribune kills the son of Pompeius Rufus, one of the consuls, and puts Sylla, the other consul, to flight, *ib.* Then he decrees the command to Marius, *ib.* Marius sends two officers to Sylla, with orders that he should deliver up the army, *ib.* Sylla puts those officers to death, and marches immediately towards Rome, *ib.* Marius, after some cruelties, and a vain attempt to raise forces, flies, *ib.* & 78. His friends desert him, 78. He retires to Salonium, a little villa of his; and from thence to Ostia, where he embarks, attended only by Granius, *ib.* Young Marius is in danger, but is saved by a bailiff of his father-in-law Mutius, and carried towards Rome in a cart-load of beans, *ib.* Young Marius sails for Africa, *ib.* The elder Marius coasts Italy, *ib.* Distressed by fear of his old enemies, his infirmities, and bad weather, he goes on shore at Circæum, *ib.* In great want of provisions, and hunted by Sylla's soldiers; yet encourages his little company by a prophecy that he should gain a seventh consulship, 79. He espies a troop of horse ma-



king towards him, and with much difficulty gets on board a vessel, *ib.* The mariners, after having refused to surrender him to the horsemen, set him ashore near the mouth of the river Liris, and there desert him, *80.* He applies to a cottager, to hide him, *ib.* On the noise of persons sent by Geminus to search for him, he leaves the cave where he was lurking, and plunges into one of the marshes, *81.* He is discovered, and carried to Minturnæ, *ib.* The magistrates place him at the house of Fannia, who had an inveterate aversion to him, *ib.* She forgets her resentment, and entertains Marius in the best manner, *ib.* He is encouraged by an omen, *ib.* The magistrates of Minturnæ pass sentence of death upon him, *82.* The executioner, who was either a Gaul or a Cimbrian, trembles at the voice of Marius, and at a light which darted from his eyes, *ib.* The soldier reports this to the people, and they resolve to conduct him wherever he pleased, *ib.* They lead him even through the Marcian grove, *ib.* He goes on board a vessel provided by one Belæus, *ib.* Finds his son-in-law Granius in the isle of Ænaria, *ib.* Touches at Sicily, from whence he escapes with difficulty, *83.* Is informed in the island of Meninx, that his son Marius had escaped to Africa, and was gone to implore succour of Hiempsal, *83.* Lands in Africa, and receives a message from the prætor Sextilius, commanding him to depart, *ib.* His noble answer, *ib.* The king of Numidia detains young Marius at his court; but a love adventure sets him free, and he returns to his father, *ib.* The omen of two scorpions fighting puts Marius upon escaping to a neighbouring island, and soon af-

ter he sees a party of Numidian horse in pursuit of him, *84.* He is informed of the quarrel between the consuls Cinna and Octavius, *ib.* Octavius having expelled Cinna, and appointed another consul in his room; Cinna collects forces, and maintains the war against them, *ib.* Marius sails, to join him, with only a thousand men, *ib.* He arrives at Telemon, a port of Tuscany, and proclaims liberty to the slaves, *ib.* Collects a considerable force, and fills forty ships, *ib.* Makes Cinna an offer of his assistance, which is accepted, *ib.* Cinna declares him proconsul, and sends him the fasces, which he rejects, *ib.* He cuts off the enemy's convoys at sea, and makes himself master of the maritime towns, *85.* Ostia is betrayed to him, *ib.* The consul Octavius is slain, *ib.* He enters Rome, after having demurred, under pretence of being an exile, *86.* Marius selects a guard from the slaves, and calls them his *Bardizæans*, *ib.* These put all to death, whose salutation Marius does not return, *ib.* Account of the dreadful massacres, *87.* Cornutus escapes through the fidelity of his slaves, *ib.* Mark Antony the orator is discovered in his retreat, and slain, *88.* Lutatius Catulus, formerly the colleague of Marius, in despair puts an end to his life, *ib.* The *Bardizæans* are cut off by Cinna and Sertorius, *ib.* News is brought that Sylla had put an end to the Mithridatic war, and was returning to Rome, *ib.* This gives a short respite to the miseries of Rome, *ib.* Marius is elected consul the seventh time, and the very day he enters on his office, orders Sextus Lucinus to be thrown down the Tarpeian rock, *ib.* Finds his faculties fail, *ib.* Has recourse-

to the bottle, *ib.* Becomes delirious, 89. Dies at the age of seventy, with the chagrin of an unfortunate wretch, who had not obtained what he wanted, *ib.* His death productive of the greatest joy in Rome, 90. His son treads in the footsteps of his cruelty, and comes to an untimely end, *ib.*

*Marius*, son of Caius Marius, *iii.* 78. Goes to beg succours of Hiempsal king of Numidia, 83. Is detained at his court, but makes his escape by the assistance of a young woman that fell in love with him, *ib.* Is beaten by Sylla, 153. Behaves with cruelty, 90. Flies to Præneste, 155. Kills himself, 90, 159.

*Marius Celsus*. See *Celsus*.

*Marius*, Marcus, proscribed by Sylla, *iii.* 160.

*Marius*, Marcus, a Roman officer, sent by Sertorius to act as general for Mithridates, *iii.* 202, 207, 362.

*Marius's* mules, who so called, *iii.* 56.

*Martadates*, a Cappadocian prince, husband to Psyche, with whom young Cato had an intrigue, *iv.* 380.

*Marriage*, customs and ceremonies relating to it at Rome, *i.* 94, 95, 96. Romulus's laws concerning it, 106. Regulations of Lycurgus, 140. and of Solon, about it, 222, 223.

† *Marrucinians*, *ii.* 174.

*Mars*, given out as the father of Romulus and Remus, *i.* 82.

† *Marseilles*, city of, founded by a merchant, *i.* 203.

† *Marfi*, Sylla persuades them to declare for the Romans, *iii.* 124.

*Marfyas*, put to death by Dionysius the elder, for a dream, *v.* 237.

*Martha*, a Syrian prophetess, dressed up by Marius with great pomp; she attends him in his

expeditions, and he makes great use of her predictions, *iii.* 58.

*Martia*. See *Marcia*.

*Martialis*, *v.* 411.

*Martianus*, a gladiator, *v.* 395.

*Martius Rex* marries Tertia the sister of Clodius, *v.* 95.

*Martius*, *v.* 103.

*Marullus*, a tribune of the people, tears the royal diadems from the statues of Cæsar, *iv.* 276. Deposed by Cæsar, 277.

*Masiniſſa*, king of Numidia, his wars with the Carthaginians, *ii.* 334. A steady friend to the Romans, *ib.*

*Masſilius*, a Persian officer, behaves with great courage, *ii.* 287. Is killed in battle by the Athenians, *ib.*

*Maſſilians*, enclose their vineyards with the bones of those who fell in the battle between the Romans and the Teutones, *iii.* 63.

*Matronalia*, a feast in honour of the Roman matrons, for their putting an end to the war between the Sabines and the Romans, *i.* 104.

*Matuta*, *Mater*, the temple of a goddess so called by the Romans, *i.* 308.

*Mauriscus*, what he said to the senate of Rome, *v.* 396.

† *Mauritania*, *iii.* 345.

*Mazeus*, upon the impression made on Parmenia by the Bactrian horse, sends a party round to fall on those who guarded Alexander's baggage, *iv.* 172. Alexander's munificence to the son of Mazeus, 181.

*Meal*; no sacrifice to be made without it, *i.* 183.

*Mecenas*, *v.* 188.

*Mechanics*, first cultivated as a branch of philosophy by Eudoxus and Archytas, *ii.* 243.

*Medea*, wife of Ægeus, *i.* 55. Supposed to have anointed with Naphtha the crown and veil which she gave Creon's daughter, *iv.* 177.

† *Medes*, their habits, iv. 187.

† *Medica*, ii. 165. iii. 149.

*Medimnus*; a sheep and a medimnus of corn, each valued at a drachma in Solon's time, i. 226. Of wheat, sold for a thousand drachmas in time of famine, iii. 137.

† *Mediolanum*. See *Milan*.

† *Mediterranean Sea*, iv. 211.

*Medius*, a friend of Antigonus, his dream, v. 130.

*Megabacchus*, famed for his strength and courage, a friend of young Crassus, iii. 318, 319. Kills himself, 320.

*Megabates*, son of Spithriates, a favourite of Agesilaus, iv. 12.

*Megabyzus*, Alexander's letter to him, iv. 184.

*Megacles*, archon of Athens, involves the city in the guilt of sacrilege, in the affair of Cylon, i. 211.

*Megacles*, father of Dinomache, and grandfather of Alcibiades, ii. 34.

*Megacles*, son of Alcmaeon, heads a party of the Athenians, on their breaking into factions after the departure of Solon, i. 233. Pisistratus obtains a guard, and Megacles flies, 235.

*Megacles*, a friend to Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus tells him that the order of the Roman army has nothing of the barbarian in it, iii. 18. Pyrrhus changes his dress with him, upon which he is attacked and killed, 20.

*Megacles*, brother to Dion, joined in commission with Dion by the Syracusans, v. 251.

*Megalacus* belonged to the court of Philip the son of Demetrius, v. 385.

† *Megalopolis*, taken by Cleomenes, ii. 345. iv. 418. Its inhabitants saved and restored by Philopœmen, ii. 346. Hard pressed by Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, 354.

† *Megara* in Sicily, ii. 248.

† *Megara* restored to liberty by Demetrius, v. 121.

*Megarensians* take Nisæa, and recover Salamis from the Athenians, i. 212. Salamis is recovered by Solon, 208. Their manner of sepulture, 210. The Athenians forbid them to set foot on their territories, 381. They are united to the Athenians by Phocion, iv. 298.

† *Megara* in Macedonia, iii. 2.

*Megellus* and *Pheristus* migrate from Elea to Agrigentum, which had been ruined by the Carthaginians during the Athenian war, ii. 149.

*Megistonus* marries the mother of Cleomenes, iv. 403. Taken prisoner by Aratus, v. 375.

*Melancholy*; Aristotle observes that persons of genius have something of it, iii. 91.

*Melanippus*, son of Theseus by Perigune, i. 53.

*Melanopus*, the orator, v. 52.

*Melantas*, v. 332.

*Melanthius*, the elegiac poet, iii. 173.

*Melanthus* of Sicyon, the celebrated painter, v. 354.

*Melanthius*, what he said in praise of Phocion's wife to a player, iv. 302.

† *Melas*, river, navigable from its source, iii. 146. Swells about the summer solstice like the Nile, and produces the same plants, ib.

*Meleager*, Theseus assists him in killing the Calydonian boar, i. 71.

† *Melibœa*, ii. 223.

*Melicertes*, ceremonies in the worship of him, i. 67.

*Melisspidas*, iv. 1.

*Melissus*, the philosopher, Themistocles studies under him, i. 268.

*Melissus*, admiral of Samos, beats the Athenians, i. 376. But is afterwards defeated by Pericles, 377.

*Melians*, inhabitants of Melos, one of the Cyclades, Alcibiades the chief cause of the slaughter amongst them; yet he thinks he does the island great honour by cohabiting with one of its women, ii. 49. Lyfander re-establishes them, iii. 103.

† *Melita*, an Athenian borough, i. 209. iv. 301.

† *Melitea*, city of, iii. 146.

† *Melitus*, iv. 96.

† *Mellaria*, iii. 348.

*Mellirens*. See *Iren*.

*Melon*, one of the associates of Pelopidas in delivering Thebes, ii. 202.

*Memmius*, Caius, accuses the two Luculli, iii. 238. iv. 343.

*Memnius*, Pompey's sister's husband; Pompey, after he had reduced Sicily for Sylla, left him governor there, iv. 53.

*Memmius*, Pompey's lieutenant, killed in battle by Sertorius, iii. 358.

*Memnon*, the most able of Darius's generals, iv. 153. His death, ib. He was husband of Barfine, 157.

† *Memphis*, one of the wonders of Egypt, iii. 195.

*Menander*, one of the Athenian generals defeated by Lyfander at Ægos Potamos, ii. 73, 74.

*Menander*, an officer sent by Mithridates to intercept one of Lucullus's convoys, iii. 212.

*Menander*, joined in commission with Nicias, iii. 277. His fatal ambition to fight, ib.

*Menander* had the care of Antigonus's baggage, iii. 376. Eumenes has an opportunity to take it, and forbears, ib.

*Menander* put to death by Alexander, for deserting a fortress of which he had the command, iv. 199.

*Menander*, the poet, alludes to Alexander passing through the Pamphylian sea, iv. 152.

*Menas*, sea officer under Sex-

tus Pompeius, proposes to him a method to make the world his own, v. 186.

† *Mende*, castle of, iii. 336.

† *Mendes*, in Egypt, the prince of it solicits the favour of Agesilaus, iv. 42.

*Meneclidas*, from a principle of envy, endeavours to set up another against Epaminondas and Pelopidas, ii. 218. Is fined by the Thebans, 219.

*Meneocrates*, the historian, i. 68.

*Menecrates*, an officer in the navy of Sextus Pompeius, v. 185.

*Menecrates*, the physician, assumes the surname of Jupiter, iv. 23.

*Menedemus*, an officer of the bedchamber to Lucullus, saves his master from an attempt of Olthacus upon his life, iii. 211.

† *Menelaus's* haven in Africa. Agesilaus dies there, iv. 44.

*Menelaus*, brother to Ptolemy king of Egypt, is defeated and surrenders to Demetrius, v. 128, 129.

*Menemachus* and *Myro*, sent by Mithridates to intercept a Roman convoy; but their troops are almost totally cut off by Adrianus, iii. 212.

*Menenius Agrippa*, appeases a sedition by reciting a fable to the people, ii. 81, 82.

*Menesthes*, one of the young men sent with Theseus by way of tribute to Crete, i. 59.

*Menestheus* stirs up the Athenians against Theseus, and takes the reins of government, i. 73, 76.

*Menestheus* the orator, iv. 291.

*Menes*. See *Menas*.

† *Meninx*, an island at which Marius touches in his flight to Africa, iii. 83.

*Menippus* has a principal command under Pericles, i. 364.



*Menippus* the Carian, a rhetorician visited by Cicero, v. 72.

*Menæceus*, son of Creon, devotes himself to death for his country, ii. 214. n.

*Menon*, Phidias's scholar, accuses him, and Phidias dies in prison, i. 382.

*Menon* commands the Thesfalian horse in the Persian expedition, v. 320. n. 331. The father of Phthia, iii. 1.

*Mentor*, brother of Memnon, goes with Eumenes to Alexander, when he has a certain complaint to make, iii. 366.

*Menyllus* commands the garrison which Antipater put in Athens, iv. 309. Offers Phocion a sum of money, which he refuses, 311.

*Mercedinus*, or *Mercedonius*, the Roman intercalary month so called, i. 188. iv. 274.

*Merchant*, his profession honourable, i. 202, 203. Solon follows it some time. ib.

*Mercury*, his statues, ii. 52. Cimon permitted to erect three with honourable inscriptions on account of his victory in Thrace, iii. 177. Many of his statues defaced in one night at Athens, 267. For which Alcibiades and his friends are accused of sacrilege, ii. 52.

*Mercury* of Ægeus's gate, i. 55.

*Merope*, daughter of Erec-theus, and mother of Dædalus, i. 60.

*Merula*. See *Cornelius*.

*Mesabates* the eunuch, won of Artaxerxes at dice, by Parysatis, and ordered to be slayed alive, for having cut off the head and hand of Cyrus, v. 330.

*Mesolabes*, mathematical instruments, ii. 244.

† *Mesopotamia*. See the life of *Craſſus*.

*Messala*, father of Valeria the wife of Sylla, iii. 162.

*Messala Corvinus*, a friend of Cassius and Brutus, fights in the right wing of their army at Philippi, v. 302. His generous answer to Augustus, 311.

*Messala*, consul with Domitian, iv. 99.

† *Messena*, or *Messena*, in Sicily, ii. 136. iii. 27. iv. 419. v. 271.

† *Messapians*, iii. 15. iv. 383.

† *Messene* in Peloponnesus, the fertility of the lands about it, i. 131. iv. 37. Re-established by Epaminondas, iv. 37. Freed from the tyrant Nabis by Philopœmen, ii. 354.

*Messenger*, a singular accident happens to one, iv. 303.

*Mestrius Florus*, v. 428.

*Metagenes* continues the building of the Parthenon, which had been begun by Corœbus, i. 363.

*Metagitnion*, the month so called, i. 252, v. 65.

† *Metapontum*, ii. 23.

*Metella*. See *Cæcilia Metella*.

*Metellus*, Quintus, his invidious observation upon Tiberius Gracchus, v. 13.

*Metellus*, Quintus, why called *Celer*, i. 88.

*Metellus*, the chief pontiff, marries his daughter to Sylla, iii. 129. His death, iv. 225.

*Metellus*, Caius, calls upon Sylla to declare whom he will save, and whom destroy, iii. 158.

*Metellus*, or, as Plutarch calls him, *Metilius Cimber*, gives the signal for the attack upon Cæsar in the senate-house, iv. 281.

*Metellus*, Quintus Cæcilius, called *Numidicus*, is general in the war against Jugurtha, iii. 48. Takes Marius for his lieutenant, by whom he is supplanted, ib. His firmness and dignity of mind, 72. A saying of his, ib. Banished, 73. Recalled, 74.

*Metellus*, son of the former, iii. 85.

*Metellus Pius*, invites Pompey to his assistance, iv. 50. Refuses the challenge of Sertorius, iii. 350. Plutarch's observation upon that refusal, ib. Lays siege to the city of Lagobritæ, but is forced to raise it, ib. Is wounded near Saguntum, 358. This inspires the Romans with such fury that they gain the victory, ib. Promises a hundred talents and twenty thousand acres of land to the man that should kill Sertorius, 359. His vanity upon an advantage gained of Sertorius, ib. Grows luxurious as he advances in years, 349.

*Metellus Creticus*, a relation of the former, iv. 71. Besieges the pirates in one of the towns of Crete, ib. Pompey commands him to desist, and he refuses, 72.

*Metellus Nepos*, tribune of the people, iv. 337. Opposes Cæsar's opening the treasury at Rome, 254. A decree he proposed, and the means he used to get it passed, 342. Disappointed by Cato, ib. His behaviour to Cicero, v. 92.

*Metellus Scipio*, v. 81. Father-in-law to Pompey, iv. 100. See *Scipio*.

*Meteorelectæ*, iii. 281.

† *Methone*, v. 353.

† *Methydrium*, iv. 401.

*Metilius* the tribune, kinsman to Minutius, ii. 10. Sets up Minutius against Fabius Maximus, 12.

*Metæcia*, a festival instituted by Theseus in remembrance of the people of Attica moving to Athens, i. 65.

*Meton* the astrologer, to prevent his son's going upon the Sicilian expedition, burns his own house, ii. 51. iii. 268.

*Meton*, the Tarentine, feigns himself drunk, to excite the attention of the Tarentines, when

he wanted to dissuade them from calling in Pyrrhus, iii. 14, 15.

*Metrobius*, a player, and favourite of Sylla, iii. 163.

*Metrobius* the Athenian, iii. 181.

*Metrodorus*, counsellor to Mithridates, and honoured with the title of his father, iii. 218, 219. Put to death by him for want of fidelity in an embassy to Tigranes, 219.

*Metron*, iv. 191.

*Micion* commands a party of Macedonians, iv. 306. Is defeated and killed by Phocion, 307.

*Micion* the Athenian opposes Aratus, v. 379.

*Micipsa* sends the Romans a supply of corn by way of compliment to Caius Gracchus, and his ambassadors are turned out of the senate, v. 22.

*Midas*, iv. 152, 228.

*Midias*, an Athenian exile, begs Sylla to spare the city, iii. 138.

*Midias*, Demosthenes drops his accusation against him for a sum of money, v. 51.

† *Miesæa*, Aristotle erects a school of philosophy there for the people of Stagira, iv. 140.

† *Milan* taken by the Romans, ii. 236. What passed between the people and Augustus Cæsar, v. 315.

*Milesiacs*, obscene compositions of Aristides, iii. 329.

† *Miletus*, iii. 108. the people at war with those of Samos, i. 375.

*Military* tribunes, elected for a time by the Romans instead of consuls, i. 304. Their number, ib.

*Milo*, detached by Perseus to oppose Scipio Nasica in his attempting an entrance by the mountains, ii. 169.

*Milo*, a candidate for the consulship, iv. 359.

*Milo*, Annius, the tribune,

seizes and kills Clodius, v. 100. Defended by Cicero, ib.

*Miltas* of Theffaly, a diviner and friend of Dion, v. 245.

*Miltiades*, the first in dignity and authority of the ten Athenian generals at Marathon, ii. 274. The olive crown denied him after his victory, iii. 177, 178. The father of Cimon, 173. His trophy excites the emulation of Themistocles, i. 52. Is fined, and dies in prison, iii. 173.

*Milto*, the favourite concubine of Cyrus the younger, is called *Aspasia*. See *Aspasia*.

*Minallones*, the Bacchanals so called, iv. 135.

*Mina*, the value of it increased by Solon, i. 216.

*Mindarus* the Spartan admiral, iii. 63. Defeated by Alcibiades, and slain, 65.

*Minds*; great minds productive of great vices, as well as great virtues, ii. 77.

*Minerva* the *Syllanian*, i. 130. *Optiletis*, 136. The *Itonian*, iii. 32. iv. 19. She communicates to Pericles a remedy in a dream, i. 364. Her peplum or veil, v. 125. The golden statue of her made by Phidias, i. 364. Her image brought from Troy, 323. Her temple at Athens called *Parthenon*, 363. Her temple at Sparta called *Chalciaecus*, iv. 390.

*Mines*; gold mines belonging to the Thasians, iii. 185. Silver mines at Laurium. See *Laurium*.

† *Minoa*, iii. 257. v. 248.

*Minos* demands tribute of the Athenians, on account of his son Androgeus having been killed in Attica, i. 56. What that tribute was, 57. Two of that name kings of Crete, 58. n. 82. 61. Why abused by the dramatic poets at Athens, 58.

*Minotaur*, the Cretan monster, i. 57. Slain by Theseus, 58.

† *Minturnæ*, Marius lurks in the marshes near it, but is taken and brought before the magistrates of that place, iii. 81.

*Minutius*, Caius, i. 240.

*Minutius*, Lucius, Fabius Maximus appoints him his general of horse, ii. 5. His vanity and presumption, 7. Gains some advantage of Hannibal in the absence of Fabius, 10. Persuades the people to give him equal authority with the dictator, 12. Is worsted by Hannibal, and seasonably relieved by Fabius, 14. His submission and speech to Fabius, 15.

*Minutius*, Marcus, one of the first quaestors, i. 250.

*Minutius*, Thermus, tribune of the people, iv. 342.

*Miracles*, Plutarch's opinion of them, i. 310. See *Prodigies*.

*Mirrors*, concave ones, by which the fire of Vesta was to be rekindled, i. 176.

*Misfortunes*, in what cases a trial, ii. 20.

† *Misenum*, Marius's villa there, iii. 76.

*Mithras*, or *Mithra*, the sun worshipped under that name by the Persians, iv. 169. v. 319.

*Mithridates*, king of Pontus, gathers strength after his defeats, and becomes a formidable enemy to the Romans, ii. 387. Marius endeavours to provoke him to declare war, iii. 74. A war ensues, but Sylla is appointed to the command in it, 134. His interview and peace with Sylla, 149, 150. Before this he had caused a hundred and fifty thousand Romans to be massacred in Asia in one day, 150. He leaves Pergamus, and shuns himself up in Pitane, 196. Taught by experience rather to prepare his troops by exercise, than to furnish them with splendid arms, 200. Marches to surprise Cyzicus, 202. Account of

his operations there till provisions are extremely scarce in his own camp, and he is obliged to relinquish it, 204. Takes the opportunity of a storm to make his escape, 205. Would have been taken by Lucullus, had not the avarice of the Roman soldiers prevented it, 213. Orders his wives and sisters to be put to death, *ib.* Flies to his son-in-law Tigranes, 214. Encourages that prince after his defeat, 228. Offers to supply Sertorius with money and ships, which that general, though an exile, will not accept but upon certain conditions, 361. His saying upon it, 362. Shut up in his camp by Pompey, *iv.* 75. His dream, *ib.* is defeated, and flies with only three friends, 76. The fidelity and services of his concubine Hypsicratia, *ib.* Delivers poison to each of his friends, 77. His memoirs, and letters between him and Monima, 81. His death, 85.

*Mithridates*, son of Ariobarzanes, what passed between him and Demetrius, *v.* 120.

*Mithridates* the Parthian, his advice to Antony, *v.* 197, 199.

*Mithridates* rewarded by Artaxerxes for wounding Cyrus, *v.* 328. Put to death for claiming the honour of what he had done, 329, 330.

*Mithridates*, a native of Pontus, laughs at Galba's withered face and bald head, *v.* 400. Is put to death by Galba, 401.

*Mithridates*, king of Commagene, *v.* 208.

*Mithrobaranes*, sent by Tigranes against Lucullus, *iii.* 222. Is killed in battle, 223.

*Mithropauses*, nephew to Xerxes, his saying to Demaratus upon his ambition to wear a diadem, and to be carried in pomp through Sardis, *i.* 299.

† *Mitylene*, *i.* 215, *iv.* 121.

† *Mitylencans* punished by Lucullus for having joined Marius's party, *iii.* 197.

*Mnasitheus*, a friend of Aratus, *v.* 349.

*Mnemon*. See *Artaxerxes*.

*Mnesicles*, the Athenian architect, five years in finishing the portico of the citadel, *i.* 364.

*Mnesiphilus*, Themistocles's preceptor in political knowledge, *i.* 269.

*Mnesiptolema*, Themistocles's daughter devoted to Cybele by the direction of that goddess, *i.* 300.

*Mnestheus*, the notice taken of him by Homer, *iii.* 177.

*Mnestra*, one of Cimon's mistresses, *iii.* 174.

*Modesty*, the ornament of the fair sex, *i.* 197.

*Molo*, Apollonius, Cicero and Cæsar attends his lectures at Rhodes. See *Apollonius*.

† *Molossians*, *iii.* 1. *et seq.*

*Molossus*, an Athenian general, *iv.* 297.

*Molpadia*, an Amazon, *i.* 69.

† *Molus*, river, *iii.* 145.

*Monarchy*; Solon's dislike and refusal of that authority, *i.* 214, 215. An enemy to eloquence, which is befriended by democracy, 238. *n.* Cast off, and detested by the Romans, *iv.* 248.

*Moneses*, a Parthian nobleman, revolts to Antony, but soon deserts him, *v.* 190.

*Moneta*, her temple, *i.* 103, 340.

*Money* of the ancient Romans had the impression of an ox, sheep, &c. *i.* 249.

*Money*. See *Lucullian*.

*Money*, called the *signews* of business, *iv.* 421.

*Money*, Grecian, why stamped with the figure of an ox, *i.* 66.

*Money*; gold and silver money prohibited by Lycurgus, and



heavy iron money introduced, i. 135. Gold and silver, when brought in again, proves the ruin of Sparta, 159. The scarcity of it at Athens in the time of Solon, 226.

*Money.* See *Bribery*.

*Montine* refuses all the offers of Mithridates, except that of marriage, iii. 213. Lives unhappy, ib. Attempts to hang herself in her diadem, and it breaks, 214.

*Month*, intercalary. See *Mercedinus*.

*Months*; the Roman, whence named, i. 188, 189. Do not answer to the Grecian months, 90. Numa adds two to the calendar, 188. The irregularity of the Grecian, ii. 142. n. 295.

*Monuments*, the custom of pouring oil upon them very ancient, iv. 148.

*Moon.* See *Eclipse*.

*Moon*, considered as a goddess, iii. 132.

*Moons*, three seen at Ariminum at one time, before the defeat of the Gauls by Flaminius, ii. 232.

† *Morius*, river, iii. 142.

*Mother-Earth.* See *Vesta*.

*Mothers*, what goddesses so called, ii. 251, n.

*Mourning*, the time allowed for it at Rome, i. 178. and at Sparta, 154, 155.

*Mountains*, what the height of the highest, ii. 169.

*Mucia*, wife to Pompey, false to his bed while he is upon his Asiatic expedition, iv. 87. He divorces her, ib.

*Mulberry*, Sylla's face compared to a mulberry strewed over with meal, iii. 123.

*Mules*, Marius's soldiers so called. See *Marius's mules*.

*Mummius*, Lucius, who destroyed Corinth, prevents the defacing of Philopœmen's monument, though moved for in

form by one of the Romans, ii. 364. Gains the surname of Achaicus, iii. 43.

*Mummius*, the lieutenant of Crassus, defeated by Spartacus, iii. 299.

*Mummius*, Caius, iii. 135.

*Munatius Plancus* goes over to Antony, v. 176.

*Munatius*, Cato's friend, iv. 326, 344. The difference between him and Cato, 350. They are reconciled, 351.

† *Munda*, a city in Spain, iv. 271. Battle near its walls between Cæsar and the sons of Pompey, ib.

*Mundus*, the name of the ditch drawn about the place where Rome was erected, i. 89.

† *Manychia*, Epimenides foretells that that fort would one day contribute to the miseries of Athens, i. 212. iv. 309. v. 123.

*Manychion*, the month so called, iv. 318. iii. 104.

*Manychus*, i. 75.

*Murena* commands the left wing of Sylla's army in the battle with Archelaus near Chæroneæ, iii. 143.

*Murena*, Licinius, v. 100.

*Murena*, Lucullus's lieutenant, blocks up the city of Arminius, iii. 209. Pursues and defeats Tigranes, 223.

*Murena*, chosen consul with Silanus, v. 81.

*Murena*, Lucius, accused of bribery by Cato, iv. 337. Is acquitted, ib. Behaves in a very respectful manner to Cato, 343.

*Mureus*, v. 413.

*Muse of Silence*, called *Tacita*, i. 173.

*Museum*, i. 69.

*Muses*, their temple, iii. 143.

*Musæ* allied to war, i. 149. The Lacedæmonian music, ib.

*Muthos*, Demetrius so called by Demochares, v. 138.

*Mutianus*, general of the army in Syria when Galba is declared emperor, v. 418.

*Mutius*, or *Mucius*, why called *Scævola*, i. 256. Attempts to kill Porfena, ib. Mistakes, and burns off his right hand, ib.

*Mutius*, father-in-law of Marius, iii. 78. His bailiff saves young Marius by sending him off in a load of beans, ib.

*Mutius*, a retainer to Tiberius Gracchus, made tribune through his interest, v. 12.

*Mutius Scævola* the lawyer, iii. 163. v. 8, 70.

† *Mycale*, i. 350. Battle of, ii. 179.

† *Myceneans*, a colony in Africa, iii. 346.

† *Mygdonia*, iii. 233.

† *Mylaffa*, iv. 301.

*Myro* and *Menemachus*. See *Menemachus*.

*Myron*, the person who managed the charge against the persons called *execrable*, in the case of Cylon, i. 211.

*Myrocles* the orator, v. 52.

*Myronides* the Athenian orator and statesman, ii. 295.

† *Myrrhinus*, a borough of Attica, v. 48. n.

*Myrtilus*, cupbearer to Pyrrhus, Gelon attempts to bring him into a plot to poison his master, but he discovers the plot to Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

*Myrtilus*, the historian, v. 346.

*Myrto*, granddaughter of Aristides, ii. 304. Socrates is said to have married her out of charity, ib.

*Myrtle* sacred to Venus, ii. 254.

† *Myssa*, v. 418, 423.

*Mysteries*, of Ceres, iv. 309. Mimicked by Alcibiades, ii. 52.

Demetrius admitted to them, contrary to all the rules, v. 138.

*Mythos*, or *Muthos*, a name

given to Demetrius, because he had his *Lamia*, v. 138.

† *Mytilene*, iv. 86.

† *Myus*, a city given to The mistocles to supply him with meat, i. 299.

## N.

† *Nabathæan Arabs*, Demetrius marches against them, and brings off considerable booty, v. 122.

*Nabis*, tyrant of Lacedæmon, surprises Messene, ii. 353, 354. But flies on the approach of Philopœmen, 354. At war with the Romans and Achæans, 355. Slain by the Ætolians, 357.

*Nails*, Agnon the Teian wears silver ones in his shoes, iv. 182.

*Names* of distinction amongst the Greeks, iii. 43.

*Names*, Roman, iii. 43, 44. Grecian and Roman, ii. 86.

*Naphtha*, a kind of bitumen found in the province of Babylon, iv. 176. How easily it catches fire, ib. See *Medea*.

† *Naples*, ii. 238.

† *Narnia*, ii. 365.

*Narthasium*, iv. 17.

*Nasica*, Publius, why an enemy to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 12. Insists that the consul will proceed against Tiberius Gracchus as a tyrant, 17. Leads a party to the capitol that kills Tiberius Gracchus, 18. The senate, after this, send him ambassador into Asia, because he is become extremely obnoxious to the people, 19. He dies near Pergamus, ib. See *Scipio Nasica*.

*Naucrates* the orator, persuades the cities of Lycia to oppose Brutus, v. 294.

† *Nauplia*, iii. 38.

*Nausithus*, Theseus's pilot, i. 59.

† *Naxos*, i. 61. The victory

of Chabrias and Phocion there, iv. 290. Colonized by Pericles, ii. 361.

*Nealces* the painter, v. 355. Endeavours to persuade Aratus from destroying a capital painting of a tyrant, ib.

*Neander*, a young man who assisted in carrying off Pyrrhus in his infancy, iii. 2.

† *Neapolis*, part of Syracuse, ii. 249.

*Nearchus* the Pythagorean, ii. 307.

*Nearchus* the Cretan uses his interest with Antigonus to save Eumenes, but fails in the attempt, iii. 387.

*Nearchus* banished Macedonia by Philip, but afterwards recalled by Alexander, iv. 143. Alexander's admiral, iii. 366. iv. 209. Gives Alexander an account of his voyage, 211.

*Necromancy*, iii. 176.

*Nectanabis* revolts from Tachos, iv. 41. Agesilaus deserts Tachos, and serves Nectanabis, ib.

*Neleus* the Scephian, Theophrastus bequeaths to him his writings, iii. 151.

*Nemea* the courtesan, ii. 49.

† *Nemea*, i. 370. v. 349.

*Nemean Games*. See *Games*.

*Neoborus* of Haliartus kills Lysander, iii. 120.

*Necles*, father of Themistocles, i. 267.

*Neocles*, son of Themistocles, i. 302.

*Neon* the Boeotian, ii. 177.

*Neoptolemus*, son of Achilles, settles in Epirus, and leaves a long succession of kings, iii. 1.

*Neoptolemus*, raised to the throne by the Molossians when they revolted from Pyrrhus, iii. 2. Pyrrhus returns, and associates him in the government, 5. He agrees, or it is pretended that he agrees, to the poisoning of Pyrrhus, ib. Is killed by Pyrrhus, 6.

*Neoptolemus*, one of Mithridates's officers, beaten by Lucullus at sea, iii. 197.

*Neoptolemus*, captain of Alexander's life-guard, after the death of that prince, endeavours to lessen the reputation of Eumenes, iii. 365. Is defeated and killed by Eumenes, 373.

*Neoptolemus*, father of Olympias, iv. 134.

*Neptune*, worshipped by the Træzenians as their tutelary deity, i. 51. His temple in Calauria, iv. 66. His titles of *Asphalius*, i. 78. *Gaieochus*, ib. The *Equestrian*, 93. His temple at Sparta, iv. 393. Theseus reputed to be his son, i. 51.

*Nero*, in him Antony's offspring gain the imperial power, for he was the fifth in descent from Antony, v. 228. Proclaims liberty to Greece, at Corinth, ii. 378. His great enormities, v. 400. He kills his mother, and almost ruins the Roman empire, ib. His rage upon being informed that Galba was declared emperor, 393. His death, 395.

† *Nervii*, the most warlike of the Belgæ, defeated by Cæsar, iv. 240.

*Neuters*, in time of sedition, infamous by Solon's law, i. 222.

*Nicæa*, widow of Alexander of Corinth, is married to Demetrius, and Antigonus gets the citadel of Corinth from her, v. 358.

*Nicagoras* of Træzene, makes a decree very favourable to the wives and children of the Athenians, who retired thither upon the invasion of Xerxes, i. 279.

*Nicagoras* the Messenian, a secret enemy to Cleomenes, iv. 428.

*Nicanor*, sent to receive Eumenes, who was delivered up by the Argyraspides, iii. 385.

*Nicanor*, the commission of Menyllus in Munychia given

him by Cassander, iv. 313. His firm dependence on Phocion, ib. He makes an attempt upon the Piræus, 314.

*Nicarchus*, great-grandfather to Plutarch, v. 214.

† *Nice* in Bithynia, i. 68.

*Niceratus*, father of Nicias, iii. 252. ii. 44.

*Niceratus*, the poet, the contest between him and Antimachus, which should write the best poem in praise of Lysander, iii. 107.

*Nicias* of Engium, ii. 252.

*Nicias*, son of Niceratus, iii. 252. Younger than Pericles, yet often his colleague in the wars, ib. The nobility hope he will prove a barrier against the insolence of Cleon, ib. He is equally favoured by the people, 253. Naturally timid and cold hearted, ib. Applies his wealth to the purposes of popularity, particularly in public exhibitions, ib. Enfranchises a slave who had appeared with applause in the character of Bacchus, ib. His regulations with respect to the chorus that was sent to the isle of Delos in honour of Apollo, 254. He consecrates a palm-tree of brass, and a piece of ground to Apollo, ib. Is pious to a degree of superstition, ib. Has silver mines in the borough of Laurium, 255. Gives money not only to those who deserved his bounty, but to such as might be able to do him harm, ib. Goes seldom into company, and pretends to be for ever intent upon the business of the state, 256. His retainer Hiero holds out these pretences to the people, ib. His life is in fact a life of great fear and care, ib. When he takes the command, makes it his business to proceed upon a sure plan, 257. He takes Cythera, an island well situated for annoying Laconia, ib. Re-

covers many places in Thrace, ib. Makes himself master of the isle of Minoa, and the port of Nisæa, ib. Defeats the Megarensians and Corinthians, ib. Chooses to lose his trophy, rather than leave two of his men unburied, 258. Takes the fortress of Thyra, ib. The affair of Pylos and the isle of Sphacteria is drawn out to a considerable length, ib. Cleon, the enemy of Nicias, who had prevented a peace with the Lacedæmonians, now raises a clamour against him about the business of Pylos, 259. Nicias declares he will freely give up to him the command, ib. Cleon promises to finish the expedition in twenty days, and performs his promise, ib. & 260. Nicias is no sooner clear of Cleon, than Alcibiades begins to oppose him in the administration, 261. Nevertheless, he effectuates a peace with the Lacedæmonians, ib. Alcibiades endeavours to embroil the two powers again, 263. Draws the Lacedæmonian ambassadors from Nicias by false promises, and makes them appear to prevaricate, ib. Nicias desires to be sent to Sparta, to adjust the matters in dispute, but does not succeed in that commission, 264. The Athenians enter into alliance with the Argives, Mantineans, and Eleans, ib. Alcibiades is appointed general, and the war breaks out afresh, ib. The quarrel rises so high between Nicias and Alcibiades, that the people propose to banish one of them by the ostracism, 265. Nicias and Alcibiades join interests, and turn the ostracism upon Hyperbolus, ib. The Ægesteans and Leontines desire the Athenians to undertake the Sicilian expedition, 266. Nicias opposes it, but is overruled by the arts of Alcibiades.



ib. The sanguine and vain hopes of the Athenians, ib. Though Nicias is appointed general along with Alcibiades and Lamachus, he still protests against the war, ib. Demostrius procures a decree that the generals shall have discretionary powers, 267. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon is consulted, and gives an ambiguous answer, ib. All the Hermæ, except one, are mutilated, ib. Other ill omens, ib. &c. 268. The colleagues of Nicias are for proceeding immediately to action, but he opposes them both, 269. Alcibiades is soon called home to take his trial, ib. There is now an end of Nicias's delays, ib. The Athenians take a ship, in which were the Syracusan regiments, 270. In this the oracle of Ammon is supposed to have its accomplishment, ib. Though Lamachus remains colleague to Nicias, Nicias has the chief authority, ib. He lays siege to the little town of Hybla, and does not take it, ib. Razes Hyccara, ib. Draws the Syracusan forces to Catana by stratagem, and in the mean time seizes the ports of Syracuse, and encamps in an advantageous situation, 271. Attacks with some success the Syracusans on their return, ib. The Syracusans choose three generals, instead of fifteen, and empower them to act at discretion, ib. &c. 272. Nicias prevents his troops from taking the temple of Jupiter Olympius, 272. Winters in Naxos, a city between Syracuse and Catana, ib. The Syracusans make another excursion as far as Catana, ib. Nicias, who is as vigorous in executing, as he is slow in resolving, returns to Syracuse, gains the peninsula of Thapso, and gets possession of Epipolæ, ib. Beats not only

the Syracusan infantry but their cavalry, ib. Encloses Syracuse almost entirely with a wall, ib. Lamachus engages the Syracusans, during the sickness of Nicias, and falls in the action, 273. Nicias saves his camp by setting fire to the machines before the intrenchments, ib. The cities declare for Nicias, and supply him with provisions in great abundance, 274. The Syracusans are thinking of a capitulation, when Gylippus arrives in Sicily, ib. He collects a considerable army, and comes to Syracuse, ib. Offers Nicias a safe conduct, provided he will quit Sicily, 275. Is treated with scorn, ib. Defeated in the first engagement, ib. Beats the Athenians in the second, by only altering the disposition of his forces, ib. By a cross wall cuts through theis, ib. Gains an interest in other towns in Sicily, 276. Nicias falls into his old dependence, and applies to the Athenians, either for another army, or else to be recalled, ib. They send a reinforcement and money by Eurymedon, and resolve to send Demosthenes with a respectable fleet in the spring, ib. In the mean time Euthydemus and Menander are appointed colleagues to Nicias, ib. Nicias gains some advantage by sea, ib. Gylippus takes the fort of Plemmyrium, in which were lodged the Athenian stores and money, ib. This also cuts off their convenience of convoys, ib. Menander and Euthydemus force Nicias to give battle at sea, and he is beaten, 277. Demosthenes arrives with a formidable fleet, ib. He, too, is ambitious to come immediately to a decisive action, 278. Nicias represents to him the want the Syracusans were in of money, and their being tired of Gylippus, but cannot prevail upon

him to wait, *ib.* Demosthenes attacks Epipolæ in the night, and has some advantage at first, but proceeds too far, and is entirely defeated, *ib.* & 279. Demosthenes gives his opinion for returning to Athens; but Nicias, afraid of impeachments there, opposes it, 279, 280. Fresh forces coming in to the Syracusans, and sickness prevailing in the Athenian camp, Nicias agrees to return, 280. Loses his opportunity by his superstitious fears of an eclipse of the moon, *ib.* & 281. Intent upon his sacrifices, till he is surrounded both by sea and land, 281. His fleet is defeated, and Eurymedon slain, 282. The Athenians insist on his leading them off by land, but he resolves to risk another naval action, *ib.* Abandons his great camp and his walls, *ib.* The great sea-fight described, *ib.* & 283. After the defeat of Nicias, Hermocrates, by a stratagem, prevents him from retiring in the night, when he might have done it safely, 283, 284. The Athenians at last begin their march, with every circumstance of misery before them, 284. Nicias behaves on this occasion with spirit and propriety, *ib.* Through a march of eight days, keeps his own division tolerably entire, 285. Demosthenes is surrounded at Polyzelium, and stabs himself, but the stroke does not prove mortal, *ib.* Nicias in vain offers conditions of peace, *ib.* Marches on to the river Asinarus *ib.* A bloody scene in the river, *ib.* Nicias throws himself at the feet of Gylippus, who gives orders that the Athenians should have quarter; but those orders are slowly obeyed, *ib.* & 286. The Syracusans erect trophies, 286. March, with their prisoners, in a triumphant man-

ner to Syracuse, *ib.* The Athenians are sent to the quarries, and their generals Nicias and Demosthenes suffer death, *ib.* & 287. Many die in the quarries, 287. Some are branded in their foreheads with the figure of a horse, *ib.* Some are released for their good behaviour in servitude, and some for repeating a few of the verses of Euripides, 288. A poor barber is put to the torture for carrying the first news of this great disaster to the magistrates of Athens, *ib.*

*Nicon*, a slave that belonged to Craterus, *iv.* 184.

*Nico*, or *Nicon*, the name of an ass which Octavius met, and which he considers as a favourable omen, *v.* 211. The name of an elephant; his fidelity to Pyrrus, *iii.* 40.

*Nicocles* kills Pafeas, and sets himself up tyrant of Sicyon, *v.* 346. Expelled by Aratus, *ii.* 342. *v.* 350.

*Nicocles*, a friend of Phocion, *iv.* 300. Is condemned to die, 317.

*Nicocreon*, king of Salamis in Cyprus, one of the presidents in the theatrical entertainments of Alexander the Great, *iv.* 167.

*Nicodemus*, a Theban, both blind and lame, Epaminondas's observation upon him, *ii.* 199.

*Nicodemus*, the Messenian, his excuse for changing sides, *v.* 52.

*Nicogenes* entertains Themistocles at Ægæ in Æolia, *i.* 295. Gets him conveyed to the Persian court in a woman's carriage, 296.

*Nicolaus*, the philosopher, *v.* 312.

*Nicomacha*, daughter of Themistocles, *i.* 302.

*Nicomachus*, his paintings, though excellent, appeared to be wrought off with ease, *ii.* 150.

† *Nicomachus*, a Greek set-

tled at Carræ, attends young Crassus in his Parthian expedition, iii. 322.

*Nicomachus* informs his brother Balinus of a conspiracy against Alexander, iv. 191.

*Nicomedes*, the Athenian, i. 302.

*Nicomedes*, king of Bithynia, reconciled to Mithridates by Sylla, iii. 148, 150. Visited by Cæsar, iv. 221.

† *Nicomedia*, iii. 207.

*Niconides*, the Theſſalian, an engineer in the service of Mithridates. iii. 204.

† *Nicopolis*, city of, v. 209.

*Nicopolis*, the courtezan, leaves Sylla her heir, iii. 123.

*Nicoſtrata*, the ſame with Carmenta. See *Carmenta*.

*Niger*, a friend of Antony's, ſent to him by Octavia, v. 202.

*Nigidius*, Publius, a friend of Cicero, v. 86.

† *Nile*; water of the Nile, as well as of the Danube, kept in the treasury of the kings of Perſia, iv. 178.

† *Niſea*, iii. 11. iv. 298.

† *Niſibis*, a city in Mygdonia, by the Greeks called Antioch, taken by Lucullus, iii. 233.

† *Nota*, ii. 238. iii. 132.

† *Nomades*, Thracians ſo called, iii. 297.

† *Nomentum*, marſhes about it Cæſar intended to drain, iv. 274.

*Nones of the Goats*, *Nona Caprotina*, a feaſt kept by the Romans, in memory of Philotas and the other ſervant maids who impoſed upon the Latins, i. 115, 116, 337.

† *Nonacris*, rocks of, iv. 219.

*Nonius*, killed by Saturninus, his competitor for the tribuneſhip, iii. 71.

*Nonius*, nephew to Sylla, rejected in his application for the conſulate, iii. 134.

† *Nora*, caſtle of, iii. 376.

*Norbanus*, the conſul, and

young Marius, defeated by Sylla, iii. 153.

*Norbanus* eſcapes with difficulty from Brutus, v. 299.

† *Noricum*, iii. 57.

† *Novocomum*, iv. 348.

*Numa Pompilius*, ſeveral Roman families trace their pedigree up to him, but not with ſufficient certainty, i. 162. Rather cotemporary with Pythagoras the Spartan, than with Pythagoras the Samian, ib. On the demife of Romulus, various debates enſue about the choice of a king, 163. It is agreed at laſt that the Romans ſhall chooſe one out of the body of the Sabine people, 165. The interregnum, how ſettled, 164. Numa is the perſon pitched upon, 165. He was a citizen of Cures, the ſon of Pomponius, and had married Tatia the daughter of Tatius, Romulus's colleague, ib. His character, ib. Believed to converſe with the goddeſs Egeria, 166. In his fortieth year, when invited to the throne, 168. His answer to the ambaffadors on that occaſion, 169. His father and his friend Marcius prevail with him to accept the crown, 169, 170. Vettius the interrex receives him in the forum, and his election is confirmed, ib. He has happy preſages in the flight of birds, 171. Immediately diſmiſſes the guards that had been kept on foot by Romulus, ib. To the prieſts adds one for Romulus, ib. Moulds the people to a ſofter temper, by the force of ſuperſtition, 172. Has juſt conceptions of the firſt cauſe of all things, 173. Allows no images, nor bloody ſacrifices, ib. Said to have a ſon named Mamercus, whom he gives the ſurname of Æmilius, 174. Inſtitutes the order of prieſts, called pontifices, and is himſelf pontifex maximus, 175. The office of the

pontifex maximus described, ib. The holy fire to be preserved by the vestal virgins, ib. In what manner lighted again, when it happened to be extinguished, 176. The number of the vestals, ib. Obligated to preserve their virginity for thirty years, ib. Their privileges, 177. Their punishments, ib. The ceremony of their being buried alive, when they broke their vow of chastity, ib. The temple of Vesta built in an orbicular form, 178. Numa teaches the Romans to look upon the touching of a dead body as no pollution, ib. Teaches them to venerate the goddess Libitina, ib. Fixes the time of mourning, ib. His regulations concerning widows, 179. He institutes the sacred orders of the Salii and Feciales, 169, 170. The Ancilia, what, 181. He builds a palace near the temple of Vesta, and spends most of his time in religious exercises, 182. Makes the people reverent and attentive, ib. Many of his precepts resemble those of Pythagoras, ib. He brings the people to believe the most improbable tales concerning his connection with the gods, 183, 184. Not only with Egeria, but with Picus, Faunus, and Jupiter himself, ib. The ridiculous charm for thunder and lightning, ib. He builds temples to *Fides*, or Faith, and to *Terminus*, 185. Draws the people to agriculture, as another great means of peace, 186. Distributes the citizens into companies, according to their arts and trades, ib. This effectually incorporates the Sabines with the Romans, ib. He corrects the severity of the law which empowered fathers to sell their children, 187. Attempts the reformation of the

calendar, ib. &c. 188. The temple of Janus shut for the space of forty-three years in the reign of Numa, 190. The happy influence of his example, 191. Various accounts of his wives and children, and nothing certain but that he had a wife named Tatia, and a daughter named Pompilia, ib. Pompilia has Ancus Marcius by the younger Marcius, 191. Numa goes off by a gentle decline, ib. Buried with great honour, and sincerely lamented by his subjects, ib. His books buried with him, and found some ages after; but the senate thinks proper to burn them, 193, 194. The misfortunes of the succeeding kings add lustre to his character, ib.

† *Numantia*, Scipio's expedition against it, iii. 45.

† *Namantines* beat the consul Mancinus, seize his camp, and take the Romans prisoners, v. 5. Out of respect to Tiberius Gracchus, they grant the consul terms of peace, and let the Romans go, ib. This peace annulled at Rome, 6.

*Number eight*, why sacred to Neptune, i. 78.

*Number twenty-eight*, i. 129.

*Number three*, the perfection of it, ii. 6.

*Numerius*, a friend to Marius, provides him a ship for his escape to Africa, iii. 73.

*Numerius*, a partizan of Pompey's, taken prisoner by Caesar, and sent to Pompey with offers of peace, iv. 108.

*Numidian* cavalry, iv. 268.

† *Numistro*, ii. 257.

*Numitor*, his equity and prudence, i. 84. Ejected from the throne of Alba by his brother Amulius, 81. Restored by Romulus and Remus, 86.

*Nundinae*, the Roman market-days, why so called, ii. 93.



*Nurses*, Spartan, in great esteem, i. 143. The method they took with children, 142.

† *Nursia*, a city of the Sabines, iii. 338.

† *Nymphæa*, iii. 6.

† *Nymphæum*, a place near Apollonia, where are constant springs of fire, iii. 152.

*Nymphs Sphragitides*. See *Sphragitides*.

*Nymphidia*, natural daughter of Calpurnius, Cæsar's freedman, v. 397.

*Nymphidius Sabinus* promises the soldiers of the prætorian cohorts, and those quartered in the provinces, much larger sums than could ever be paid, for declaring Galba emperor, v. 391. Attempts to set up for himself, 395. The measures he pursues, 396, 397. His death, 401.

*Nysius*, the Neapolitan, gets provisions and money to pay the troops in the castle of Syracuse for Dionysius, v. 259. He is defeated by the Syracusans, but they make an ill use of their victory, ib. Sallies out, and sets fire to the city, 262. Driven back by Dion, 263.

† *Nysa*, a city in India, besieged by Alexander, iv. 201.

*Nysa*, sister of Mithridates, released by Lucullus, iii. 213.

## O.

*Oak*; every Roman who saved the life of a fellow-citizen, was presented with an oaken crown, ii. 79. Sacred to Jupiter, ib.

*Oak* under which Alexander pitched his tent before the battle of Chæronea, shown in Plutarch's time, iv. 142.

*Oarses*, said to have been the original name of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

*Oath*, the method of taking the great oath amongst the Syra-

cusans, v. 270. The oath taken by the young Athenians in the temple of Agrauios, ii. 48. Red hot iron, by way of symbol, thrown into the sea by Aristides, upon taking an oath, 301.

*Oath* between the kings of Epirus and their subjects, iii. 5.

*Oath* taken with respect to the judges at public exhibitions, iii. 179. By the consuls, v. 89.

*Oboli*, iii. 106.

*Ochus*, Darius, would not visit the kingdom of Persia, though his native country, for fear of the expence in giving every woman a piece of money, iv. 211.

*Ochus*, one of the sons of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 339. Finds means to get two of his brothers destroyed, succeeds to the crown, and outdoes all his predecessors in cruelty, 343, 344.

*Octavia*, half sister of Augustus, and widow of Caius Marcellus, is married to Antony, v. 185. Reconciles her brother and husband, 189. Goes to Athens, and carries Antony considerable supplies, 202. Returns to Rome, 203. Is commanded by Antony to quit his house, which she does with great reluctance, 205. Laments that she should be numbered amongst the causes of the civil war, ib. Takes the rest of Antony's children after his death, 227.

*Octavius*, Cneius, permits Perseus to enjoy the protection of the temple in Samothrace, but guards against his escaping by sea, ii. 180. Perseus surrenders himself to him, ib.

*Octavius*, the consul, drives Cinna out of Rome, iii. 84. Is a man of great probity, but adheres too scrupulously to the laws in time of civil war, and superstition has too much hold of him, 85. Declares he will

not make slaves free of that city, from which, in maintenance of the laws, he excludes Marius, *ib.* Too much attached to diviners, *ib.* Seized and put to death by order of Marius and Cinna, *ib.*

*Oflavius*, governor of Cilicia, dies, and Lucullus applies for that province, *iii.* 199.

*Oflavius*, lieutenant to Crassus, in vain endeavours to console him after his defeat in Parthia, *iii.* 323. Insists on accompanying Crassus to Surena, 327. Is killed in endeavouring to prevent the Parthians from carrying Crassus off, 328.

*Oflavius*, Lucius, sent by Pompey to supersede Metellus in Crete, *iv.* 72. Is treated by him with contempt, *ib.*

*Oflavius*, Marcus, his message to Cato about the command at Utica, *iv.* 374.

*Oflavius*, Caius, assumes the merit of being in the conspiracy against Cæsar, when he was not, and suffers for his vanity, *iv.* 282.

*Oflavius*, Marcus, tribune with Tiberius Gracchus, *v.* 9. Tiberius deposes him, 11.

*Oflavius*, Marcus, and Marcus Jullius, command the centre of Antony's forces against Augustus, *v.* 211.

*Oflavius*. See *Augustus*.

*Odéum*, or Music Theatre, built by Pericles, with many seats and rows of pillars, and a conical roof, in imitation of the king of Persia's pavilion, *i.* 363.

*Odours*, sweet ones, how produced, *iv.* 136.

*Oeconomics*, a constituent part of politics, *iii.* 290.

*Oedipus*, *iii.* 10.

*Oenanthes*, an infamous minister to young Ptolemy's pleasures, is also a minister of state, *iv.* 426.

*Oeneis*, tribe of, *iii.* 189.

† *Oeneada*, their territories

ravaged by Pericles, *i.* 370. Forced to take refuge within their walls, *ib.*

† *Oeniade*, Alexander undertakes to revenge their cause against the Ætolians, *iv.* 192.

*Oenopian*, son of Theseus by Ariadne, *i.* 61.

*Oenus*. See *Cnacion*.

*Ofella*, Lucretius. See *Lucretius Ofella*.

*Oil*, the opinion of the ancient physicians, that it is salutary when applied outwardly, and pernicious if taken inwardly, *ii.* 339.

*Oily springs*, found on the banks of the Oxus, and the water of that river itself oily, *iv.* 199.

† *Olbian*, *iii.* 246.

*Olbius*, tutor to Nicogenes's children, breaks out into a prophetic verse, *i.* 295.

*Old age* much honoured at Sparta, *i.* 140.

*Oligarchy*, at Samos, abolished by Pericles, *i.* 375. Alcibiades makes a feint of proposing one at Athens, *ii.* 61.

*Olive*, the sacred olive at Athens, *i.* 213. Bough of the sacred olive, bound with wool, and offered to Apollo. See *Eiresione*.

*Olive*, one spring called so, and another *the Palm*, *ii.* 211.

† *Olocrus*, Mount, *ii.* 174.

† *Ologuntum*, *iv.* 421.

*Olthacus*, prince of the Dardarians, pretends to desert from Mithridates to Lucullus, *iii.* 211. Attempts to kill Lucullus, but miscarries, 212.

† *Olympia*, oracle of, *iv.* 390.

*Olympian Games*. See *Games*. Several Olympic games before the common æra of Olympiads, *i.* 122, *n.*

*Olympian Earth*, *i.* 69.

*Olympias*, the fidelity of Eumenes to that princess, *iii.* 379. She invites him into Macedonia, *ib.* Early initiated in the my-

series of Orpheus and Bacchus, and greatly addicted to enthusiasm and superstition, iv. 134. The night before the consummation of her marriage with Philip, she dreamed that a thunderbolt fell upon her womb, ib. Soon after, a serpent was observed to lie close by her, ib. A saying of her's upon Alexander's pretending to be the son of Jupiter, 135. Jealous and implacable in her temper, 142. Her inhumanity to Cleopatra, Philip's other wife, 144. She advises Alexander not to be so profuse to the objects of his bounty, 181. She and her daughter Cleopatra raise a party against Antipater, and divide the government during Alexander's absence, 211.

*Olympiodorus*, an Athenian officer, behaves with great bravery in the battle of Plataea. See *battle of Plataea*.

† *Olympus*, the height of that mountain, ii. 169.

† *Olympus*, a city in Pamphylia, ceremonies of Mithra and other mysteries performed there, iv. 67.

*Olympus*, physician to Cleopatra, v. 223.

† *Olynthians*, v. 48.

*Omens*, that happened to Romulus and Remus, i. 87, 88. To Themistocles, 283. To Antigonus, v. 140. To Camillus, i. 310. To Agesilaus, iv. 6. To Alcibiades, ii. 51, 70. To Timoleon, 124, 125, 129, 141. To Paulus Æmilius, 163. To Marcellus, 254, 255. To Pyrrhus, iii. 35, 37. To Marius, 79, 81, 84. To Sylla, 152. To Mithridates, 134. To the Romans, i. 316. ii. 3. iii. 130. To Cimon, 191. To the Athenians, i. 285. ii. 51. iii. 267. v. 126. To Crassus, iii. 309, 311, 312. To Alexander, iv. 148, 161, 164, 170, 173, 199, 215. To

Cæsar, 260, 278, 279. To Galba, v. 410. To Tiberius Gracchus, 15. To Caius Gracchus, 28. To Dion and Dionysius, 247, 251. To Mark Antony, 207, 208. To Pompey, iv. 74, 114. To Octavius, v. 211. To Otho, 419. To Cicero, 86, 98, 111. To Cassius, 299, 300. To Brutus, 232, 289, 299, 308. To Aratus, 380. To Antony, 219. See *Prodigies*.

*Omeses*. See *Bacchus Omeses*.

*Omifus* presents Artaxerxes with a large pomegranate, and he accepts it with great civility, v. 319.

*Omphale*; Hercules gives himself up as a slave to her, in order to expiate his fault, or misfortune, in killing Iphitus, i. 51.

*Onarus*, a priest of Bacchus, said to have married Ariadne, after she was deserted by Theseus, i. 61.

*Onatius Aurelius* relates his vision, in consequence of which Pompey and Crassus are reconciled. See *Caius Aurelius*.

*Onesicritus* attends Alexander in his eastern expedition, iv. 208. Sent by Alexander to the Indian philosophers, ib. Pilot to the fleet of which Nearchus was admiral, in the voyage round the southern point of India, 209.

† *Onéan mountains*, iv. 415.

*Onomarchus* commits sacrilege at Delphi, and falls in the Sicilian wars, ii. 145.

*Onomarchus*, who had the custody of Eumenes for Antigonus, his conversation with Eumenes concerning the fear of death, iii. 387.

*Onomastus*, one of Otho's freedmen, v. 410.

*Opheltas*, the king of that name, and such as he could in-

fluence, conducted by Peripoltas the diviner from Theffaly into Bœotia, iii. 170.

*Opheltas*, prince of Cyrene, v. 127.

*Opima Spolia*, what, and by whom won, i. 97. ii. 237.

*Optimius*, Lucius, of the patrician party, loses his election for consul through the opposition of Caius Gracchus, v. 29. Is afterwards chosen, and endeavours to annul the acts of Caius, 30, 31. Upon the ruin and death of that tribune, builds a temple to Concord, 35. Uses a dictatorial power in his consulate, in condemning so many citizens of Rome unheard, ib. Is convicted of taking bribes of Jugurtha, and grows old in dishonour, ib.

*Optacus*, the Italian, fixes his aim on Pyrrhus in particular in an engagement, iii. 20.

*Optius Caius*, a friend of Cæsar, some account of his writings, iv. 52.

*Opiletis*. See *Minerva Opiletis*.

*Optio*, or Centurion's deputy, v. 410.

*Oracle of Apollo at Delphi*, v. 73. Of *Apollo Tegyreus*, ii. 211. Of *Trophontus*, iii. 141. Of *Amphiaraus*, ii. 294. Of *Jupiter Ammon*, iii. 191. Of *Dodona*, i. 297.

*Oracle of Pasiphæ*, iv. 388, 403.

*Oracle by Necromancy*, iii. 276.

*Oracles and prophecies concerning Ægeus*, i. 49. Concerning the future greatness of the Romans, 113. Concerning the waters of the Alban lake, 307. The coming of the Gauls into Italy, ii. 232. The death of Cimon, iii. 191. To Marius that he should be a seventh time consul, 79. Concerning a lame king of Sparta, iv. 3.

*Oracles*, concerning the succession of the Spartan kings, to be opened only by a son of Apollo, iii. 116. The death of Lyfander, 120. To Alexander the Great, iv. 147, 152, 165, 178. Concerning Cæsar in the battle of Pharsalia, 263. To Cicero, v. 73. Concerning the battle of Chæronea, iii. 141. v. 56. Three Corneli to reign at Rome, 84. Concerning the untying of the Gordian knot, iv. 152. That the Scipios should be always victorious in Africa, 268. Concerning the burial of Aratus, v. 389. To Otho, 409.

*Orations, Funeral*. See *Funeral Orations*.

*Orations and speeches of Alexander*, iv. 182, 188. Of Afranius to Pompey, 112. Of Appius Claudius to the senate, iii. 22. Of Aratus to Philip, v. 387. Of Brennus, i. 318. Of Cleopatra out of the tomb of Antony, v. 225. Of Cato to the three hundred, iv. 369, 370. Of Chelonis the daughter of Leonidas, 394. Of Cornelia to Pompey, 122. Of Cleomenes concerning the institution of the ephori, 406, 407. Of the same concerning death, 425. Of Coriolanus to Tullus, ii. 97, 98. Of the same against the insolence of the people, 90, 91. Of Crassus to the army after the death of his son, iii. 321, 322. Of the same, on the going to meet his own death, 327. Of Dion, v. 234, 237, 260, 261, 264. Of Eumenes to the Argyraspides, iii. 386. Of Fabius Maximus to his army, ii. 14. To Paulus Æmilius, 17. Of Caius Gracchus, v. 23. Of Tiberius Gracchus, 8, 14. Of Hannibal before his death, ii. 386. Of Herfilia, i. 101, 102. Of Licinia, the wife of Caius Gracchus, v. 32. Of Eumenes, before his death, iii. 386. Of



*Ascellus* to the army, iii. 208, 209. Of *Marius Celsus*, v. 426. Of *Minncius* to his troops, ii. 45. Of *Numa* refusing the offered crown, i. 169. Of the father of *Numa* in answer, 170. Of *Otho* to his troops, v. 429. Of *Paulus Æmilius* to *Perseus*, ii. 181. Of the same to the young officers, on the taking of *Perseus*, ib. & 182. Of the same to the people of Rome, 190. Of *Perpenna* against *Sertorius*, iii. 362. Of *Pompey* to *Cornelia*, iv. 122. Of *Remus* to *Numitor*, i. 84. Of *Sertorius*, on the force of perseverance, iii. 353. Of *Sylla* to his men, 147. Of *Therycion* to *Cleomenes*, on the contempt of death, iv. 424, 425. Of *Tiribazus* to *Darius*, v. 341. Of *Valeria*, sister to *Publicola*, to *Volumnia*, the mother of *Corniolanus*, ii. 107. Of *Volumnia* to the Roman matrons, 108. Of the same to her son, 109, 110. Of *Vinius* to *Galba*, v. 393.

*Oratory*, the conciseness of that of *Phocion*, iv. 289.

*Orator* prevails more from the goodness of his heart than the eloquence of his tongue, ib.

† *Orchalion* hills, iii. 120.

† *Orchomenus*, ii. 210. iii. 146, 118, 171. iv. 404.

† *Orcynia*, in Cappadocia, 375.

*Orestes*, the consul of that name, v. 21.

† *Orexartes*, river, iv. 157.

† *Oricum*, ii. 184. iv. 110.

† *Orita*, Alexander marches through their country, iv. 209.

† *Ormeum*, ii. 162.

*Orneus*, of the family of *Erechtheus*, i. 73.

† *Ornytus* and *Ioxus* plant a colony in *Caria*, i. 53.

*Oroandes* the Cretan, takes in *Perseus's* treasure, and then leaves him in the isle of *Samo-thrace*, ii. 180.

*Orbassus* comes from *Arfaces* to wait on *Sylla*, the first an-

bassador the *Parthians* sent to the Romans, iii. 126. Put to death by *Arfaces* for suffering *Sylla* to take the place of honour, ib.

*Orodes*, or *Hyrodes*, king of *Parthia*, sends an embassy to *Crassus*, iii. 310. Restored to his throne by *Sutena*, 314. Conquers *Crassus*, 328. Is murdered by his son *Phraates*, 331.

*Oræsus* the Cretan kills *Ptolemy*, the son of *Pyrrhus*, in an engagement on the march to *Argos*, iii. 37.

*Oromasdes*, or *Oromazes*, the god who is the author of good, so called by the Persians, iv. 168. v. 343.

*Orontes* the Persian, v. 341, 346.

† *Oropians*, their cause, ii. 329. v. 44.

† *Oroffus*, v. 143.

*Orphans* and widows excused from taxes by the Romans, at the first appointment of quaestors, i. 250.

*Orpheus*, iv. 135. His statue of cyprus at *Libethra*, 147.

*Orphidius*, v. 426.

*Orthagoras* the diviner, a friend of *Timoleon*, ii. 121.

*Orthia*. See *Diana Orthia*.

*Orthopagos*, iii. 142.

† *Osca*, iii. 351.

*Oscophoria*, or the Feast of Boughs, instituted by *Theseus*, i. 63, 64.

*Osodates*, iv. 199.

*Ostanes*, brother to *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, v. 316. His saying to *Timagoras*, 336.

† *Ostia*, iii. 78, 85. v. 417.

*Ostius*, *Lucius*, the first parricide in Rome, i. 107.

*Ostracism*, against whom employed, i. 273, 292. ii. 44. On what account abolished, iii. 265.

*Otacilius*, brother to *Marcellus*, ii. 231.

*Otho*, his law in favour of the equestrian order, v. 80.

*Otho*, Marcus, his luxury and love of pleasure, v. 405. His connections with Nero, ib. Nero is inclined to put him to death, in order to have Poppæa entirely to himself, 406. But through the intercession of Seneca, he is sent out governor of Lusitania, ib. One of the first that declares for Galba, ib. Pays his court in an agreeable manner both to Galba and his minister Vinius, 407. Takes measures for being appointed successor to Galba, ib. Contracts immense debts, ib. Bribes the prætorian cohorts, ib. Rebels against Galba, upon being disappointed of the adoption, 409. Is the means of Galba's death, 413. Goes to the capitol, as emperor, and sacrifices, 416. Pardons Marius Celsus, ib. Makes a gracious speech to the senate, ib. Divides the remaining part of his consulship with Verginius Rufus, ib. Begins his administration with several prudent and popular acts, ib. Resolves to punish Tigellinus, and that wretch cuts his own throat, ib. Otho remembers none of his private quarrels, 417. He assumes the name of Nero, to gratify the populace, ib. The prætorian cohorts, in their concern, or pretence of concern, for the emperor's safety, behave in a very turbulent manner, and go near to despatch a great number of senators, ib. He punishes two soldiers, by way of example, 418. Has intelligence that Vitellius had taken the title of emperor upon him, ib. Receives accounts from other countries, favourable to himself, ib. Letters pass between him and Vitellius, which end in mutual reproaches, 419. Prodigies announce a change, ib. Cecina and Valens, Vitellius's generals, seize the passes of the

Alps, ib. Otho does not deprive Lucius, the brother of Vitellius, of his command in the army, but orders him to attend him on his march, ib. Takes particular care of the mother and wife of Vitellius, 420. Appoints Flavius Sabinus, brother to Vespasian, governor of Rome, ib. Stops at Brixillum, and orders his army to march on under his lieutenants, Marius Celsus, Suetonius, Paulinus, Gallus, and Spurina, ib. The prætorian cohorts, unaccustomed to service, refractory and insolent, ib. They are insulted by the enemy's troops at Placentia, and behave better afterwards, ib. Some account of Cecina and Valens, Vitellius's generals, 421. Cecina, after his repulse at Placentia, marches against Cremona, ib. Celsus gains a considerable advantage of Cecina, and must have ruined his army, if Paulinus had not come up in time to second him, 422. Otho sends his brother Titianus to take the command, and gives him Proculus for his assistant, ib. Holds a council of war, in which his most experienced generals advise him to wait for his troops from Myfia and Pannonia, 423. But impatient to have the affair decided, he gives orders for a general action, 424. Retires to Brixillum, ib. His great error in that step, ib. Some skirmishes upon the Po, make Otho's troops at Bedriacum insist on being led out, ib. Proculus encamps unskilfully, 425. Marches the next day to seek the enemy, though his forces were much fatigued, ib. The battle, 426. Annius Gallus receives the scattered parties into Bedriacum, ib. Celsus and Gallus treat of peace with Cecinus and Valens, 427. Titianus repents of having agreed to such a treaty, and stands upon his

defence in Bedriacum; but his troops desert him, and join the conquerors, *ib.* Plutarch visits the field of battle long after, 228. When news is brought to Otho that the battle is lost, the troops about him give every possible assurance of their fidelity, 429. His speech, in which he assures them, that, though he knows the late battle to be by no means decisive, he will lay down his life to procure them peace, *ib.* Takes leave of the senators, and others of his friends; in particular of his nephew Cocceianus, 430. Appeals his soldiers, who thought the senators were forsaking him, 431. Sleeps sound the night following, *ib.* Falls upon his sword, and expires with one groan, *ib.* The army lament his death in the sincerest manner, and give him the most honourable burial, *ib.* A plain monument is put upon his grave at Brixillum, 432. He died at the age of thirty-seven, having reigned only three months, *ib.* By his death in some measure compensates for the disorders of his life, *ib.*

† *Otryæ*, iii. 202.

*Ovation*, the smaller triumph, ii. 254. Not the same with the Greek *Evan*, 255. but derived from the Latin word *Ovis*, *ib.*

*Ovicula*, a name Fabius Maximus had in his youth, on account of his seeming tameness and stupidity, ii. 22.

*Owl*; Athenian money impressed with the figure of one, iii. 105.

*Ox*, said to have spoken. See *Prodigies*.

*Ox*, valued at five drachmæ at Athens, i. 226.

*Ox*, valued at a hundred oboli in the time of Publicola, 249.

*Oxathres*, the brother of Da-

rius, Alexander takes him into his friendship, iv. 186.

*Oxathres*, brother to Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

† *Oxus*, river, iv. 199.

*Oxyartes*, Alexander asks him whether Sisimethres, who had taken post on an inaccessible rock, was a man of courage, iv. 200. Alexander's observation on being answered in the negative, *ib.*

*Oxyartes*, son of Abulites, stabbed by Alexander, iv. 211.

*Oxydraca*. See *Malli*.

P.

*Paccianus*, sent by Sylla to assist Ascalis the son of Iphitha to recover his kingdom of Mauritania, is defeated and killed by Sertorius, iii. 345.

*Paches*, who had taken Lesbos, being called to account by the Athenians for some misdemeanor, kills himself in open court, iii. 257.

† *Pachynus*, promontory of, v. 248.

*Pacianus*, Caius, a Roman that resembled Crassus, obliged by the Parthians to personate him, iii. 329.

*Pacianus*, Vibius, Crassus takes refuge with him in Spain from the cruelty of Marius, iii. 292.

*Pacorus*, prince of Parthia, marries the king of Armenia's sister, iii. 329. Killed in a battle by the Romans, 331. v. 187.

*Pædareetus*, the Spartan, a saying of his, i. 153.

*Pæon*, the historian, i. 61.

*Pæonians*, iii. 9.

*Painters*, excellent ones at Sicyon, v. 354.

*Paintings*, Aratus collects them for Ptolemy, v. 354.

*Palatine hill*, i. 79, 100.

† *Palæscopsis*, a city given

to Themistocles by the king of Persia, i. 299.

*Palilia*, a pastoral feast, i. 90, 105.

*Palladium*, or image of Pallas, i. 323.

*Pallantida*, next heirs to Ægeus, if Theseus had not been acknowledged his son, have recourse to arms, but are defeated, i. 55.

† *Pallantium*, v. 374.

*Pallas*, brother of Ægeus, i. 49.

*Pallas*. See *Minerva*.

*Palleneans*, an Athenian tribe, do not intermarry with that of Ægeus, i. 56.

*Palm*, one spring so called, and another Olive, ii. 211.

*Palm-tree* shooting up near the statue of Cæsar in a temple at Tralles, considered as prefigurative of his victory at Pharsalia. See *Prodigies*.

*Pammenes*, Philip, king of Macedon, brought up in his house at Thebes, ii. 220.

*Pamphilus*, of Sicyon, a celebrated painter, v. 354.

† *Pamphylia*, iv. 312.

*Pan*, i. 167.

† *Panathus*, ii. 45. v. 135.

*Panætius* commands a galley of Tenos in the service of Xerxes, and revolts from him, i. 282.

*Panætius* the philosopher, what he said of Demosthenes, v. 52.

*Panathenæa*, the festival of the united Athenians, instituted by Theseus, i. 65. iv. 302.

*Pancratium*, what, iv. 137. n.

† *Pandusia*, iii. 18.

*Panemus*, the month of Megastignion so called by the Bœotians, i. 322.

*Panic fears*, iv. 114. n.

† *Pannonia*, v. 418.

† *Panopeans*, iii. 119, 140.

*Panopeus*, i. 71.

*Pansa* and *Hirtius*, the acqui-

sitions were so great in the time of Paulus Æmilius, that the Romans paid no taxes from his time to the consulate of Hirtius and Pansa, ii. 191. See *Hirtius*.

*Pantaleon*, a man of great power and interest amongst the Ætolians, v. 371.

*Pantauchus*, left by Demetrius to command in Ætolia, challenges Pyrrhus to single combat, and is overcome, iii. 8. v. 151.

*Panteus*, sent by Cleomenes to seize on Megalopolis, iv. 418. Kills himself in Ægypt on the body of Cleomenes, 430. His wife a woman of great beauty, courage, and dignity of sentiment, 431.

*Panthers*, v. 101.

*Panthoides* the Spartan general, Pelopidas kills him in the battle of Tanagra with his own hand, ii. 210.

*Panthides* marries Italia the daughter of Themistocles, i. 302.

*Paphian Venus*. See *Venus*.

† *Paphlagonia*, iii. 148, 367. iv. 12, 153.

*Papiria*, wife of Paulus Æmilius, divorced by him, ii. 157.

*Papirius Mæso*, ii. 157.

*Papirius Carbo*, the consul, defeated by Sylla's lieutenants, makes his escape in the night, and gets into Libya, iii. 155.

*Pappus*, v. 67.

† *Parætonium*, v. 214.

*Paralus*, one of the sons of Pericles, his father's affliction for his death, i. 388.

*Paralus*, a ship so called, iii. 99.

*Parali*, one division of the people of Attica so called; they lived on the sea-coast, i. 233. n.

† *Parapotamians*, iii. 141.

*Paris's* harp preserved at Troy; Alexander refuses to see it, iv. 148.



*Pariscas*, an eunuch belonging to the younger Cyrus, v. 326.

† *Parma*, ambassadors from that place, iii. 69.

*Parmenio*, father of Philotas, warns Alexander of a supposed design of poison from his physician, iv. 154. Tells him, he would accept the offers of Darius, if he was Alexander, 168. Alexander's answer, ib. As alio to his advice to fight in the night, 171. His party, in the great battle of Arbela, disordered by the Bactrian horie, 172. Sends to Alexander for succours, 185. Censured for it, ib. Alexander gives him Bagoas's house, 181. *Parmenio* says to Philotas, "My son, be less," 190. He is put to death by order of Alexander, 192.

† *Parnassus*, iii. 139.

*Parrhasius*, the painter, and *Silano* the statuary, why honoured by the Athenians, i. 50.

*Parricide*. See *Ostius*.

*Parfley*, used in adorning the sepulchres of the dead, ii. 141. Crowns of it bestowed on the victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games, ib.

*Parthenon*, the temple of Minerva at Athens, i. 363. v. 135.

*Parthians* defeat Crassus, iii. 318, 319. Their manner of fighting, ib. & 322. Their habits, 317. Defeated by Antony, v. 192. Attack him in his return, and harass him extremely, 194. *et seq.*

*Parts*; great parts produce great vices, as well as virtues, v. 118.

*Parysatis*, wife of Darius, and mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. Her attachment to her younger son Cyrus, 317. Encourages his ambitious designs, and contributes greatly to the war between the two brothers, 321. Her character, ib. Her

extreme cruelty to all that were concerned in the death of Cyrus, or in cutting off his head and hand, 328, 330. She poisons Statira the wife of Artaxerxes, 332. Is confined for some time to the city of Babylon, 333. Artaxerxes is reconciled to her, 336.

*Pasacas*, Cyrus's horie, v. 323.

† *Pasargadae*, v. 317.

*Pasceas*, the father of Aban-tidas, v. 343. Killed by Nicocles, 346.

*Pasierates*, king of Soli in Cyprus, iv. 167.

*Pasiphaë*, the wife of Minos, supposed to have had a criminal commerce with his general Taurus, i. 60.

*Pasiphaë*, her oracle, iv. 388. 403.

*Pasiphon*, iii. 255.

*Pasitigris*, river, iii. 381.

† *Passaron*, in the country of the Molossi, iii. 5.

*Patæcus*, i. 206.

† *Patareans*, Brutus's letter concerning them, v. 273.

† *Patrae*, ii. 47. v. 123, 208.

*Patricians*, whence the term, i. 91. A hundred of the most eminent Romans selected by Romulus for a council or senate, ib. He leaves them only the name of a senate without the power, 111. They conspire against him, 112. Their number increased, 103.

*Patricism*, i. 153. iv. 4. n.

*Patron*, i. 92. ii. 15.

*Patrobius*, one of Nero's servants, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

*Patrocles*, father of Scüs, i. 123.

*Patrons* and clients amongst the Romans, an account of their relation, i. 92.

† *Patronis*, iii. 140.

*Paulus Aemilius*, Lucius, consul with Terentius Varro, ii. 16. n. Fabius Maximus advises him to avoid an engagement with

Hannibal, 17. His answer, *ib.* Killed in the battle of Cannæ, 19, 155.

*Paulus Æmilius*, his family supposed to be descendants of a son of Numa, *ii.* 155. Is the son of Lucius Paulus Æmilius, who fell at Cannæ, *ib.* Sets out in a different track from the rest of the young nobility, *ib.* Carries the office of ædile against twelve competitors, *ib.* When taken into the college of augurs, studies their rules and ceremonies with great attention, 156. Strict in military discipline, *ib.* Is sent prætor into Spain, with double the usual number of lictors, and reduces the barbarians who had revolted, 157. Returns to Rome not a drachma the richer, *ib.* Divorces his first wife Papiria, after he had lived long with her, and she had brought him fine children, *ib.* Marries a second wife, by whom he has two sons, 158. His sons by the first wife are adopted, the one by Fabius Maximus, the other by the son of Scipio Africanus, *ib.* One of his daughters is married to the son of Cato, and the other to Ælius Tubero, *ib.* The poverty and content in which the Ælian family lived, *ib.* In his first consulship reduces the Ligurians, and takes from them the ships which they had employed in piracy, 159. Is candidate again for the consulship, and loses it, *ib.* Inspects the education of his children, and procures them not only Roman, but Grecian masters, *ib.* Circumstances which led to the war with Perseus king of Macedon, 160, 161. Perseus, though a man of slender capacity, by the advantage of his father Philip's preparations defeats several Roman generals, 161, 162. Solicits succours from several nations, 162. The Romans call

Paulus Æmilius to the consulship, 163. Omen of success to him, *ib.* His speech to the people, on being appointed to the command in Macedonia, 164. Perseus, by his avarice, loses the assistance of the Bastarnæ, 165. And imposes upon his friend Gentius king of Illyria, 166. Æmilius, after a safe and speedy passage, finds Perseus strongly fortified by the sea side at the foot of Mount Olympus, 167. He finds water for his troops, by digging at the foot of the mountain, *ib.* Finds out a way of coming at the enemy, through Perrhæbia, 168. Scipio Nasica undertakes to lead the troops that were to take this circuit, and executes it with great ability, *ib.* A Cretan deserter informs Perseus of his danger, 169. Perseus sends Milo with ten thousand men, to seize the heights of Olympus, *ib.* Scipio defeats Milo, *ib.* Perseus quits his camp and retires to Pydna, 170. His friends encourage him to give the Romans battle on the adjacent plains, *ib.* Æmilius is astonished at the numbers and good order of the enemy, *ib.* Has the art to encamp without being disturbed by the Macedonians, *ib.* The different effects which an eclipse of the moon has upon the Romans and Macedonians, 171. Paulus sacrifices till he finds the desired tokens, and then announces victory to the Romans, provided that they stood upon the defensive, *ib.* A circumstance which brings the Macedonians to begin the attack, 172. The battle described, 172, 175. Marcus son of Cato, and son-in-law to Æmilius, loses his sword, and finds it again with much difficulty under a heap of the slain, 175. Scipio, the younger son of Æmilius, is missing, but returns to the camp

late in the night, 176. Perseus flies to Pella, and there despatches Euctus and Eudæus, two of his treasurers, with his own hand, 177. All his troops forsake him, except a few Cretans, and from them he artfully gets back some gold plate which he had given them, *ib.* He sails to Samothrace, and takes sanctuary there, *ib.* Æmilius in two days time becomes master of all Macedonia, 178. Perseus engages one Oroandes a Cretan to carry off both him and his treasure, but the Cretan deceives him, 180. His favourite Ion betrays his children to the Romans, *ib.* He surrenders himself to Octavius, *ib.* Behaves meanly when brought before Æmilius, 181. Æmilius's rebuke to him, *ib.* His speech to the officers of his army on the instability of fortune, *ib.* He visits Greece, reforms abuses, and gives specimens of his bounty, 182. Erects his own statue at Delphi, on a pedestal designed for that of Perseus, *ib.* With ten commissioners from Rome, settles the government of Macedonia, *ib.* Exhibits games, *ib.* Has a happy talent for making entertainments, 183. Takes nothing of Perseus's treasures for himself, *ib.* Sacks seventy cities of Epirus, and yet the soldiers to whom the plunder was given, have no more than eleven drachmæ a man, 184. Returns to Italy, and sails in great pomp up the Tiber, *ib.* The soldiers endeavour to prevent Æmilius's triumph, *ib.* Servilius's speech on that occasion, 185. The triumph described, 186—188. Æmilius loses his two younger sons, who were not adopted into other families, 189. The magnanimity he discovered in his speech on that occasion, 190. Different accounts of the death of Per-

seus, 191. One of the sons of that prince becomes clerk to the Roman magistrates, *ib.* Æmilius brings so much money into the treasury, that the people had no occasion to pay any taxes till the times of Hirtius and Panfa, *ib.* Acceptable to the people, though he was in the interest of the nobility, 192. Is elected censor with Martius Philippus, *ib.* His moderation in that office, *ib.* Sickens during his censorship, *ib.* The cordial regard expressed for him at his funeral, not only by the Romans, but persons of the countries he had conquered, 193. Leaves a very small estate behind him, *ib.*

*Paulus* the consul, bribed by Cæsar, *iv.* 103, 248.

*Paulus*, given up to the proscription by his brother Lepidus, *v.* 110, 176.

*Pausanias*, commander in chief of the Greeks at the battle of Plataea, *ii.* 289. *et seq.*

*Pausanias*, king of Sparta, marches into Attica under pretence of supporting the thirty tyrants, but really with another view, *iii.* 111. Obtains a truce, and carries off the dead body of Lyfander from before the walls of Haliartus, 119. Retires to Tegea, 121. Deserted by the allies, who put themselves under the command of Cimon, 175. Unfortunately kills Cleonice at Byzantium, 176. His unhappy end, *i.* 292. *n.*

*Pausanias* kills Philip of Macedon for denying him redress under an unsupportable injury, *iv.* 144.

*Pausanias* the physician, Alexander's letter to him on the use of hellebore, *iv.* 184.

*Pausanias* sent by Seleucus to seize Demetrius, *v.* 160.

*Peace*, of Nicias, *iii.* 261. Between the Athenians and the king of Persia, 185.

*Peace* of Antalcidas, iv. 24. v. 335. Between Sylla and Mithridates, iii. 150.

*Peace*, an altar erected to her, iii. 185. Verses descriptive of her, i. 190, 191.

† *Pedalion*, a rock so called, iii. 22.

*Pedisi*, i. 233. n.

† *Pedum*, city of, ii. 102.

† *Pegæ*, i. 370. v. 381.

*Peirithous*, his friendship with Theseus, i. 72. He marries Deidamia, ib. Assists Theseus in the rape of Helen, ib. Attempts to carry off Corè the daughter of Aïdoneus, and is torn to pieces by his dog, 73.

*Pelægus*, iii. 1.

† *Pelægiæns*, i. 78.

*Pelus*, i. 54.

† *Pelignian*, ii. 173.

*Pella*, v. 153. ii. 176.

*Pella*, Lucius, disgraced by Brutus, v. 297.

† *Pellene*, recovered from the Ætolians by Aratus, v. 370. Taken by Cleomenes, iv. 413.

*Pelopidas*, the son of Hippocleus, nobly descended, ii. 189. Makes a generous use of his wealth, ib. Cannot prevail on his friend Epaminondas to partake of his riches, and therefore partakes of his poverty, ib. Marries into a noble family, yet afterwards by his munificence lessens his fortune, 199. Delights in the exercises of the palæstra and the field, ib. The happy consequences to the public from the perpetual friendship and harmony that subsisted between him and Epaminondas, ib. Rescued in battle by Epaminondas, 200. The Lacedæmonians became jealous of the Thebans their late allies, ib. The party in Thebes which was inclined to an oligarchy, betrays the Cadmea to Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, ib. The Spartans lay a siege upon Phœbidas, but keep the citadel notwithstanding,

ing, 201. Put Ismenias, one of the popular party in Thebes, to death, and pass sentence of banishment on Pelopidas and others, ib. Epaminondas is disregarded as a poor philosopher, ib. Archias and Leontidas become tyrants in Thebes, ib. Leontidas sends persons to Athens, to assassinate the exiles, but only one of them falls, ib. The Athenians encourage the exiles, ib. Pelopidas prevails upon them to attempt the deliverance of their country, ib. They acquaint their friends in Thebes with their resolution, 202. Charon offers his house for their reception, ib. Philidas, one of their party, finds means to get himself appointed secretary to the tyrants, ib. Epaminondas inspires the youth with an ambition to throw off the Spartan yoke, ib. Twelve of the exiles, of whom Pelopidas was one, having left the rest of their party at Thriassium, set out in disguise with dogs and hunting-poles, ib. One of their friends is staggered by the approaching danger, and the design near being disconcerted, 203. They enter the city in different quarters, under favour of their disguise and the snowy weather, and get safe to Charon's house, ib. The exiles and others make up the number of forty-eight, ib. Philidas had previously invited the tyrants to an entertainment at his house that evening, ib. A report is brought to Archias that the exiles were concealed in the city, and he sends for Charon, 204. His intrepidity before Archias prevents his being suspected, 205. Philidas drinks up the tyrants to a high pitch, and keeps up their expectation of some women he had promised, ib. A narrative is sent to Archias, from Athens, of the whole affair, but he refuses to read it,



and says, "Business to-morrow,"  
ib. Charon and others enter  
the banqueting-room disguised  
as women, and despatch Ar-  
chias and Philip, 206. Pelopi-  
das goes against Leontidas, who  
was at home in his own cham-  
ber, and despatches him with  
much difficulty, ib. Hypates  
shares the fate of Leontidas,  
207. Epaminondas and Gorgi-  
das join the deliverers of their  
country, with a considerable  
body of men, ib. The error of  
the Spartan officers in not fall-  
ing out immediately upon them  
from the citadel, ib. Pelopi-  
das is elected by the people one  
of the governors of Bœotia, ib.  
Takes the Cadmea a little be-  
fore succours arrived from Spar-  
ta, 208. This action of Pello-  
pidas justly called sister to that  
of Thraſybulus, ib. The Athe-  
nians, alarmed at the arrival of  
a Spartan army on the borders  
of Bœotia, draw off from the  
Theban league, but Pelopidas  
finds means to embroil them  
with the Spartans again, 209.  
His agents persuade Sphodrias  
the Spartan to make an attempt  
upon the Piræus, ib. He de-  
feats the Spartans in several ren-  
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which led to the battle of Te-  
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The sacred band, first formed by  
Gorgidas, and improved by Pe-  
lopidas, 213. His answer to his  
wife, who desires him to take  
care of his person, ib. Marches  
with Epaminondas against Cle-  
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Leuctrides, daughters of Sceda-  
sus, whose *manes* were to be ap-  
peased by the sacrifice of a red-  
haired virgin, ib. The battle  
of Leuctra, 215, 216. Pelopi-  
das, then captain of the sacred  
band, has a considerable share  
in the honour of the victory, ib.  
Pelopidas and Epaminondas are  
appointed joint governors of Bœ-

otia, and make very consider-  
able progress in Peloponnesus,  
216, 217. They venture to keep  
their commission beyond the ex-  
piration of the year, though the  
penalty was capital, 217. Lay  
waste Laconia with an army of  
seventy thousand men, ib. Drive  
the Spartans out of Messenia,  
and re-establish the ancient in-  
habitants, ib. In their return  
defeat the Athenians, ib. Are  
capitally tried for keeping the  
command beyond the time al-  
lowed by law, 218. Acquitted,  
ib. Meneclides forms a party  
against them, ib. Endeavours  
to put Charon upon a footing  
with them, ib. A heavy fine is  
laid upon that envious man, 219.  
The Thessalians apply to the  
Thebans for assistance against  
Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ,  
ib. Pelopidas takes the com-  
mand of the succours, and re-  
covers Larissa, ib. Endeavours to  
humanize the tyrant, but in  
vain, ib. The tyrant escapes  
out of his hands, ib. Pelopidas  
goes into Macedonia, as arbitra-  
tor between Alexander and Pto-  
lemy, 220. Brings Philip and  
thirty other hostages to Thebes,  
ib. Philip proposes Epaminon-  
das as his pattern in the art and  
conduct of war, ib. Ptolemy  
kills the king of Macedon, and  
assumes the sovereignty, ib. Pe-  
lopidas permits him to keep it  
on certain conditions, for the  
performance of which he gives  
his son Philoxenus as an hostage,  
221. Besieges Pharfalus, ib. Al-  
lexander, the tyrant of Pheræ,  
approaches it with his army,  
and Pelopidas is imprudent en-  
ough to go to him without  
guards, ib. The tyrant seizes  
him and Ilmenias, and makes  
himself master of Pharfalus, ib.  
Thebe, the tyrant's wife, visits  
Pelopidas in the prison, 222.  
Epaminondas recovers him and  
Ilmenias out of the tyrant's

hands, 223. Pelopidas goes ambassador to the Persian court, and is highly honoured by Artaxerxes, 224. Obtains all he desires, *ib.* Accepts none of the king's presents, *ib.* The tyrant of Pheræ extends his conquests and oppressions, 225. An eclipse of the sun happens, when Pelopidas is marching out against him, *ib.* He has the advantage in the battle, notwithstanding his inferior numbers; but falls a sacrifice to his resentment against the tyrant, 226, 227. The sorrow of the allies, as well as Thebans, for his death, 227. His funeral solemnized by the Thessalians, 228. The Thebans send an army to revenge his death upon Alexander, 229. The tyrant is slain by his wife and her three brothers, 230.

*Peloponnesian War*, i. 379. Lasts twenty-seven years, iii. 262. *n.*

† *Peloponnesus*, iv. 411. i. 67, 73.

*Pelops*, after he was settled in Peloponnesus, formed alliances in his family with the neighbouring princes, and became the most powerful king in those parts, i. 48. Father of Pittheus and Lycidice, 52.

*Pelops* of Byzantium, Cicero expostulates with him by letter for not providing for his honourable reception there, v. 90.

† *Pelusium*, v. 165, 218.

*Peneus*, river, ii. 367.

*Pentacostomedimni*, an order of men in Athens according to the constitution of Solon, i. 219. ii. 269.

*Pentathlum*, what, v. 346. *n.*

† *Pentete*, a borough of Attica, famed for its marble, i. 253.

† *Penteteum*, iv. 413. v. 377.

*Pentheus*, iii. 330. v. 413.

*Peplum*, or sacred veil of Minerva, i. 65. *n.*

† *Percote*, a city given Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply his wardrobe, i. 299.

*Perdiccas*, on the death of Hephæstion, supplies his place, iii. 365. He establishes Eumenes in Cappadocia, 368. Marches against Ptolemy, 369. Is killed in a mutiny in Egypt, 373. Had assisted Roxana in taking off Statira and her sister, iv. 219.

† *Pergamus*, iii. 134. The library there, v. 206.

*Pergamians*, Brutus's letter to them, v. 273.

*Periander* entertains the wise men, i. 204.

*Periander*, the son of Cypselus, v. 346.

*Peribœa*, the mother of Ajax, married to Theseus, i. 71.

*Pericles*, of the tribe of Acamantis, and the ward of Cholargia, i. 350. Son of Xanthippus and Agariste, both illustrious personages, *ib.* His person described, *ib.* Rallied by the comic poets, on the largeness of his head, *ib.* Damon, under pretence of teaching him music, instructs him in politics, 351. He attends the lectures of Zeno the Elean, *ib.* Most indebted, for his sublime oratory and great knowledge of nature, to Anaxagoras, 352. Cured by him of superstition, 353. Patient under injuries, yet taxed with pride, *ib.* The ram with one horn, found in the grounds of Pericles, what interpretation was put upon it by Lampo and Anaxagoras, *ib.* Pericles resembles Pisistratus in his person and manner, 354. Engages in the administration, and takes the popular party, because Cimon was at the head of the nobility, 355. Lives extremely retired, for the sake of preserving his dignity, *ib.* Overthrows the power of the areopagus, by means Ephialtes

ib. Improves his eloquence by his philosophy, and from the force of it gains the surname of Olympias, 356. Said to thunder and lighten, as he spoke, ib. Thucydides's observation on the eloquence of Pericles, ib. Several sayings of Pericles, 357. He first endeavours to bring himself to some sort of equality with Cimon, and for that purpose corrupts the people with the public money, ib. Causes Cimon to be banished by the ostracism, 358. Cimon, during his exile, attempts to join his countrymen in the battle of Tanagra against the Lacedæmonians, but is refused that favour, ib. Cimon is recalled, and Pericles and he take different departments in the state, 359. Pericles is unjustly charged with the assassination of Ephialtes, ib. Upon the death of Cimon, the nobility set up Thucydides against Pericles, 360. Pericles indulges the people more and more, ib. He employs sixty galleys for eight months every year, ib. His policy in sending out colonies, 361. He removes the public treasures of Greece from Delos, and takes them into his own custody, ib. Constructs noble edifices at Athens, ib. & 362. Rebuilds the Parthenon, 363. Phidias is superintendant of all the public edifices, ib. Builds the Odeum, or music-theatre, ib. Begins the long walls, ib. A workman falls from the vestibule of the citadel, and his life is despaired of, 364. A remedy for him is communicated to Pericles in a dream, ib. Phidias finishes the golden statue of Minerva, and inscribes his own name on the pedestal, ib. Pericles is accused of a variety of intrigues, ib. & 365. He offers the people to be at the whole charge of the public buildings himself, if they

would suffer them to be inscribed with his name, instead of theirs, 365. He procures the banishment of Thucydides, and becomes sole master of Athens, 366. Treats the people with less ceremony; but is strictly just, and does not add one drachma to his paternal estate, ib. & 367. Holds the reins for fifteen years after the banishment of Thucydides, and for forty years in all, 367. Attentive to his own finances, ib. A servant, named Evangelus, is very useful to him in his private œconomy, ib. Is informed that Anaxagoras intends to starve himself, and hastens to dissuade him, 268. Sends deputies to all the states of Greece, to summon them to Athens, to consult about rebuilding the Grecian temples, and the best measures for preserving the peace of Greece, ib. & 369. The Lacedæmonians oppose the requisition, and it comes to nothing, 369. The safety of his measures in war, ib. A saying of his thereupon, ib. Endeavours to dissuade Tolmides from his expedition into Bœotia; but Tolmides neglects his advice, and falls there, 369, 370. Pericles's expedition to the Chersonnesus, ib. That by sea around Peloponnesus, ib. He sails with a strong fleet, and secures the Grecian cities in the neighbourhood of the Euxine sea, 371. Sends a colony of six hundred Athenians to Sinope, ib. Restrains the wild desires of the Athenians, who were possessed with a passion for conquering Sicily and other countries, ib. Opposes the Lacedæmonians in the sacred war, and puts the temple of Delphi in the hands of the Phocians again, 372. Inscribes the Athenian privilege of consulting the oracle first, on the side of the

brazen wolf, *ib.* The people of Eubœa and Megara revolt; and the Lacedæmonians, under their king Plistonax, invade Attica, *ib.* Pericles bribes Cleandrides, the guardian of Plistonax, to retire, *ib.* Puts down ten talents for a necessary use, and the Athenians allow it without examining the purpose, *ib.* The real use of those ten talents, 373. He chastises the Eubœans, *ib.* Agrees upon a truce for thirty years with the Lacedæmonians, 373. Makes war upon the Samians, at the instigation of Aspasia, *ib.* Some account of that celebrated woman, *ib.* Though Pericles had two sons by his wife, named Xanthippus and Paralus, they part by consent, and he marries Aspasia, 374. Has a son by her, *ib.* His operations against the Samians, who are at last entirely reduced, 375, *et seq.* He celebrates the obsequies of his countrymen who had fallen in the Samian war, and pronounces their funeral oration at Athens, 378. Upon a rupture between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, he sends Lacedæmonius the son of Cimon, with ten ships only, to the assistance of the latter, 379. Afterwards he sends a larger fleet, *ib.* Complaints made at Sparta against the Athenians by the people of Corinth, Megara, and Ægina, bring on the Peloponnesian war, *ib.* Anthemocritus, the Athenian herald, is assassinated on his way to Lacedæmon, and all propositions of peace prove abortive, 381. Phidias is accused, by the party that opposed Pericles, of embezzling the gold, when he made the statue of Minerva; but he had contrived it so, that he could take off all the gold, and weigh it, 382. Phidias, however, is condemned, for putting his own figure, and that of

Pericles, on the ægis of Minerva, *ib.* Aspasia is accused of impiety, 383. The same accusation is intended against Anaxagoras, and a charge of peculation against Pericles, *ib.* He begs Aspasia off, and conducts Anaxagoras out of Athens, *ib.* He hastens on the war, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians desire the Athenians to banish all execrable persons; hoping that Pericles would be included in the number, 384. This attaches the Athenians to Pericles still more, *ib.* He warns the Athenians of the enemy's designs to spare his lands, when they ravaged the rest, *ib.* Archidamus invades Attica, and proceeds as far as Acharnæ; but Pericles keeps the Athenians close in the city, *ib.* He divides the lands in Ægina amongst the poor citizens of Athens, 385. He ravages the Peloponnesian coast with his fleets, and lays waste the territories of Megara, 386. The plague breaks out at Athens, *ib.* He mans an hundred and fifty ships, *ib.* An eclipse of the sun happens, when he is about to set sail, 387. He explains that phenomenon, so as to remove the superstitious fears of his men, *ib.* Lays siege to Epidaurus; but the sickness amongst his troops breaks his measures, *ib.* The Athenians deprive him of the command, and lay a fine upon him, *ib.* His eldest son Xanthippus behaves in a very undutiful manner, *ib.* He loses that son, and several other persons of his family, in the plague, 388. Retains his dignity of sentiment till the death of his last legitimate son Paralus, *ib.* The Athenians, disappointed in their other statesmen, call Pericles again to the administration, *ib.* He repeals the law which he had



made against bastards, having now himself only natural children left, 389. The rigour with which that law had been put in execution, *ib.* The small number of Athenian citizens, after the exclusion of those of the half-blood, and the plague, *ib.* Pericles is permitted to enrol a natural son by his own name, *ib.* That son is put to death by the Athenians, after the sea-fight at Arginusæ, *ib.* Pericles takes the plague, but has it in a lingering manner, 390. His friends when they think him insensible, and at the point of death, discourse about his bed, *ib.* The remarkable observation that he made on that occasion, *ib.* His character, 391. Much wanted in the administration, and regretted by the Athenians, *ib.*

*Periclidæ*, sent by the Spartans to Athens, to request succours against the Helots, *iii.* 188.

*Perigune*, the daughter of Sionis, Theseus has a son by her, named Melanippus, whose son Ioxus migrates into Asia, *i.* 53. She afterwards, by consent of Theseus, is married to Deioneus the Oechalion, *ib.*

*Perinthus*, *iv.* 213, 297. *v.* 55.

*Periphemus*, a hero, to whom the oracle directs Solon to sacrifice in Salamis, *i.* 208.

*Periphetes*, surnamed *Corynetes*, or the *Club-bearer*, slain by Theseus, in the territories of Epidaurus, *i.* 52.

*Periphoretus*, Artemon why he called, *i.* 377.

*Peripolus*, the diviner, conducts king Opheltus into Boeotia, *iii.* 170.

*Perisklakifinoi*, *i.* 106.

*Peritus*, Alexander's dog, that prince builds a † city of the same name in memory of him, *ix.* 204.

*Peribolis*, one of the wards of Athens, *iii.* 265. *ii.* 44.

*Perpenna*, joins Sertorius, *iii.* 352. Jealous of the glory of that general, and conspires against him, 362. Kills Sertorius, in spite of the sanction of hospitality, 364. Is taken prisoner, and put to death by Pompey, *ib.* & *iv.* 62.

† *Perreæbians*, *ii.* 168, 374.

*Perseus*, the philosopher, commands in Acrocorinth for Antigonus, *v.* 358. Aratus takes that citadel from him, 362. A saying of his, 363.

† *Persepolis*, Alexander enters that city, *iv.* 178. Burns the palace of Xerxes there, 180.

*Perseverance*, the effects of it, *iii.* 353.

*Perseus* of the heroic times, *iii.* 172.

*Perseus*, king of Macedon, the son of Philip, goes to war with the Romans, *ii.* 161, 162. Said to be a supposititious child, and really the son of a sempstress, *ib.* Defeats some of the Roman generals, 162. Makes great preparations for future hostilities, *ib.* His sordid avarice, 163, 166. And timidity, 171. He is encouraged by his officers to venture upon a decisive action, 170. Said by some to have withdrawn to Pydna as soon as the battle began, 173. Defeated by the Romans, 175. His subsequent behaviour, 177. Octavius spares the sanctuary of the Cabiri, in which he had taken refuge, 180. Surrenders himself to Octavius, *ib.* Behaves meanly on being introduced to Paulus Æmilius, 181. Led in triumph, 188. Put to a cruel death, 191. Is the last of the kings of Macedon, *v.* 163.

† *Persians*, their wars with the Greeks under Darius, *ii.* 275. Under Xerxes, *i.* 284, *et seq.* With the Lacedæmonians.

in the time of Agefilaus, v. 333, *et seq.* With Alexander the Great, iv. 156, *et passim*. The entrance into their country difficult, 178. Their jealousy of their women, i. 295.

*Pessinus*, iii. 59. iv. 331.

*Pestilence* at Rome, i. 109, 347. Throughout Italy, 180. At Athens, 386. In the army of Demetrius, the consequence of unwholesome diet, v. 157.

† *Petelia*, ii. 262.

† *Petelian* hills, iii. 301.

*Peteur*, i. 73.

*Petilius*, the prætor, advises the senate to burn the books of Numa, which were found about four hundred years after his death, and treated of religion and philosophy, i. 193.

*Petinus*, one of the evil ministers of Nero, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

*Petitius*, a Roman, receives Pompey into his ship, in consequence of a dream he had upon his voyage, iv. 121.

† *Petra*, in Arabia, iv. 85.

† *Petra*, near Mount Olympus, ii. 168.

† *Petrochus*, iii. 143.

*Petronius*, one of Crassus's officers in the Parthian expedition, his great fidelity to his general, iii. 327, 328.

*Petronius Turpilianus*, a person of consular dignity, put to death by Galba, v. 401.

*Peucestas* joins Eumenes, iii. 380. Endeavours to gain the principal authority in the army, 381. Is surprised at the news of Antigonus's approach, 383. The cavalry defeated, and the baggage taken, through his cowardice, 385. Alexander's letter to him on his being bit by a bear, iv. 183.

*Pexodorus*, governor of Caria, treats of marriage between his daughter and Aridæus, the son of Philip, iv. 143. Alexander's

jealousy is excited by that treaty. *ib.*

*Phan*, the wild sow of Crommyon, killed by Theseus, i. 53.

*Phæax*, the name of one of the mariners who sailed with Theseus to Crete, i. 59.

*Phæax* and Nicias the only persons able to make head against Alcibiades in the administration, ii. 44.

*Phadimus* informs Eumenes of a conspiracy against him, because Eumenes had borrowed money of him, iii. 384.

*Phædon*, archon of Athens, when the oracle directed the Athenians to carry the bones of Theseus from Scyros to Athens, i. 77.

*Phadra*, Theseus marries her, i. 70. The calamities said to ensue upon her unlawful passion for Hippolytus, supposed not to be fictitious, *ib.*

*Phanerete*, the wife of Samon, discovers Neoptolemus's conspiracy against Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

*Phaton*, some writers reckon him the first king of the Molossi, after the deluge, iii. 1.

*Phalanx*, the Macedonian, described, ii. 172. iii. 371, 367.

*Phalerum*, the monuments of Naufitheus and Phæax erected there by Theseus, i. 59.

*Phantom* of the evil genius of Brutus appears to him, iv. 284.

*Pharax*, a Lacedæmonian officer, under pretence of introducing liberty into Sicily, wanted to set himself up tyrant, v. 265.

† *Pharmacusa*, iv. 221.

*Pharmuthi*, i. 91.

*Pharnabazus* endeavours to cover the Lacedæmonian ships with his land-forces, ii. 64. Is defeated by Alcibiades three several times, 65, 66, 67.

*Pharnabazus* complains to the

Spartans of Lyfander's having plundered his province, iii. 109. Lyfander desires him to send a letter by him, retracting what he had asserted, which he promises to do, but palms a different letter upon him, ib. Much respected by the Lacedæmonians for the services he had done them, 110. Is defeated by Spithridates and Herippidas, iv. 11, 12. His conference with Agesilaus, 13. Sent by Artaxerxes, as his general, against the Egyptians, v. 337.

*Pharnabazus*, son of Artabazus, commands a corps of foreign horse under Eumenes, iii. 372.

*Pharnaces*, son of Mithridates, revolts from him to the Romans, upon which Mithridates kills himself, iv. 85. Sends presents to Pompey, ib. Defeats Domitius Calvinus, Cæsar's lieutenant, 266. Defeated by Cæsar, ib. Cæsar's laconic account of it, ib.

† *Pharnacia*, iii. 213.

*Pharnapates*, the most experienced general that Orodes had, killed in battle by Ventidius, v. 187.

† *Pharos*, the isle so called, its situation, iv. 163.

† *Pharsalia*, battle of, described, iv. 115, 119.

† *Pharages*, iv. 315.

† *Phaselis*, iii. 183. iv. 152.

† *Phasis*, river, iii. 234. iv. 79.

*Phayllus*, the Crotonian, fits out a vessel at his own charge, and joins the Greeks at Salamis, iv. 176. In memory of his zeal for the cause of Greece, Alexander sends part of the spoils of Asia to the Crotonians, ib.

*Phayllus*, the Zacynthian, v. 327.

† *Pheneum*, iv. 413. v. 377.

*Pherebea*, one of Theleus's wives, i. 71.

*Pherecles* sent to corrupt the oracle of Dodona, iii. 115.

*Phereclus*, the son of Amarsyas, i. 59.

*Pherecydes*, the historian, i. 67. iv. 389.

*Pherecydes*, the philosopher, his skin preserved by direction of an oracle, ii. 214.

*Pherecydes*, the diviner, dies of the lousy disease, iii. 163.

*Pherondates* commands the Persian land-forces, and is defeated by Cimon, iii. 183.

*Pherenicus*, ii. 201.

*Pherisilus*, ii. 149.

*Phidias*, the statuary, his Jupiter, i. 382. n. His Minerva, 364. Surveyor of the public buildings for Pericles, 363. Unjustly accused by Memnon of embezzling the gold, 382. Imprisoned for putting his own figure and that of Pericles upon Minerva's shield, ib. Dies in prison, ib.

*Phiditia*, the public repasts at Sparta, i. 136. Rules observed in them, ib.

*Phidius* defeated by Sertorius, iii. 349.

*Phila*, daughter of Antipater, and widow of Craterus, married to Demetrius, v. 127. Poisons herself upon the loss of the kingdom of Macedon, 155.

*Philadelphus*, king of Paphlagonia, takes part with Antony, v. 208.

*Philadelphus*. See *Ptolemy*.

*Phileus*, one of the sons of Ajax, i. 209.

*Philagrus*, preceptor to Metellus Nepos, pompously buried by him, v. 92.

*Philaidæ*, an Athenian tribe, i. 209.

*Philargyrus*, Cato's freedman, iv. 351.

*Philemon*, the poet, i. 349.

*Philidas*, a friend of Pelopidas, appointed secretary to Archias and Philip in Thebes, ii.

202. Invites the tyrants to his house, and promises to provide them some fine women, 204.

*Philides*, the affair between him and Themistocles, i. 271, 272.

*Philinna*, a courtesan; Philip has his son Aridaeus by her, iv. 219.

*Philip*, king of Macedon, in his conversation with Dionysius the younger, pretends to wonder how the elder Dionysius could find time for his poetical performances, ii. 132. Dionysius's answer, ib. A maxim of Philip's, 166. Brought up at Thebes, and imitates Epaminondas in his military conduct, 210. Sends persons to Argos to assassinate Philopœmen, 353. Initiated in the mysteries, iv. 134. Dreams that his wife's womb is sealed up with a seal, whose impression was a lion, ib. That dream interpreted, ib. Commanded by the oracle of Delphi to sacrifice to Jupiter Ammon, 135. Receives three important pieces of news in one day, 136. Affects to show his eloquence like a sophist, 137. His saying to his son, upon his managing Bucephalus, 139. Sends for Aristotle to instruct his son in philosophy, 140. Causes great disorders in his family by marrying Cleopatra, while Olympias was living, 142. Orders the Corinthians to send him Thessalus, one of Alexander's confidants, in chains, and banishes four others, 143. Assassinated by Pausanias for refusing him justice, under a great injury he had received, 144. The state of Macedon at his death, ib. An account of the success of his arms, 145. His extravagant joy upon the victory of Chæroneia, v. 57. He reflects with great emotion, after the battle of Chæroneia, on the danger he had incurred, through

the opposition of Demosthenes, ib. His mild and humane behaviour, 59, 152.

*Philip*, the son of Demetrius the second, goes to war with the Romans, ii. 365. Sulpitius, and another Roman general, only trifle with him, 336. Flaminius very fit to act against him, on account of his engaging manner, by which he could gain the Greeks, 365. He comes to an interview with Flaminius, 369. Addresses his army from an eminence, that happens to be a burying-ground, 371. Beaten by Flaminius, at Cynoccephalæ, ib. & 372. Submits to the discretion of the Romans, 373. Prepares again in the interior parts of his kingdom for war, 161. Puts his son Demetrius to death, v. 390. He came to the crown of Macedon on the demise of his kinsman Antigonus Dofon, ii. 161. v. 383. Aratus, and the other Achæans, call him into their assistance, 385. He gains the Cretans by his moderation, and prospers by following the counsels of Aratus, ib. Puts some of his courtiers to death for insulting Aratus, 386. His vices, which were only masked, make their appearance, ib. He corrupts the wife of Aratus's son, ib. Takes Aratus up into Ithome, and asks his opinion as to seizing that strong hold, 387. Is defeated at sea by the Romans, 388. Causes Aratus, and the son of Aratus, to be poisoned, ib. & 390. Is obliged to receive hard conditions of peace from the Romans, 390. Suffers in his own peace, in a manner that his crimes deserved, ib.

*Philip*, Archias and Leontidas incite Phœbidas, the Lacedæmonian, to seize the Cadmea; and become tyrants in Thebes, ii. 200.

*Philip Aridaus*. See *Aridaus*.



*Philip*, Pompey's freeman, buries his master, with the assistance of an old Roman, who had long lived in Egypt, iv. 127.

*Philip*, Alexander gives him a government in India, iv. 204.

*Philip*, Alexander's physician, accused of an intention to poison him, clears himself of the imputation, with great honour, iv. 154.

*Philip*, the father of Marcia, iv. 340.

*Philippus*, Marcius, his moderation in the office of censor, ii. 192.

*Philippus*, Lucius, father-in-law to Augustus, a saying of his concerning his affection for Pompey, iv. 45. Proposes to send Pompey into Spain, against Sertorius, 59.

† *Philippi*, battle of, v. 302.

*Philippic*, a gold coin, ii. 379.

*Philippides*, the comic poet, an enemy to Stratocles, v. 126. A favourite of Lysimachus, 127. Desires to be excused from hearing the secrets of princes, ib.

*Philistus*, the Syracusan, commended as an historian, iii. 250. Marries one of the daughters of Leptines, v. 238. Comes with a fleet from Apulia, to assist Dionysius the younger in Sicily, 256. Is beaten by the Syracusans, ib. His saying to Dionysius, ib. His accusations against Dion, 239. The barbarous treatment he suffered, 256. His death, ib.

*Philo*, the academician, scholar to Clitomachus, v. 70. Tutor to Cicero, ib.

*Philo*, the arsenal in the Piræus, his work burnt by Sylla, iii. 139.

*Philo* walks in the steps of Carneades, and defends the new academy, iii. 243.

† *Philobætus*, a hill so called, iii. 140.

*Philochorus*, i. 56, 57, 67, 71.

*Philocles*, one of the Athenian commanders, defeated by Lyfander at Egos Potamos, iii. 97, 98. He had advised the Athenians to cut off the right thumbs of all their prisoners of war, 98. Lyfander's question to him thereupon, and his answer, 101. His intrepidity and death, ib.

*Philocrates*, the servant of Caius Gracchus, v. 34.

*Philocrates*, the orator, v. 54.

*Philocyprus*, one of the princes of Cyprus, Solon advises him to remove his city from a barren hill to a fruitful plain below it, i. 230. In gratitude he calls his city *Soli*, 231.

*Philomedus*, or rather *Philomelus*, of Phocis, robs the temple of Apollo at Delphi, ii. 145. Punished by the gods for his sacrilege, 146.

*Philologus*, Quintus, Cicero's freedman betrays Cicero to Antony's ruffians, v. 112. In what manner, and by whom put to death, 113.

*Philombrotus*, Solon chosen archon next after him, i. 214.

*Philomedes*, of Lampra, iv. 314.

*Philonicus*, the Thessalian, offers the celebrated horse Bucephalus in sale to Philip, iv. 138.

*Philopæmen*, the son of Crausis, or Craugis, of Megalopolis, ii. 342. Educated by Cassander in his younger years, ib. Afterwards under the tuition of Ecdemus and Demophanes, who delivered their country from tyranny, ib. Excellently formed to virtue, 343. Called the last of the Greeks, ib. His visage not very homely, ib. Simple in his manner and dress, ib. The story of his hostess at Megara, ib. What Titus Flaminius said of him, ib. His talents and inclinations propose Epaminondas as his pattern, ib. De-

spies the exercise of wrestling, 344. Makes incursions into Laconia, *ib.* Spends his leisure either in the chase or agriculture, *ib.* Reads chiefly books relative to war, 345. Considers military excellence as the highest of human improvements, *ib.* Thirty years old when Cleomenes surprised Megalopolis, *ib.* Stands upon his defence till the inhabitants had made their escape, *ib.* & 346. Persuades them not to return till Cleomenes had left the place, 346. Distinguishes himself under Antigonus in a battle with Cleomenes, *ib.* & 347. A saying of Antigonus concerning him, 347. Antigonus is desirous of retaining him in his service; that, conscious that he cannot bear a superior, he goes into Crete, where he gains a thorough knowledge of the stratagems of war, *ib.* At his return he makes a great reform in the Achæan cavalry, 348. Defeats the Ætolians and Eleans near the river Larissus, and kills Demophantus, commander of the Elean horse, *ib.* The Achæans called in foreign princes in the time of Aratus, but stand upon their own bottom in that of Philopœmen, 349. He corrects the errors of the Achæans, in drawing up their forces, and in the make of their arms, *ib.* Turns their passion for show, from dress and household furniture, to arms, 350. Takes the field against Machanidas, the tyrant of Lacedæmon, 351. And kills him in the battle of Mantinea, 352. The Achæans, on that account, erect a statue to him at Delphi, *ib.* Passes his phalanx in review at the Nemean games, and is received with great applause in the theatre, *ib.* & 353. Philip of Macedon sends some persons to Argos to assassinate him, 353. Philopœ-

men goes to rescue the Messenians from Nabis, the tyrant of Lacedæmon, and succeeds, *ib.* Blamed for going a second time into Crete, when his fellow-citizens were distressed by Nabis, 354. Philopœmen's saying concerning Ptolemy, *ib.* The Megalopolitans inclined to pass an outlawry against him, *ib.* While in Crete, he outdoes the Cretans themselves in art and stratagem, 355. At his return, he finds Philip beaten by Flaminius, and Nabis engaged in war both with the Romans and Achæans, *ib.* He is chosen general of the Achæans, *ib.* Ventures to act at sea, and is shamefully beaten, *ib.* Puts to sea again to relieve Gythium, and succeeds, 356. Nabis comes upon him as he was marching throw a difficult pass, *ib.* He puts Nabis and the Lacedæmonians to the rout, and kills many of them as they endeavour to regain their city in the night, *ib.* This gives umbrage to Flaminius, who makes peace with Nabis, 357. Nabis is assassinated by the Ætolians, Philopœmen seizes Sparta, and joins it to the Achæan league, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians sell the house and goods of Nabis, and, by a public order, give the money to Philopœmen, *ib.* Timolaus is commissioned to acquaint him with that order, *ib.* Philopœmen refuses the money, *ib.* What he said on the occasion, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians having thoughts of withdrawing from the league, Diophanes, then general of the Achæans, goes with Flaminius to chastise them, 358. Philopœmen enters Sparta, and shuts its gates upon them both, *ib.* On a fresh complaint against the Spartans, he puts eighty of their citizens to death, demolishes their wall, and adds great part of their territory to that of Megalopolis, *ib.*

Compels them to give their children an Achæan education, *ib.* Laments that he had not the command of the Achæans, when Antiochus and the Syrians behaved with so little regard to discipline in Greece, 359. Confronts with the Romans, after they had established themselves in Greece, *ib.* A saying of his on that occasion, *ib.* Elected general of the Achæans the eighth time, when seventy years of age, 360. Says, there was no great account to be made of a man, who suffered himself to be taken alive, *ib.* Dinocrates draws Messene off from the league, *ib.* Philopœmen, though sick, marches against him with a small corps of Megalopolitan volunteers, *ib.* Repulses Dinocrates; but some fresh troops coming up, he is pushed upon the rocks, and his horse throws him, 361. Is taken alive, carried off in an ignominious manner, and put in prison, *ib.* The Messenians themselves lament his fall, *ib.* The Achæans demand him, 362. Dinocrates opens the dungeon in the night, and sends in his servant with a dose of poison, *ib.* Philopœmen inquires whether the Megalopolitan cavalry had escaped, *ib.* Being answered in the affirmative, he drinks off the poison with great satisfaction, *ib.* His death fills all Achaia with grief and lamentation, *ib.* The Achæans march against the Messenians, who open their gates, 363. Dinocrates, to prevent their revenge, kills himself, *ib.* The procession of the Achæans to Megalopolis with his remains, *ib.* A Roman endeavours long after to get his statues pulled down, but Mummius forbids it, 363, 364.

*Philosophers*, the honour done them by Pompey, *iv.* 86. The difference between a speculative

and a practical philosopher, *i.* 368.

*Philostephanus*, *i.* 151.

*Philostratus* the philosopher, Cato pays him great respect, *iv.* 367. Octavianus dislikes him, and why, 222. In what manner he obtains his pardon, *ib.*

*Philotas*, the son of Parmenio, provokes Alexander by his pride and arrogance, *iv.* 190. Has hunting nets that reach an hundred furlongs in length, 182. Suppresses an information of treason against the king, 190. Is seized and put to death, 191.

*Philotas* of Amphissa, the physician, *v.* 182. Silences an impertinent fellow by a sophism, 183. rewarded for it by the son of Antony, with a whole service of plate, *ib.*

*Philotis*, or *Tutola*, a servant maid in Rome, her stratagem to preserve the honour of the Roman virgins, and to massacre the Latins in their camp, *i.* 116, 336.

*Philoxenus*, Alexander's lieutenant on the sea coast, severely reproved by him for an infamous proposal, *iv.* 158.

*Philoxenus*, son of Ptolemy, goes with Pelopidas from Macedonia as an hostage, *ii.* 221.

*Philoxenus*, the poet, his dithyrambs, *iv.* 141.

*Philoxenus* marries Theste the sister of Dionysius the elder, *v.* 245.

† *Phliarus*, river, *iii.* 120.

† *Phliansians*, *iv.* 26. *v.* 377.

† *Phlius*, *iv.* 114, 424.

*Phlyensians*, the people of one of the wards of Athens, *i.* 211.

† *Phocæa*, *iii.* 93.

*Phocion*, came to the administration when the commonwealth of Athens was no more than a wreck, *iv.* 285. Probably not the son of a turner, 289. Educated by Plato and Rencrates in the academic philosophy, *ib.* Particularities in his

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Picene, ib. Marches to join Sylla, 49. On the way defeats three generals of the opposite party, ib. Scipio the consul advances against him, and his men desert to Pompey, 50. Pompey defeats Carbo's cavalry, ib. Sylla marches to Pompey, and salutes him Imperator, ib. Pompey goes at the request of Metellus, to his assistance in Gaul, ib. He is persuaded to divorce Antistia, and to marry Æmilia, daughter-in-law to Sylla, 51. The affecting circumstance of that divorce, ib. Æmilia dies in childbirth, ib. He expels Perperna from Sicily, and recovers that island, 51. Puts Carbo to death, ib. Spares the Himereans for a bold saying of their countryman Sthenis, 52 & 53. Sails to Africa with a powerful fleet and army, 53. Seven thousand of the enemy revolt to him, ib. His soldiers, with a spirit of infatuation, dig for treasure about the ruins of Carthage, ib. He defeats and kills Domitius, 54. The battle described, ib. Takes Hiabas prisoner, and gives his crown to Hiempsal, ib. Reduces Africa in forty days, ib. Sylla sends him an humiliating order with regard to the disposition of his troops, ib. The army expresses their indignation, ib. At his return to Rome, Sylla gives him the surname of Magnus, 55. He demands a triumph, and gains it, after some opposition from Sylla, 56. Refuses to flatter the army, 57. Gets Lepidus returned consul, against the will of Sylla, ib. Sylla's prediction thereupon soon verified, ib. & 58. Sylla takes no notice of him in his will, yet he procures Sylla interment in the Campus Martius, though opposed by Lepidus, 57. Lepidus collects the remains of the Marian faction, and sets up for dictator, 58. Pompey is

sent against him by Catulus the other consul, and soon defeats Lepidus and all his partizans, *ib.* Behaves dishonourably to Brutus, who had surrendered Mutina, *ib.* Lepidus flies into Sardinia, where he dies of grief for the infidelity of his wife, *ib.* Pompey has interest enough to be sent in aid to Metellus Pius against Sertorius in Spain, 59. Sertorius expresses his contempt of him, *ib.* He is afflicted at the loss of Lauro, which Sertorius burns in his presence, 60. He defeats Herennius and Perpenna, *ib.* Fights the battle of Sucro, from which he escapes by quitting his horse with gold trappings, *ib.* Behaves with great respect to Metellus, 61. Applies to the senate for money to pay his troops, and Lucullus, who was jealous of him as a competitor for the command against Mithridates, takes care to see the money sent, *ib.* Sertorius is assassinated, and Perpenna undertakes to supply his place, *ib.* Pompey, by a stratagem, draws Perpenna into the field, defeats, and puts him to death, 62. Very prudently destroys the papers of Sertorius, *ib.* Returns to Italy when Crassus had almost finished the war with the gladiators, and happening to kill five thousand of those slaves, acquaints the senate that he had cut up the war by the roots, *ib.* It is apprehended that he will retain his troops, that they may raise him to the dictatorship, but he dismisses them immediately after his triumph, 63. He restores the tribunes of the people their authority, *ib.* A second triumph is decreed him, together with the consulship, *ib.* Crassus is appointed his colleague, *ib.* & 64. They disagree in every thing, 64. Pompey permits judges to be ap-

pointed out of the equestrian order, *ib.* When consul, he appears before the censors to give an account of his having served the campaigns required by law, *ib.* Crassus and he are reconciled by a command announced as from Jupiter, 65. Pompey leaves the bar, seldom appears in public, and never but amidst a large company of friends and retainers, *ib.* Some account of the strength and audacity of the Sicilian pirates, 66, 67. Gabinius proposes an edict for sending Pompey against them, and investing him with a most extensive command both at sea and land, 67, 68. The people, and Cæsar for his own views, approve the edict; but it displeases the senate, and one of the consuls ventures to say, If Pompey imitates Romulus, he will not escape his fate, 68. After this bill is passed, Pompey procures an enlargement of his powers, 69. He divides the Mediterranean into thirteen parts, and appoints a lieutenant for each, *ib.* Numbers of the pirates are reduced, and the rest retire to Cilicia, *ib.* He clears the sea of all the piratical adventurers in forty days time, *ib.* The consul Piso inveighs against him at Rome, *ib.* He returns to Rome, *ib.* Gabinius prepares a decree for deposing Piso, but Pompey will not suffer him to propose it, *ib.* Pompey re-embarks, and touches at Athens, *ib.* The honour the Athenians paid him, *ib.* He defeats the pirates on the Cilician coast, and compels them to surrender all their castles, 70. Places the pirates in inland towns, 71. Guilty of an invidious action, in attempting to strip Metellus of his command in Crete, *ib.* & 72. The tribune Manilius procures a decree which gives Pompey the direction of the



war against Mithridates and Tigranes, and makes him, in fact, sovereign of the Roman empire, 72. The injustice thereby done Lucullus, 73. The artificial behaviour of Pompey, when he receives the news, *ib.* He takes all opportunities to annul the acts of Lucullus, 74. The two generals have an interview, which only makes the breach the wider, *ib.* Pompey seduces all Lucullus's soldiers, except sixteen hundred, *ib.* Lucullus departs for Rome, and Pompey marches in quest of Mithridates, 75. Pompey's operations against Mithridates, *ib.* He routs him entirely near the Euphrates, 76. Mithridates flies with only three attendants, one of which was his concubine Hypsicratia, *ib.* Tigranes sets a price upon his head, 77. Mithridates directs his flight through Colchis, *ib.* Pompey enters Armenia, on the invitation of young Tigranes, who had revolted from his father, 77. Tigranes the elder receives a Roman garrison into his capital, and makes his personal submission to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey continues to Tigranes the dominions that he has in his hands, and offers to make his son king of Sophene, *ib.* The father is very happy in these conditions; but the son murmurs, and is reserved in chains for Pompey's triumph, 78. Pompey marches in search of Mithridates, *ib.* The Albanians attack him, and are defeated, *ib.* & 79. He grants them peace, 79. Defeats the Iberians, who were never conquered till his time, *ib.* Enters Colchis, in order to pursue Mithridates, who concealed himself about the Bosphorus and the Palus Mæotis, *ib.* Is called back by the revolt of the Albanians, *ib.* Defeats them again, and kills Cosus, the king's bro-

ther, with his own hand, *ib.* Designs to visit Hyrcania, but is prevented by the great number of serpents he finds on the way, 80. Takes the route from Armenia the less, *ib.* Gives audience there to the ambassadors of the Elymæans and the Medes, *ib.* Sends Afranius against the Parthians, who were laying waste Gordyene, *ib.* Afranius defeats, and pursues them as far as the province of Arbelis, *ib.* Pompey's polite behaviour to Stratonice, favourite concubine to Mithridates, 81. The king of Iberia sends him rich presents, and he delivers them to the quæstors, to be applied to the public revenue, *ib.* Finds in the castle of Canon Mithridates's private papers, by which he discovers him in his real character to be cruel and libidinous, *ib.* Goes to Amisus, where he distributes governments, before the war is finished, though he had blamed that measure in Lucullus, 82. Twelve kings appear before him there, *ib.* He is desirous to recover Syria, and push his conquests as far as the Red Sea; and in the mean time takes measures for reducing Mithridates by famine, *ib.* Inters the bodies of those Romans who fell under Triarius three years before, 83. Subdues the Arabians about Mount Amanus, *ib.* Converts Syria into a Roman province, *ib.* Reduces Judæa, and takes its king Aristobulus prisoner, *ib.* Administers justice, and decides disputes between cities and princes, particularly between the Armenians and Parthians, *ib.* Too indulgent to his own ministers, *ib.* The insolent use that his freedman Demetrius made of his favour, *ib.* & 84. Pompey's theatre beautiful and grand, but his house not ostentatiously great, *ib.* He marches

against Petra in Arabia, 85. Near that place, he receives the news of the death of Mithridates, ib. Marches to Amisus, where he finds presents from Pharnaces, together with the body of Mithridates, ib. Moves with great pomp towards Italy, 86: His bounty to philosophers and other learned men at Rhodes and at Athens, ib. At his return to Italy, has the mortification to find that his wife Mucia had dishonoured his bed, 87. He divorces her, ib. Apprehensions in Rome that he will keep his army on foot, and make himself absolute master, ib. Removed by his disbanding it immediately, ib. The cities pour out their inhabitants, to welcome and conduct him to Rome, ib. Finding Cato the only person that ventured to oppose him in the administration, he endeavours to gain him by proposing a family alliance, but is rejected, ib. & 88. Bribes publicly for one of his friends, 88. His triumph remarkable in being over the third quarter of the world, after his former triumphs had been over the other two, 89. He advances the Roman revenues from fifty to eighty-five millions of drachmæ, and brings the value of twenty thousand talents into the treasury, ib. Ruined by the weight of his own power, 89. Lucullus gets his acts confirmed, which Pompey had annulled, 90. Pompey having lost his majority in the senate, has recourse to the tribunes of the people, ib. Clodius insists on his sacrificing Cicero, and he complies, ib. Cæsar, on his return from Spain, reconciles Pompey and Crassus, ib. Cæsar, in consequence of that union, is appointed consul, and proposes several laws agreeable to the people, but not to the senate, 91. Pompey de-

clares he will defend those laws with the sword, ib. Marries Julia, Cæsar's daughter, who had been promised to Cæpio, ib. Gives his own daughter to Cæpio, who had been promised to Faustus, ib. The consul Bibulus and others are driven out of the forum by violence, and the law for the division of lands is carried, ib. The acts of Pompey are confirmed, and the two Gauls with Illyria are given to Cæsar for five years, 92. Cato foretells the calamities that would fall upon the commonwealth and on Pompey himself, ib. Lucullus retires from state affairs, ib. Pompey becomes extremely uxorious, ib. Clodius behaves to him with extreme insolence, ib. Cilleo advises Pompey to repudiate Julia, others to recal Cicero, 93. He embraces the counsel of the latter, ib. Cicero, at his return, reconciles the senate to Pompey, and procures for him the important charge of supplying Rome with corn, 94. He executes it with great ability, ib. During the wars in Gaul, Cæsar is privately making preparations in Rome for his future sovereignty, 95. Pompey and Crassus give him the meeting at Lucca, where it is agreed that they two shall have the consulship the ensuing year, and Cæsar his command continued for five years more, ib. Marcellinus attempts to bring the matter to an éclaircissement, 96. The answers that Pompey and Crassus gave him, ib. Domitius is persuaded by Cato to stand for the consulship; but he and all his friends are driven out of the forum by an armed force, ib. Pompey prevents Cato from being elected prætor, by a pretence of having seen an inauspicious flight of birds, ib. The greatest part of the Roman em-

pire is divided amongst the triumvirate, *ib.* & 97. Pompey is to have Africa and both the Spains for his share, 97. Crassus repairs to his province of Syria, *ib.* Pompey exhibits games, on the dedication of his theatre, *ib.* Julia's great affection to Pompey, *ib.* She dies in childbed, and the child does not long survive her, 98. Crassus is slain by the Parthians, and thus the last obstacle to a civil war is removed, *ib.* Pompey affects to despise Cæsar, 99. Suffers anarchy to prevail, in order that he himself may be appointed dictator, *ib.* Is prevented by Cato for a time, *ib.* Suffers confusion to take place again, *ib.* Bibulus makes a motion that Pompey should be declared sole consul, and Cato approves of it, *ib.* & 100. Pompey marries Cornelia the daughter of Metellus Scipio, 100. Her great accomplishments, *ib.* He makes laws against bribery, and against encomiums upon persons accused, but is extremely partial in the execution of them, 101. Takes his father-in-law for his colleague, the last five months of his time, *ib.* & 102. His governments are continued to him for four years more, and he has a thousand talents a-year allowed for the subsistence and pay of his troops, 102. Cæsar's friends demand that he should either have another consulship, or the term of his governments prolonged, and Pompey favours that requisition; but Cato's ill-timed severity prevents any accommodation, *ib.* Pompey sends for the two legions he had lent Cæsar, and Cæsar sends them home liberally rewarded, *ib.* Great rejoicings are made in Italy for Pompey's recovery from sickness, *ib.* He is lulled asleep with the pride of power, and makes no preparations for

war, 103. Cæsar, now not far from Italy, sends his soldiers to vote in elections, and makes powerful friends in Rome by his money, *ib.* Curius the tribune makes plausible proposals in the name of Cæsar, 104. The consul Marcellus insists that Cæsar should be declared an enemy to the state, if he did not lay down his arms, *ib.* Cæsar's friends remonstrate, and make other motions, but in vain; and Marcellus, at the head of the senate, marches out of the city to Pompey, 105. Pompey has no success in the new levies, *ib.* Cicero endeavours to bring about a reconciliation, but without effect, *ib.* Cæsar, having seized Ariminum, marches with a small body of men, and passes the Rubicon, *ib.* Tullus asks Pompey what forces he has ready for the war, and receives an unsatisfactory answer, 106. Pompey is invested with discretionary powers, *ib.* He declares he will consider those who remain in Rome as the partizans of Cæsar, 107. Cæsar arrives at Rome, and is severe to no man but the tribune Metellus, who endeavours to prevent his touching the money in the public treasury, *ib.* Cæsar hastens to drive Pompey out of Italy, before his forces could arrive from Spain, *ib.* Pompey sails from Brundisium to Dyrrhachium, having first filled the principal streets of Brundisium with sharp stakes, and covered them with earth, 108. Cæsar having made himself master of all Italy in sixty days, marches into Spain with an intent to gain Pompey's forces there, *ib.* & 109. Pompey exercises his new raised troops with great diligence and activity, 109. Many kings and princes repair to his camp, and he has a complete senate about him, *ib.* Even Labienus and

Brutus repair to his standard, *ib.* Cicero, though he had advised otherwise, and Tadius Sextus, though extremely old, do the same, 110. The humane decree made at the motion of Cato, *ib.* Cæsar, having made himself master of Pompey's forces in Spain, marches back through Italy, sails to Oricum, and sends Vibullius Rufus to Pompey with proposals of peace, 110, & 111. Pompey, instead of accepting the proposals, secures the ports and strong holds, 111. Cæsar often attacks Pompey's intrenchments, and in one of those attacks is in danger of losing his whole army, *ib.* Pompey does not pursue his advantage, *ib.* Cæsar, for want of provisions, is forced to decamp, and takes his way to Thessaly, 112. Upon this, Pompey's troops are too much elated, and impatient for a decisive action, *ib.* Afranius advises Pompey to regain Italy, *ib.* His reasons for refusing that advice, *ib.* He pursues Cæsar, and comes up with him on the plains of Pharsalia, 113, 114. Is teased into a battle, against his better judgment, 114. His dream, *ib.* Another presage of his defeat, *ib.* Cæsar's saying when he perceived the enemy prepared for battle, 115. The disposition of the two armies, 116. Pompey orders his to wait for the enemy's charge, *ib.* The numbers on each side, *ib.* The battle, 117, 118. Pompey quits his ranks, and retires to his camp; but finding that not secure, he changes his habit and flies, 119. The number of the slain, 120. The enemy finds Pompey's camp full of preparations of festivity, *ib.* Pompey finding himself not pursued, quits his horse, passes by Larissa, and comes to Tempe, *ib.* Goes down to the sea coast, and pas-

ses the remainder of the night in a fisherman's cabin, *ib.* Coasts along in a small river boat, *ib.* Is taken up by Petritius, a Roman citizen, into a ship of burden, 121. The person he took with him, *ib.* Steers for Mitylene, to take up Cornelia and his son, *ib.* Their distressful meeting, 122. The advice he gave the people of Mitylene, 123. He complains to Cratippus of Providence, *ib.* Sets sail with his wife and friends, *ib.* Touches at Atalia, where he is joined by some Cilician galleys, *ib.* Finds in a little time sixty senators about him, *ib.* Is informed that his fleet is entire, and that Cato is gone with it to Africa, *ib.* Laments his great error in giving Cæsar battle at a distance from his fleet, *ib.* Raises men and money, *ib.* Deliberates about the country he should retire to, and fixes at last upon Egypt, 124. Notifies his arrival to Ptolemy, *ib.* The young king demands of his council in what manner he ought to treat him, and concludes to put him to death, 125. A boat is sent to receive him, *ib.* Cornelia divines his fate, 126. The last words he said to her, *ib.* Ptolemy's people sit sullen in the boat, *ib.* Assassinate Pompey as he is getting out, *ib.* Dies the day after his birth-day, at the age of fifty-nine, *ib.* Cornelia makes her escape, 127. The body of Pompey is thrown out naked, *ib.* Buried by his freedman Philip, and an old Roman soldier, who was a sojourner in Egypt, *ib.* Cæsar arrives in Egypt, and executes vengeance on the murderers of Pompey, 128.

*Pompey the younger, that is Sextus, seizes Sicily, and infests the Italian coasts, v. 185. His answer to Mark Antony, 186.*



Menas proposes to make him master of the world, *ib.* His answer to Menas, *ib.*

*Pompon*, son of Numa, i. 191.

*Pomponia*, the wife of Quintus Cicero, 112.

*Pomponius*, the father of Numa, persuades his son to accept the Roman crown, i. 169, 179.

*Pomponius*, the prætor, gives a concise but plain account of the loss of the battle at the Thracymenian lake, ii. 5.

*Pomponius*, wounded and taken prisoner by Mithridates, iii. 270. He answers, with a dignity becoming a Roman, to Mithridates's proposal, *ib.*

*Pomponius*, killed in defence of Caius Gracchus, v. 34.

*Pontifices*, instituted by Numa, i. 174.

*Pontifex Maximus*, his office, i. 175.

*Pontius Cominius* ascends the capitol, to inform the senate of Camillus's victory over the Gauls, i. 328.

*Pontius*, a servant of a Roman of that name meets Sylla in a prophetic rapture, and tells him he brings him success from Bellona, iii. 153.

*Pontius Glaucus*, the title of one of Cicero's poems, v. 70.

† *Pontus*, iii. 134.

*Popedius Silo*, attempts to intimidate Cato, when a child, iv. 321.

*Popilius*, the prætor, banishes the friends of Tiberius Gracchus, v. 23. Obligated to quit Italy himself, *ib.*

*Popilius*, the tribune, murders Cicero, though defended by him under an accusation of parricide, v. 112.

*Popilius Lana*, his address to Brutus and Cassius, v. 282. His discourse with Cæsar, 283.

*Poplicola*. See *Publicola*.

*Poplicola*, one of Antony's lieutenants, v. 211.

*Poppæa*, the wife of Crispinus,

her connections with Otho and Nero, v. 405, 406.

*Populace*, whether most inso- lent to good men when govern- ment prospers, or in the contra- ry circumstances, iv. 286.

*Popularity*, iv. 381, 382.

*Porcia*, sister to Cato the younger, iv. 319.

*Porcia*, the daughter of Cato, first married to Bibulus, iv. 340. Her excellent character, v. 281. Gives herself a private wound, by way of trial of what she could bear, *ib.* Her discourse to Brutus, *ib.* Her great anxie- ties on his account, 282. How affected at the sight of a picture at Elea, 288. Said by some to have swallowed hot ashes, by others to have died in another manner, 312.

*Porcia Basilica*, or *Porcian Hall*, built by Cato the censor, iv. 325.

*Porcii*, whence that family name, i. 249.

*Porcius*, son to Cato of Uti- ca, gives into debauchery, iv. 380. Atones for it by the va- lour he exerted in the battle in which he fell, *ib.*

*Porfena* adopts the cause of Tarquin, and declares war a- gainst the Romans, i. 254. They retire before him, *ib.* Besieges Rome, 255. The bold attempts of Mucius Scævola, 256, 257. Porfena's generous behaviour to him, and to the Romans in general, 256, 258. They erect his statue in brass, *ib.*

*Porus*, one of the principal kings in India, his prodigious stature, iv. 203. Taken pris- oner by Alexander, 204. When asked how he desired to be treated, answers only, "Like a king," *ib.* Restored to his do- minions, *ib.*

*Posideon*, one of the Athe- nian months, iv. 255.

*Posidonius* the philosopher;

iii. 89. Cicero his disciple, v. 72.

*Two Posidonii*, iv. 86. *n.*

*Posthuma*, Sylla's daughter by Valeria, iii. 164.

*Posthumus* the soothsayer requires to be bound and imprisoned till Sylla had conquered Marius, iii. 132.

*Posthumus Albinus*, rallied by Cato for writing a history in Greek, and asking pardon for improprieties of language, ii. 318.

*Posthumus Tubertus* created consul, i. 258. Appointed dictator, to act against the Æqui and Volsci, i. 305.

*Posthumus*, Spurius, rivals Tiberius Gracchus, v. 7.

*Potamo* the Lesbian, iv. 204.

† *Potamos*, a place in Attica, where the Athenians assign the daughter of Aristides a farm for her dowry, ii. 304.

*Pothinus*, v. 207.

† *Potidea*, ii. 39. iv. 136.

*Poverty*, ii. 339.

*Power*, what its effect, iii. 158. Arbitrary power a burden to the possessor, as well as to the people, ii. 131.

*Præcia*, a courtesan, her influence in Rome, iii. 199.

† *Prænestines*, iii. 159.

*Prætexta*, a Roman garment edged with purple, i. 103. *n.*

*Prætorian cohorts*, v. 396.

*Prænicus* the poet, iv. 192.

*Prayer*, i. 183. Of Camillus, 309.

*Praxagoras* advises the Neapolitans to offer sacrifices to the gods for Pompey's recovery from sickness, iv. 102.

*Præxiægida*, the persons who performed certain ceremonies about the image of Minerva, ii. 70.

† *Priene*, i. 204. v. 205.

*Prima*, said to be the daughter of Romulus by Hersilia, i. 94.

*Principia*, the general's quarters in the Roman camp, esteemed sacred, on account of the images of the gods being placed there, v. 399.

*Priscus*. See *Helvidius Priscus*.

*Præpus*, i. 80.

*Procrustes*. See *Damastes*.

*Proculius*, employed by Augustus to get Cleopatra alive into his hands, v. 221.

*Proculus*, Julius, makes oath that Romulus had appeared to him in a form more than mortal, i. 163. Sent to offer Numa the crown, 168.

*Proculus*, captain of the guards to Otho, v. 422.

*Prodicti*, the guardians of kings who were minors, so called by the Lacedæmonians, i. 124.

*Prodigies*; the sweating of the image of the god *Adranus*, and the brandishing of his spear, ii. 129. The preternatural overflowing of the *Alban* lake, i. 306. The vanishing of the body of *Alcmæa*, 114. What happened in marking out the foundations of *Alexandria*, iv. 164. Stone said to fall from heaven, iii. 100. What happened to a person who leaped upon the altar of the twelve gods, 267. One of *Antony's* statues at Alba sweats for many days, v. 208. An *Altar* emits a bright flame, when the fire seems to be extinguished, 86. At *Argos* the priests of the Lycian Apollo runs into the street, and cries out that she sees the city covered with blood and gore, iii. 38. The vanishing of *Aristæas* the Proconnesian, i. 113. Incidents relating to *Bees* interpreted as prodigies, v. 247, 300, 308. The raining of *Blood*, i. 108. *Ceres* and *Proserpine* attiring themselves for a journey, ii. 124. The vanishing of *Cleomedes* the Asty-

palenſian, i. 113. The entwining of a ſnake about the face of *Cleomenes* on the croſs, iv. 432. A child born with an elephant's head, ii. 262. *Crows* conduct Alexander through the Libyan deſerts to the temple of *Ammon*, iv. 165. *Eagles*, and ſtandards ſo called, prodigies relating to them, iii. 79, 312. iv. 173. v. 28, 247, 299, 308. *Entrails* ſlip out of the hands of *Cræſſus*, iii. 312. A *Fiſh* ſeizes the hinder parts of a hog intended for ſacrifice, iv. 210. A *Flame* iſſues from the ſtandard, iii. 130. A globe of *Fire* falls between two armies, 202. A double *Gall* belonging to one victim, and enſealed in one caul, v. 380. The *Hermæ* deſaced in Athens in one night, ii. 52. iii. 267. *Liver* without a head, ii. 263. iii. 37, 191, iv. 215. *Lightning*, prodigies relating to it, ii. 178, 262. v. 208, 258. *Moons*, three ſeen at one time, ii. 232. *Orpheus's* ſtatue of Cypreſs wood ſweats profuſely, iv. 148. *Oxen*, prodigies relating to them, ii. 262. iii. 38. v. 258. *Palm-tree* grows up by the baſe of Cæſar's ſtatue, iv. 263. *Ram* with one horn, i. 253. *River* in the *Picene*, appears to flow with blood, ii. 232. *Ravens* devour their young in the city of Rome, iii. 130. *Rats* gnaw the conſecrated gold, 130. *Serpents* creep into a helmet, and lay their eggs there, v. 16. *Shields* and ſpears, and perſons fighting, ſeen in the ſky, iii. 59. *Sound* of a *Trumpet* in a mournful tone heard in the air, 130. *Crown of Victory* falls upon the head of *Timoleon* in the temple of Delphi, ii. 124. *Tumbles* down at Pergamus, iii. 134. *Victim* without a heart, iv. 278. *Voice* from heaven announces the coming of the Gauls, i. 316, 317. See *Omens*.

*Prolyta* and *Apolia*, daughters of *Ageſilaus*, iv. 20.

*Promachus*, victorious in a drinking-match, dies in three days, iv. 212.

*Promathion* the hiſtorian, i. 80.

*Prometheus*, iv. 44.

† *Promontories* of *Diana*, iv. 310.

*Prophantus*, brother to *Clinias*; his wife ſaves *Aratus*, v. 345.

† *Propontis*, iii. 200.

*Proſerpina*, the wife of *Aïdoneus*, king of the *Moloffi*, i. 73.

*Proſerpine*, the ceremonies of her feaſt, iii. 204. Her robe worn by the perſon who took the great oath, v. 270.

*Proſperity*, iii. 228, 375.

*Protagoras*, the philoſopher, i. 388. Banished Athens for aſcribing extraordinary phænomena to natural cauſes, iii. 281.

*Proteas* deſires of Alexander a proof of his being reconciled to him, and he gives him five talents, iv. 181.

*Protheus* the Spartan endeavours to prevent the war with the Thebans, iv. 30.

*Prothytes* and *Phænix* demanded by Alexander of the Thebans, as authors of the war, iv. 145.

*Protogenes* the Caunian, a celebrated painter, v. 134.

*Protus*, a merchant, founder of *Maſſilia* or *Marſeilles*, i. 203.

*Proverbs*. *Nothing without Theſeus*, i. 71. *Business tomorrow*, ii. 205. *A platter will not hold a dolphin*, iii. 219. *He plays the Cretan with a Cretan*, 109. *He wears wiſps on his horns*, 297. *Dead men do not bite*, v. 296. iv. 125. *Such a one has need of nothing but purſley*, ii. 141. *The die is caſt*, iv. 106, 251. v. 369. *In wine there is truth*, v. 329. *Woe to the conquered*, i. 331.

*Providence*, particular, ii. 133.

*Proxenus* the Macedonian, discovers a spring of an oily nature on the banks of the river Oxus, iv. 199.

*Prusias*, king of Bithynia, Hannibal flies to his court, and is demanded of him by the Romans, ii. 385.

*Prytanes*, members of the Athenian senate who composed a court of judicature, and continued in office the tenth part of a year, i. 221. *n.*

*Prytaneum*, i. 59, 65, 221, 222.

*Prytanis*, the grandfather of Lycurgus, i. 123.

*Psammo* the philosopher, asserts the Divine Power and Providence, iv. 166.

*Psenophis*, priest of Heliopolis, i. 230.

*Psyche*, the wife of Marphadates the Cappadocian, corrupted by the sons of Cato of Utica, iv. 380.

*Psylii*, Africans who cured persons bitten by serpents, by sucking the parts affected, iv. 366.

*Ptædorus* of Megara, vindicated by Dion, v. 242.

*Ptolemæis*, the daughter of Ptolemy, given in marriage to Demetrius, v. 143, 156.

*Ptolemy* restored to his kingdom by Gabienus and Mark Antony, v. 164.

*Ptolemy*, natural son of Amyntas the second, makes war upon his brother Alexander, king of Macedon, ii. 220. Is the father of Philoxenus, 221.

*Ptolemy*, son of Pyrrhus and Antigone, iii. 6. Killed in the battle with the Lacedæmonians on the way to Argos, 37.

*Ptolemy Ceraunus*, king of Macedon, killed in battle by the Gauls, iii. 26. News of that event is carried to Pyrrhus, *ib.*

*Ptolemy Lamyrus*, king of Egypt, appoints Lucullus a table in the palace, and offers him presents to the value of eighty talents; but he refuses them, and takes nothing but ships, which he was sent by Sylla to procure, iii. 195.

*Ptolemy*, nephew to Antigonus, sent as a hostage for Eumenes to come and treat, iii. 377.

*Ptolemy Dionysius*, king of Egypt deliberates on the measures he should take with respect to Pompey, iv. 125. An account of his vile ministers, who persuade him to destroy that great man, *ib.* Defeated in battle by Cæsar, and never heard of afterwards, 128, 266.

*Ptolemy Lagus*, afterwards king of Egypt, one of Alexander's principal officers, marries Apama, iii. 366.

*Ptolemy*, king of Egypt, Cato's advice to him, iv. 349.

*Ptolemy*, king of Cyprus, the proposals Cato made him, iv. 348. He poisons himself, 349.

*Ptolemy Philometor*, makes proposals of marriage to Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, v. 2.

*Ptolemy*, the son of Chrysermus, visits Cleomenes in prison, iv. 429. He is killed, 430.

*Ptolemy Euergetes*, his friendship to Aratus, and favours to the Sicyonians on his account, v. 353, 355. Declared head of the Achæan league, 364. Demands of Cleomenes his mother and children as hostages, iv. 417. Behaves with some degree of generosity to that prince, but refuses to send him back to Greece, 426. His death, *ib.*

*Ptolemy Philopater*, son of Euergetes, his effeminate life, and ill treatment of Cleomenes, iv. 426. Orders the body of Cleomenes to be fastened to a cross, 431. A serpent entwines



about the head of Cleomenes, 432. The superstitious fears of Philopater on that occasion, ib.

*Ptolemy*, governor of Alexandria, killed by Cleomenes, iv. 430.

*Ptolemy* the diviner, his prediction to Otho, v. 409.

*Proutm*, ii. 211.

*Publicola*, Valerius, descended from the ancient Valerius, who was the chief author of the union between the Romans and the Sabines. i. 238. Distinguished under the kings by his eloquence and riches, ib. Employs both with great propriety, ib. The people rise against Tarquin the Proud, on account of the injury done Lucretia, and her unhappy fate, ib. Valerius assists Brutus in expelling the king and his family, ib. Stands for the consulship with Brutus, and loses his election, 239. Is the first that takes the oath proposed by Brutus, to support the Roman liberty; though before he had retired from public business in discontent, ib. Tarquin by his ambassadors proposes to treat, but Valerius will not suffer them to be heard, 240. The exiled king demands his effects, and obtains a grant of them, notwithstanding the opposition of Brutus, who calls his colleague Collatinus traitor, ib. The ambassadors, during their stay in Rome, corrupt the Aquillii and Vitelli, who were nephews to Collatinus the consul, 241. The Vitelli draw in two of the sons of Brutus, ib. They assemble in the house of the Aquillii, to bind the conspiracy with a dreadful sacrifice and oath, ib. A slave named Vindicius discovers the plot to kill the consuls, and informs Valerius of it, 242. He and his brother secure the conspirators, and seize the

letters that were to be sent to Tarquin, ib. The conspirators acknowledge their crime, 243. Brutus condemns his own sons, and gives orders for their execution, ib. The firmness with which he beholds that scene, ib. The consul Collatinus, being accused of favouring his relations who had conspired against the commonwealth, is degraded, 244. Those relations of his suffer death, ib. Publicola is substituted in his place, ib. Vindicius is rewarded for his information, ib. The goods of the Tarquins are plundered, and their palace levelled with the ground, 245. A field which had been in their possession, is consecrated to Mars, ib. Tarquin applies to the Tuscans, who give the Romans battle, 246. Aruns, the son of Tarquin, and Brutus, the Roman consul, fall by each other's hand, ib. The armies, after great slaughter, are separated by a storm, ib. The Tuscans desert their camp, and near five thousand are taken prisoners, 247. Valerius triumphs, and is the first consul that enters Rome in a chariot and four, ib. Pronounces the eulogium of Brutus, ib. Thence the custom of funeral orations, ib. Valerius is envied for his governing without a colleague, and for his lofty house, ib. Gains the name of Publicola, 248. Fills up the senate, 249. Passes an act for liberty of appeal from the consuls to the senate, ib. Exempts artificers, and others, from taxes, ib. What the value of an ox, and a sheep, was in his time, ib. He makes it lawful, without form of trial, to kill any man who should attempt to set himself up for king, ib. & 250. Places the public treasure in the temple of Saturn,

and permits the people to choose quæstors for the management of it, 250. Takes Lucretius, and afterwards Marcus Horatius, for his colleague, ib. Is desirous to have the dedicating of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which was built by Tarquin, 252. But the senate gives that honour to Horatius, ib. History of that temple, 253. Tarquin having applied to Porfena for assistance, that prince declares war against the Romans, 254. Porfena gains a considerable advantage, and pursues the Romans to the neighbourhood of Rome, ib. Publicola gives him battle, in which he is defeated, and carried off wounded, ib. Horatius Cocles, with two other brave Romans, defends the wooden bridge, till the Romans break it down behind him, 255. Publicola stands chiefly upon the defensive, ib. Defeats a flying party that was ravaging the country, ib. Provisions extremely scarce in Rome, ib. The story of Mucius's attempt upon the life of Porfena, ib. & 256. Publicola refers the dispute between the Romans and Tarquin to Porfena, ib. Tarquin refuses to abide by his arbitration, 257. Porfena makes peace with the Romans, ib. The conditions of the peace, and the hostages which the Romans were to give, ib. The story of Clælia, one of the hostages, ib. Porfena leaves the camp full of provisions for the Romans, 258. They erect a statue to him, ib. The Sabines invade the Roman territories, ib. Marcus, brother to Valerius, defeats them in two battles, and is honoured with a triumph, ib. Publicola consults the Sibyl's books upon certain natural appearances of an alarming kind, 259. Appius

Clausus, founder of the Claudian family, migrates, with a very considerable number of Sabines, to Rome, 260. The Sabines renewing the war, form an ambuscade for the Romans; but Publicola, by a counter stratagem, defeats them with great slaughter, ib. & 261. He is honoured with a triumph, ib. Dies soon after, and is buried at the public charge, 261, 262. The women continue the mourning for him a whole year, ib.

*Publicus* steals the scabbard of Mithridates's sword, and sells it to Ariarathes, iv. 56.

*See all the PUBLII under their family names.*

*Purple*; that of Hermoine much esteemed, iv. 178. Preserves its colour an hundred and ninety years, ib. In what manner prepared, ib.

† *Puteoli*, iii. 163.

*Pyæneffion*, the month so called, v. 65.

† *Pydna*, iv. 190. i. 294.

*Pylades*, the musician, ii. 353.

*Pylius* adopts Hercules, previous to his initiation, i. 75.

† *Pylos*, iii. 258. ii. 45, 89.

† *Pyramia*, iii. 40.

† *Pyrenees*, i. 317. iii. 343.

*Pyrilampes*, a person connected with Pericles, i. 365.

*Pyrrha*, iii. 1.

*Pyrrhida*, the successors of Neoptolemus, so called, iii. 1.

*Pyrrhus*, the son of Æacides and Phthia, iii. 2. His saying concerning the Romans, ii. 369. Some account of the peopling and polishing of his country, iii. 1, 2. Has two sisters named Deidamia and Troias, 2. His father is deposed, and the sons of Neoptolemus brought in, ib. Pyrrhus is carried off, when an infant, by two faithful servants, named Androclides and Angelus, to the court of Glaucias, king of Illyria, and laid as a suppliant at his feet, 2, 3.

Glaucius, after some hesitation, takes the infant into his protection, 3. Cassander, king of Macedon, demands him of Glaucius, who refuses to deliver him up, *ib.* Glaucius conducts him, at an early period, into Epirus, and places him on the throne, *ib.* His person described, *ib.* Believed to cure the swelling of the spleen, by touching the part affected with his toe, *ib.* About five years after, he goes out of his own territories, to attend the nuptials of one of Glaucius's sons, 4. The Molossians take that opportunity to revolt to Neoptolemus again, *ib.* Pyrrhus applies for protection to Demetrius, who had married his sister Deidamia, *ib.* Accompanies Demetrius at Ipfus, and distinguishes himself in that battle, *ib.* Keeps for Demetrius the cities of Greece, *ib.* Goes a hostage into Egypt, where he gains the favour of Ptolemy and Berenice, *ib.* Marries Antigone, the daughter of Berenice, by Philip, her former husband, *ib.* Antigone procures him men and money, which enable him to recover the kingdom of Epirus, 5. He associates Neoptolemus in the kingdom, *ib.* The kings of Epirus took an oath in the manner of the kings of England, *ib.* Neoptolemus attempts, or it is pretended that he attempts, to poison Pyrrhus, *ib.* Pyrrhus despatches Neoptolemus, 6. Has a son by Antigone, whom he names Ptolemy, *ib.* Builds the city of Berenices, *ib.* Alexander the son of Cassander, applies to him for assistance against his brother Antipater, who had driven him out of Macedonia, *ib.* He demands the maritime part of Macedonia for his reward, *ib.* Lyfimachus, who was inclined to assist Antipater, forges letters as from Ptolemy king of

Egypt, to retard the progress of Pyrrhus, 7. Pyrrhus detects the fraud, *ib.* Demetrius, who had likewise been applied to, arrives, kills Alexander, and gets himself proclaimed king of Macedon, *ib.* Demetrius is jealous of the growing power of Pyrrhus, and goes to seek him in the field, *ib.* They inadvertently pass each other, *ib.* Pyrrhus finds Pantauchus, Demetrius's lieutenant, and gives him a great overthrow, 8. The Macedonians conceive a high opinion of his valour, and discover in him a strong resemblance of Alexander the Great, *ib.* Antigonus's saying concerning him, *ib.* Not easily provoked, quick to repay a kindness, 9. Saying of his, *ib.* After the death of Antigone, he marries several wives for the purposes of interest and power, *ib.* Beside his son Ptolemy, already mentioned, he has Alexander by Lanassa, the daughter of Agathocles, and Helenus by Bircenna, the daughter of Bardyllis, *ib.* Says he will leave his kingdom to the son who has the sharpest sword, 10. The Epirots give him the name of Eagle, *ib.* Has intelligence that Demetrius is sick, enters Macedonia, and penetrates as far as Edessa, *ib.* Demetrius marches against him, and he retires, *ib.* Demetrius meditates an expedition for the recovery of his paternal kingdom, *ib.* The other kings desire Pyrrhus to exert himself on this occasion, 11. Pyrrhus loses his wife Lanassa, and the Isle of Corcyra, both of which are gained by Demetrius, *ib.* He marches against Berœa, *ib.* His dream concerning Alexander the Great, *ib.* Takes Berœa, 12. Demetrius, apprehending that his army might revolt to Lyfimachus, if he con-

tinued his march against him, turns against Pyrrhus, *ib.* The Macedonians revolt to Pyrrhus, and he is proclaimed king of Macedon, *ib.* Lyfimachus makes his appearance soon after, and pretending that he had contributed equally to the flight of Demetrius, demands his share of the kingdom, which Pyrrhus agrees to, *ib.* & 13. The insignificance of treaties between kings, 13. Pyrrhus enters the citadel of Athens, *ib.* Advises the Athenians never to admit another king within their walls, *ib.* Takes the Grecian cities from Demetrius, notwithstanding the peace he had made with him, *ib.* Demetrius's affairs being entirely ruined, Lyfimachus marches against Pyrrhus, debauches his army, and dispossesses him of his share of Macedonia, 14. Pyrrhus's impatience of inaction is relieved by an application from the Tarentines for assistance against the Romans, *ib.* Meton the Tarentine endeavours to dissuade his countrymen from calling in a foreign prince; and to excite their attention he feigns himself intoxicated, *ib.* & 15. Cineas, first minister to Pyrrhus, draws him into a conversation, in which he shows him the vanity of ambition, but does not cure him of that disease, 16, 17. He meets with a dreadful storm in his passage to Italy, 17. Makes the land with great difficulty, and marches with the scattered remains of his forces to Tarentum, *ib.* & 18. Corrects the luxury of the Tarentines, and introduces strict discipline, 18. Has intelligence that Lævinus the Roman consul is coming against him, *ib.* Goes to the river Siris, to reconnoitre the enemy's army, *ib.* What he said on the occasion, *ib.* His proposal of acting as medi-

ator is rejected, *ib.* The action on the banks of the Siris, in which Pyrrhus proves victorious chiefly by means of his elephants, 19, 20. The battle described, *ib.* Notwithstanding his victory, he sends Cineas to Rome with propositions of peace, which are rejected, 21. The speech of Appius Claudius against those propositions, 22. Cineas calls the senate of Rome an assembly of kings, 23. Fabricius sent ambassador to Pyrrhus, to treat about the ransom and exchange of prisoners, *ib.* Pyrrhus offers him money, which he refuses, though his circumstances were very mean, *ib.* Pyrrhus's physician makes Fabricius an offer of poisoning him, 24. Fabricius discovers the traitorous design to Pyrrhus, *ib.* Pyrrhus defeats the Romans again at Asculum, 25. Says to those who complimented him upon it, Such another victory, and we are undone, 26. Receives invitations from the Macedonians on one hand, and from the Sicilians on the other, *ib.* Leaves a garrison in Tarentum, contrary to the inclinations of the people, and passes into Sicily, *ib.* & 27. Finds the most agreeable reception there, 27. Ravages the Carthaginian province, takes Eryx by storm, and celebrates the games which he had vowed to Hercules, *ib.* Defeats the Mamertines, a numerous and warlike people about Messane, *ib.* The Carthaginians court his friendship; but he insists on their evacuating Sicily, which they refuse, 28. His next object is Africa; and wanting mariners, he compels the Sicilians to supply him, *ib.* Degenerates from a moderate prince into a tyrant, *ib.* Ungrateful to Theon and Sostratus, the persons who first introduced him into



Syracuse, *ib.* Loses his influence in Sicily, *ib.* What he said on leaving it, 29. The Mamertines attack him, after his return to Italy, *ib.* He cleaves down one of their soldiers, who challenged him to single combat, *ib.* Marches against Manius Curius, who lay at Beneventum, and is defeated, 30. The battle described, *ib.* Returns to Epirus, enters Macedonia, defeats Antigonius, and is once more raised to the throne of Macedonia, 31. Marches to Sparta, at the request of Cleonymus, 32. His operations before Sparta, 33, 36. He is repulsed, 36. On the invitation of Aristæus, marches to Argos, 37. His son Ptolemy is killed by the way, *ib.* He sends a challenge to Antigonius, 38. That prince's answer, *ib.* He enters Argos, *ib.* His actions there, 39. His orders are mistaken, 40. He takes the plume from his helmet, 41. Struck down by a poor old woman with a tile, *ib.* Despatched by Zopyrus, who cuts off his head, 42. A magnificent funeral pile provided for him by Antigonius, who gives his ashes to his son Helenus, 43.

*Pythagoras*, a Spartan, remarkable in the Gymnastic exercises, visits Italy, i. 162.

*Pythagoras* the philosopher, went into Italy about five ages after Numa, i. 162. Affects to be thought something superior to the rest of the human race, 172. Uses a tame eagle, to serve that purpose, and shows his golden thigh, 173. Believes the Supreme Being to be incorruptible, impassive, invincible, and an object only of the mind, *ib.* Sacrifices nothing to

him that has life, *ib.* His precepts, 182, 183. A statue erected to him at Rome, as the wisest of the Greeks, 174. Elogium of him, I. xxii. xxiii.

*Pythagoras*, the diviner, iv. 215.

*Pytheas*, the orator, severely reproved by Phocion, for his impudence in speaking to the people, iv. 303. Tells Demosthenes that his orations smell of the lamp, v. 47. Demosthenes's answer, *ib.* Joins Antipater, 64. Speaks to the Arcadians against the Athenians, *ib.* Is answered by Demosthenes, *ib.*

*Pythian Apollo*. See *Apollo Pythius*.

*Pythian games*. See *Games*.

*Pythionice*, the mistress of Harpalus, iv. 304. He erects a magnificent monument to her memory, *ib.*

† *Pythium*, ii. 168.

*Pythocles*, son of Polycrates, a descendant of Aratus, v. 345. Plutarch writes the life of Aratus for the benefit of him and his brother, *ib.*

*Pythocles*, one of those that suffered death with Phocion, iv. 317.

*Pythocides* said to teach Pericles music, i. 351.

*Pythodorus* lies in wait for Themistocles, i. 295.

*Pytholaus*, brother to Thebe, the wife of Alexander of Pheræ, assists her in despatching him, ii. 229.

*Python*, one of Alexander's officers, iv. 218.

*Python*, the musician, iii. 9.

*Python*, the Byzantine orator, answered by Demosthenes, v. 48.

*Python*, the serpent killed by Apollo, ii. 211.

† *Pythopolis*, i. 68.

## Q.

**QUADRANS**, a small piece of  
of brass coin, v. 95. which  
each Roman citizen contributed  
towards Publicola's funeral, i.  
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**Quadrantaria**, or **Quadran-  
tula**, a name given an infamous  
sister of Clodius, v. 95.

**Quails**, ii. 41.

**Quarrels**. See *Dissentions*.

**Quæstor**, the office what, i.  
250. By whom first instituted,  
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† **Quinda**, iii. 312 v. 143.

**Quintilis**, i. 111, 189.

**Quintio**, one of Cato the Cen-  
sor's freedmen, ii. 328.

**Quintius**, Titus and Lucius,  
brothers. See *Flaminius*.

**Quintius**, Lucius, the tribune,  
attempts to rescind the acts of  
Sylla, but is opposed by Lucul-  
lus, iii. 199. Obtains a decree  
for recalling Lucullus, 234.

**Quintius**. See *Capitolinus*.

**Quintus Cassius** goes with An-  
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**Quintus**, one of Crassus's lieu-  
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pha, fly from Spartacus, iii. 301.  
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**Quirinalis, Flamen**, i. 171.

**Quirinus**, Romulus so called,  
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**Rape** of the Sabine virgins, i.  
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**Rat** heard to cry, when Mi-  
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**Ratumena**, one of the gates of  
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† **Ravenna**, iii. 44.

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**Remus**, twin-brother of Ro-  
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† **Rhamnus**, iv. 306. v. 144.

**Rhamnus**, one of Antony's  
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**Rhamneses**, i. 103.

*Rhea, Ilia*, or *Sylvia*, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

*Rhea*, the mother of Sertorius, iii. 338.

† *Rhegius*, ii. 126.

† *Rhegium*, ii. 25. v. 249, 271.

*Rhenia*, a little island near Delos, in which Nicias prepared the procession and choirs that were to perform in honour of Apollo, iii. 254.

*Rhetoric*, the art of ruling the minds of men, i. 366.

*Rhetæ*, the fundamental statutes of Lycurgus, i. 137. He calls them so, because he would have them thought oracular, ib.

† *Rhine*, Cæsar lays a bridge over it, iv. 242.

† *Rhodes* taken by Cassius, v. 294.

† *Rhodians*, their brave defence against Demetrius, v. 134. They desire him to leave one of his engines as a monument of the siege they had undergone, 133.

*Rhodogune*, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Orontes, v. 341.

*Rhodon*, v. 223.

*Rhesaces*, Cimon's generous answer to him, iii. 182.

*Rhesaces* and *Spithridates* attack Alexander on his passing the Granicus, iv. 150. Alexander kills Rhesaces, ib.

† *Rhoetium*, iv. 418.

† *Rhone*, river, iii. 57, 339.

*Rhopoperperethres*, a name given Demonhenes, v. 49.

*Rhus*, i. 70.

*Rhymitalces*, i. 98.

† *Rhyndacus*, river, iii. 205.

*Rhyntaces*, a Persian bird so called, v. 332.

*Riches* and eloquence, the means by which the Romans gained a place in the administration, iii. 47.

*Riches*, not to desire them more glorious than to use them

well, ii. 85. A competency preferable to them, i. 202. The true use of them, ii. 198.

† *Riphaean* mountains, i. 317.

*Roads*, the attention of C. Gracchus to the repairing of them, v. 16.

*Romans* rise to the height of empire by means of temperance and fortitude, i. 113. Admit no use of images in the worship of the gods, for an hundred and seventy years after the building of Rome, 173. Retire into the capitol on the coming of the Gauls, 323. Distressed by famine, 331. Delivered by Camillus, 332. Defeated by Hannibal in the great battle of Cannæ, ii. 20. Behave with dignity on that occasion, 21. Their attention to religious ceremonies, ii. 100. Offer human sacrifices on the invasion of the Gauls after the first Punic war, 232. The Romans, for some ages, unpolished, and skilled only in agriculture and war, 253. Marcellus first gives them a taste for paintings, and other curiosities of art, for which he is blamed by the graver citizens, ib. Lose both their consuls by one of Hannibal's stratagems, 263, 264. Degenerated in the time of Cato the Censor, 309. He compares them to sheep, 315. They reject the presents of Pyrrhus, and all propositions of peace, while he remains in Italy, iii. 22. Proclaim liberty to the Greeks, ii. 374.

*Roma*, one of the Trojan matrons, who came with Æneas into Italy, i. 78. Advises her female companions to burn the ships, 79. Rome said to be called after her, or after Roma, the daughter of Italus and Leucaria, ib.

*Romanus*, son of Ulysses and Circe, i. 79.

*Rome*, built by Romulus, i. 89. The time of its founda-

tion, 90. Its ferocious and uncivilized state at the accession of Numa, corrected by the influence of religion, 172. Burnt by the Gauls, 326. Rebuilt by Camillus, and adorned by Marcellus, ii. 253.

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*Sestius*, governor of Sicily, v. 274.

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† *Sestus* taken from the Athenians by Lyfander, iii. 102.

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*Sextilius*, Lucullus's lieutenant, his exploits, iii. 223.

*Sextius*, Lucius, the first consul chosen out of the plebeians, i. 249. n. 347.

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*Sextus Lucinus*, thrown, by order of Marius, from the Tarpeian rock, iii. 88.

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*Sihyls*, their books consulted on great emergencies, i. 259. n. ii. 6. The persons employed to consult them were under the obligation of secrecy, ib. Their prediction concerning the battle of Chæronea, v. 56, 57.

† *Sicambri*, iv. 242.

*Sicinius Vellutus*, one of the first tribunes of the people, ii. 82. Opposes the sending a colony to Vellitræ, but is overruled by C. Marcius Coriolanus, 87. Pronounces sentence of death against Marcius, 93. Agrees that Marcius shall have a farther trial before the people; upon which Marcius is adjudged to banishment, 95.

*Sicinius*, tutor to Themistocles's children, i. 282. Sent privately by Themistocles to Xerxes, ib.

*Sicyon*, rescued by Aratus from tyranny, v. 350. Joins the Achæan league, 351. Famed for its painters, 354, 355.

† *Sidon*, v. 201.

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*Silanio*, a celebrated statuary, i. 50. honoured by the Athenians for his statue of Theseus, ib.

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*Silicius*, Publius, why proscribed, v. 291.

*Sillaces*, one of the Parthian generals, iii. 313, 330.

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† *Silvium*, iii. 153.

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*Simmius*, a friend of Philopœmen, ii. 352.

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† *Sinnæa*, mountains of, iii. 325.

† *Sinope*, delivered from the tyranny of Timēstilaus by Pericles, who sends thither six hundred Athenian colonists, i. 371. Taken by Lucullus, iii. 220.

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*Sonchis*, the Païte, the most learned of the Egyptian priests, gives Solon an account of the Atlantic Island, *i.* 230.

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† *Sophene*, country of, *iii.* 222, 229. *iv.* 77.

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*Sophocles* carries the prize of tragedy from Æschylus, *iii.* 179. A saying of his, *iii.* 270.

*Sophrosyne*, a daughter of Dionysius the elder, by Aristomache, *v.* 234.

*Soranus*, father to Atilia, Cato's first wife, *iv.* 325.

*Sorex*, the mimic, one of the

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*Sornatius*, an officer under Lucullus, defeats a party of Mithridates's that attacked a convoy, iii. 212. Left in Pontus by Lucullus, 221.

*Sossius*, minister to Ptolemy Philopator, forms a scheme against Cleomenes, iv. 428.

*Soficles* and *Aminias* thrust Ariamenes, Xerxes's brave admiral, with their pikes into the sea, i. 284.

*Sofigenes*, a friend of Demetrius Poliorcetes, v. 159.

*Sofis*, the Syracusan, his infamous character, v. 255. Plots against Dion, ib. Condemned by the Syracusans, and capitally punished, 256.

*Soso*, though sister to Abantidas the reigning tyrant of Siccyon, saves Aratus when a child, v. 345.

*Sossius Senecio*, a Roman of consular dignity, Plutarch dedicates his Lives to him, i. 47. v. 231.

*Sossius*, Mark Antony's lieutenant, v. 183.

*Sostratus*, a person of great authority in Syracuse, invites Pyrrhus into Sicily, iii. 28. Pyrrhus grows jealous of him, and he is forced to fly, ib.

*Soteria*, a feast in honour of Aratus the deliverer of his country, v. 389.

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*Sous*, king of Sparta, one of the ancestors of Lycurgus, i. 123. Under his conduct the Spartans subdue the Helots, ib. He over-reaches the Clitorians, ib. & 124.

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*Sparamixes*, the eunuch, employed by Parysatis to ruin Mithridates the Persian, v. 329.

† *Sparta*, the only city where riches had no influence, Plutus being there lame as well as blind, i. 135. The whole city, in the regularity which the inhabitants were obliged to observe, resemble one great camp, 151. Fortitude cultivated there more than justice, 156. Luxury enters that city along with money, iv. 385. United by Philopœmen to the Achæan league, ii. 357. Oppressed by tyrants, 358, 359.

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*Spendon*, a Lacedæmonian poet, *i.* 157.

† *Sperchius*, river, *i.* 75.

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† *Sphaacteria*, isle of, *ii.* 46. *iii.* 258.

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*Sphærus*, the Borysthenite, instructs Cleomenes in philosophy, *iv.* 399. Assists him in forming the Spartan youth, 407.

† *Sphettus*, a borough of Attica, *i.* 55.

*Sphines*, the true name of Cælanus, *iv.* 209.

*Sphinx*, an ivory one, given by way of gratuity to Hortensius in a certain cause, *v.* 75. Cicero rallies him upon it, *ib.*

*Sphodrias* the Spartan, of a violent temper, and very capable of being flattered, *iv.* 26. Attempts the Piræus, *ib.*

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*Spicillus*, the gladiator, *v.* 396.

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*Statira*, wife of Darius, treated with great respect by Alexander, iv. 157. Dies in childbed, 168.

*Statira*, daughter of Darius, and wife of Alexander, iv. 212. Murdered by Roxana, 219.

*Statira*, wife of Alexander Mnemon, v. 316. Poisoned by Parysatis, the queen-mother, 332.

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† *Stiris*, in Phocis, iii. 171.

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*Strato*, the friend of Brutus, said to have assisted him in despatching himself, v. 311.

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*Stratonice*, a favourite concubine to Mithridates, iv. 80.

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† *Sucro*, river, iv. 60.

*Suetonius Paulinus*, one of Otho's generals, v. 420.

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† *Sutrium*, i. 335. Taken and retaken the same day, 339.

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† *Sybaris*, a city in Lucania, colonized by Pericles, and called Thuri, i. 361.

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to surrender for want of water, *ib.* Sylla likewise takes the Piræus, and lays most of it in ashes, *ib.* Taxiles, the enemy's general, moves down from Thrace with a great army, *ib.* Sylla marches into Bœotia for the sake of provisions, *ib.* Hortensius joins him with a reinforcement from Thessaly, *ib.* His army but a handful in comparison of the enemy, 140. He keeps close in his intrenchments, and the enemy straggle off, *ib.* In their excursions they sack the cities of Panopea and Lebadia, *ib.* Sylla tries whether labour would not make his troops more willing to face danger, and it has its effect, 141. Orders them to seize a difficult post sword in hand, *ib.* Archelaus moves against Chæronea, and Sylla sends it succours, *ib.* Circumstances previous to the battle of Chæronea, 142. The battle described, 143—145. Out of such prodigious numbers of the enemy, only ten thousand reach Chalcis, 145. Sylla misses only fourteen men, *ib.* He inscribes his trophies to Mars, Victory and Venus, *ib.* Celebrates games at Thebes, *ib.* Takes from the Thebans half their territories, *ib.* Marches to oppose Flaccus, but return upon intelligence that Dorylaeus had entered Bœotia with Mithridates's best troops, 146. That general accuses Archelaus of treachery; but, after some slight skirmishes with Sylla, agrees with Archelaus that the war ought to be protracted, 146. Yet the plains of Orchomenus tempt the king's generals to engage, *ib.* Account of the battle, *ib.* & 147. Metella comes from Rome with an account that Cinna and Carbo, beside other outrages, had burnt Sylla's houses, 147. Archelaus proposes a peace, 148. The

conditions on which Sylla grants it, *ib.* Mithridates demurs, and desires to be excused as to certain articles, 149. The rather because Fimbria, who had killed the consul Flaccus, was marching against him, *ib.* But Sylla, who has an interview with him at Dardanus, obliges him to ratify the whole, 150. He reconciles Ariobarzanes and Nicodemus to him, *ib.* Mithridates delivers up seventy of his ships, and five hundred archers, *ib.* The Romans think the conditions too easy for that prince, who had murdered an hundred and fifty thousand Romans in one day, *ib.* Sylla marches against Fimbria, who was encamped at Thyatira, *ib.* Fimbria's troops go over to Sylla, and Fimbria kills himself, *ib.* Sylla lays a fine upon Asia of twenty thousand talents, and compels the people to quarter his soldiers at a vast expence, 150, 151. He sails to Athens, where he is initiated in the mysteries of Ceres, 151. Carries from thence the library of Apellicon, in which were the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus, *ib.* Having something of the gout, he goes to the warm baths at Ædepsus, *ib.* Encourages the Alæans to rebuild their city, *ib.* Goes to Apollonia, where a satyr is brought to him from a place called Nymphæum, 152. He is afraid that his troops will disperse as soon as they reach Italy; but they voluntarily come and take an oath to stand by him to the last, *ib.* Has to cope with fifteen generals in Italy, who have under them twenty-five legions, *ib.* Several presages of his being victorious, 153. He defeats young Marius, and Norbanus the consul, *ib.* Other predictions and presages, *ib.* Marcus Lucullus, one of Sylla's lieutenants, defeats the enemy

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*Sylla*, Sextius, i. 94.

*Syllanian Jupiter*. See *Jupiter*.

*Syllis*, a poem so called, v. 241.

*Sylvia*, *Ilia*, or *Rhea*, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

† *Symbolum*, v. 299.

*Synalis*, governor of Minoa, v. 248. A friend of Dion, *ib.*

*Syphax*. See *Sophax*.

† *Syracusan*, their war with the Athenians, iii. 271. Decoyed to Catana by Nicias, *ib.* Instead of fifteen generals, elect three, whom they invest with a discretionary power, *ib.* Draw a cross wall from the city to hinder the Athenians from finishing theirs, 273. Ready to capitulate when Gylippus arrives, 274. Give the Athenians a total defeat under the conduct of Gylippus, 283. Keep a festival in memory of their taking Nicias prisoner, 286. Delivered by Dion from the tyranny of Dionysius, v. 257. Their ingratitude to Dion, 258. Recall that deliverer, 260. Their miserable state after his death, ii. 119. Their affairs retrieved by Timoleon, 139, *et seq.*

† *Syracuse*, a Corinthian colony, ii. 119. n. v. 261. Besieged by the Romans. See *Marcellus*.

*Syrians*, said to be descended from Syrus the son of Apollo, and the nymph Sinope, iii. 220.

*Syrmus*, king of the Triballi, Alexander defeats him soon after his accession, iv. 145.

*Syrtes*, v. 248.

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*Tables*, silver ones, which Caius Gracchus was possessed of, v. 3.

*Tachos*, the Egyptian, entertains Agesilaus in his service, iv. 39. Leaves Agesilaus only the command of the mercenaries, 40. Agesilaus goes over from him to Nestanabis, 41. Tachos, thus deserted, takes to flight, 42.

*Tacita*, the muse to whom Numa pays his homage, i. 173.

*Tactics*, ii. 345.

† *Tanarus*, iv. 66. 311. v. 213.

† *Tagus*, river, iii. 354.

*Talafus*, a young Roman of note at the time of the rape of the Sabine virgins, i. 94.

*Talafio*, the nuptial acclamation, supposed to be first used on his account, i. 95. iv. 48.

† *Talaura*, iii. 214.

† *Tamyna*, iv. 295.

† *Tanagra*, i. 358. ii. 210. iii. 189.

† *Tanais*, river, iv. 187.

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*Tarchetius*, king of Alba, i. 80.

*Tarcondemus*, king of Upper Cilicia, is in Antony's army, v. 208.

† *Tarentines* call in Pyrrhus

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† *Tarentum* recovered from Hannibal by Fabius Maximus by means of a woman, ii. 24. Fabius said, he would leave that city its angry gods, 26.

*Tarpeia* betrays the capitol to the Sabines, who promise her what they wore upon their left arms, i. 98. She dies overwhelmed by their shields, 99.

*Tarpeia*, a Vestal virgin, admitted at Numa's second consecration, i. 176.

*Tarpeian* rock, whence so called, i. 99.

*Tarpeius*, intrusted by Romulus with the defence of the capitol against Tatius, i. 98. According to Juba the historian, guilty of betraying it, 99.

*Tarquinius*, the vestal virgin, said by some to have given a field to the public, which was afterwards called the *Campus Martius*, i. 245. How honoured for that gift, 246.

*Tarquinius*, son of Demaratus, according to some authors, the first that triumphed in a chariot, i. 98.

*Tarquinius Sextus*, i. 238. n.

*Tarquinius Superbus*, either son or grandson of Tarquinius the son of Demaratus, i. 251. Attains the Roman crown in an iniquitous manner, and governs like a tyrant, i. 238. Expelled on his son's committing a rape upon Lucretia, ib. Sends to Rome to demand his goods, 240. Finds shelter with the Tuscans, who send him back with a numerous army, 246. Is defeated, and his son Aruns slain, ib. Retires to Lara Porfena at Clusium, 254. Refuses to refer his cause to Porfena, 256.

*Tarracinia*, iv. 274.

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*Tarrutius*, marries Lucretia, i. 82.

*Tarutius*, calculates the day and hour of Romulus's nativity, from the circumstances and actions of his life, i. 90.

*Tatia*, daughter of Tattius, and wife of Numa, i. 165.

*Tatienses*, i. 103.

*Tattius*, general for the Sabines against the Romans, i. 98. Gives the Romans battle upon which the matrons interpose, 101. Reigns in conjunction with Romulus, 102. Killed as he was sacrificing with Romulus at Lavinium, 107. Buried in an honourable manner on Mount Aventine, 108.

*Taurus*, ii. 49.

† *Tauromenium*, ii. 126.

*Taurus*, general and prime minister in Crete, i. 57. His connection with Pasiphaë, 60. Vanquished by Theseus in the games which Minos exhibited, ib.

† *Taurus*, Mount, iii. 222. v. 101.

*Taurus* commands Augustus's land forces, v. 211.

*Tax*, paid by the Greeks for carrying on the Persian war, ii. 300.

*Taxes* in Greece trebled in sixty years time, ii. 300. n.

*Taxiles*, Mithridates's general, comes down from Thrace and Macedon, to join Archelaus, iii. 139. Defeated by Muraena, Sylla's lieutenant, 145. Sent by Mithridates to Tigranes, to advise him to avoid a general action with the Romans, 225. His answer to Tigranes, who observed to him that the Romans were flying, ib.

*Taxiles*, one of the kings of India, the extent of his dominions, iv. 201. His sensible address to Alexander, and that prince's answer, ib. Gives and receives presents, 202.

† *Taygetus*, i. 142. iii. 188. iv. 387.

*Technon*, a servant of Aratus, v. 360.

† *Tectosage*; Sylla, when lieutenant to Marius, takes Copillus, chief of the Tectosage, prisoner, iii. 124.

† *Tegea*, i. 73. iv. 37. 391, 417.

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† *Tegyrae*, battle of, described, ii. 212. This battle a prelude to that of Leuctra, 210.

*Teius*, Marcus, or rather *Ateius*, iii. 138.

*Telamon*, grandson of Sciron, i. 54.

† *Telamon*, a port of Tuscany, iii. 84.

*Teleclides*, his verses, in which he describes the power of Pericles amongst the Athenians, i. 367. Of Nicias, iii. 255.

*Telemachus*, i. 79.

*Telemachus*, the Corinthian, ii. 129.

*Teleontes*, an Athenian tribe, i. 226.

*Telephus*, the son of Hercules, i. 79.

*Telefides*, one of the auxiliaries whom the Syracusans commissioned to go to Dion, v. 260.

*Telefinus*, the Samnite, his operations against Sylla, iii. 155. He decamps in the night, and marches to Rome, ib.

*Telephippa*, a courtesan above the condition of a slave, Alexander assists a private soldier in his application to her, iv. 184.

*Telestus*, the poet, iv. 141.

*Teletias*, half brother to Agestus, appointed admiral, iv. 21.

*Tellus*, the Athenian, preferred by Solon in point of happiness to Cræsus, i. 232.

*Tellus*, her temple, v. 285.

† *Telmessus*, iv. 134.

† *Tempe*, the charms of that vale described, iii. 367. Pom-



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† *Tencheri* and *Ufipetes*, iv. 241. Defeated by Cæsar, ib.

† *Tenedos*, iii. 197.

*Tense*, the chariots in which the images of the gods were carried in procession, ii. 100.

*Teratius*, i. 80.

*Terentia*, the wife of Cicero, meddles with politics, v. 86. Proud, and uneasy in her temper, 94. Hates Clodius, ib. Neglects Cicero in his banishments, 105. Divorced, ib.

*Terentius Varro*. See *Varro*.

*Terentius Culeo*, the tribune, persuades the people to give order for the admission of many persons to the right of citizens, iii. 383.

*Terentius*, Lucius, conspires against Pompeius Strabo and his son, iv. 47.

*Terentius*, said to be the person who killed Galba, v. 431.

*Termerian Mischief*, a proverbial expression, i. 54.

*Temerus*, slain by Hercules, i. 54.

*Terminus*, the god of boundaries, a temple built to him by Numa, i. 185. His sacrifices, what, ib.

*Terpander*, the poet, i. 149, 157. iv. 389.

*Tertia*, the little daughter of Paulus Æmilius, her saying "Perseus is dead" considered as a lucky omen, ii. 163.

*Tertia*, sister to Clodius, v. 95.

*Tesserarius*, the person who carried the Word, in the Roman army, v. 410.

*Testaments*, or Wills, i. 223.

*Tethys*, her oracle. See *Oracle*.

† *Tetrapolis*, i. 56.

*Teucer*, one of the accusers of Alcibiades, ii. 54.

*Teutamus*, one of the principal officers of the Argyraspides,

iii. 379. Conspires against Eumenes, 384.

† *Teutones* and *Cimbri* invade Italy, iii. 53. Defeated by Marius, 63. See *Cimbri*.

*Thais*, the courtesan, Ptolemy's mistress, persuades Alexander to burn the palace of Xerxes in Persepolis, iv. 180.

*Thalea*, the first Roman wife who had any quarrel with her mother-in-law, 198, 199.

† *Thalamia*, iv. 388.

*Thales*, one of the seven wise men, i. 204. Goes upon mercantile business into Asia, 203. The first who extended his inquiries beyond matters necessary for practice, 204.

*Thales*, the lyric poet, i. 126.

*Thallus*, the son of Cineas, his valour, iv. 296.

† *Thapsacus*, iv. 211.

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*Thargelion*, month of, ii. 70. v. 123.

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† *Thasians* beaten in a sea-fight, iii. 185.

*Thasian marble*, iv. 328.

† *Thasos*, i. 365. v. 299.

*Theagenes*, commander of the Thebans against Philip in the battle of Chæronea, iv. 146. Falls in that battle, ib. The noble behaviour of his sister, ib.

*Theano* says, "She is a priestess for prayer, but not for exorcism," ii. 56.

*Thearidas* the Megaleopolitan, iv. 419.

*Thearides*, son of Dionysius the elder, v. 234.

*Theatrical Entertainments*, i. 234. iv. 167, 302, 358, 408.

† *Thebans*, suspected by the Lacedæmonians, after they had distinguished themselves as auxiliaries to that people in the first battle of Mantinea, ii. 199.

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*Thebe*, daughter of Jason, and wife of Alexander the tyrant of Phære, ii. 222. Compassionates the sufferings of Pelopidas, and visits him in prison, ib. Conspires against her husband, and assists in killing him, iv. 230.

† *Thebes*, its citadel seized by Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, iv. 25. Twice taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes within a short period, v. 150, 151.

† *Themisyræ*, iii. 208.

*Themis*, iv. 195.

*Themistocles*, the son of Neocles, an interior citizen of Athens, i. 267. His mother a foreigner, ib. Consequently deemed illegitimate by the laws of Athens, ib. Declares that the trophies of Miltiades would not suffer him to sleep, 52. Persuades several of the nobility to take their exercise amongst the illegitimate at Cynosarges, 267. Related to the Lycomedians, ib. His natural qualities, 268. What his tutor said of him, ib. Not acute in learning the politer arts, ib. The names of his masters, ib. The irregularities of his youth, 269. The emblem by which his father endeavoured to deter him from aiming at a share in the administration, ib. His great ambition, ib. His difference with Aristides, ib. He foresees the Persian war, 270. Manages the public treasury with prudence, ib. Persuades the Athenians to build

ships, ib. Why he heaps up riches, 271. Draws much company to his house, by entertaining an excellent lyrist, 272. Keeps a magnificent equipage, ib. Exhibits a tragedy at his own expence, ib. Beloved by the common people, ib. What passed between him and Simonides the poet, 273. Gives Epicydes money, to engage him not to apply for the command, ib. Puts the interpreter of the Persian ambassadors to death, ib. Gets Arthmius degraded, 274. Raised to the command by the Athenians, ib. Persuades them to quit the city, and embark on board their ships, ib. Gives up the chief command of the confederates to Eurybiades, and thereby saves Greece, 275. Prevents Architeles from quitting the fleet, ib. The action at Artemisium, 276. His stratagem with regard to the Ionians, 277. The artifice by which he drew the Athenians to the ships, 278. His interpretation of the oracle concerning Salamis, ib. The means he made use of to get money for the embarkation, 279. He procures a decree for recalling Aristides, 280. His answer to Eurybiades, 281. Retort upon an insolent officer, and on a certain Eretrian, ib. His stratagem to prevent the confederates from separating, 282. Xerxes, in consequence of a private message from Themistocles, gives orders that the Greeks should be surrounded in the straits of Salamis, ib. What passed between Aristides and Themistocles on that occasion, ib. Xerxes sits down on an eminence to view the sea-fight, 283. Themistocles sacrifices three Persian captives to Bacchus Omestes, ib. Happy in the choice of time, as well as place, for engaging,

234. The battle of Salamis described, *ib. et seq.* Themistocles sounds Aristides, about breaking down the bridge over the Hellespont, 236. Aristides's answer, *ib.* Themistocles, under pretence of friendship, advises Xerxes to fly, before his bridge over the Hellespont is broken down, *ib.* Amongst the cities, Ægina bears away the palm, and amongst the commanders, Themistocles, 237. How honoured at Sparta, and at the Olympic games, *ib.* His sayings, *ib. et seq.* He amuses the Spartans, while the Athenians rebuild their walls, 239. He fortifies the Piræus, *ib.* Encourages trade and navigation, which greatly advance the democratic party, *ib.* Places the rostrum in Phyx, so as to face the sea, *ib.* Forms a design to increase the naval strength of Athens, *ib.* Is ordered to communicate it to Aristides, 290. The Athenians reject it, because it is an unjust one, *ib.* He carries it against a proposal of the Lacedæmonians in the assembly of the Amphiçtyons, *ib.* Incurs their hatred on that account, and that of the other allies by his exactions, *ib.* What he said to the people of Andros, and their answer, 291. Envied by the Athenians, and forced often to recount his own services, *ib.* He offends them by farther building the temple of Diana Aristobule, 292. From his statue in this temple, it appeared that his aspect was as heroic as his soul, *ib.* He is banished by the Ostracism, *ib.* Refuses to join in the plot of Pausanias, but does not discover it, 293. Accused of being an accomplice in it, *ib.* His defence by letter, *ib.* The Athenians send persons to seize him, but he escapes to Corcyra, *ib.* Flies from thence to the court

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*Theodectes* of Phaselis, the honours paid by Alexander to his statue, *iv.* 152.

*Theodorus*, accused of joining Alcibiades in his burlesque upon the mysteries, *ii.* 52.

*Theodorus*, the Athenian high-priest, says, the execrations pronounced against Alcibiades, were null of themselves, if he had not injured the commonwealth, *ii.* 70.

*Theodorus*, the Tarentine, disgraced by Alexander for his infamous traffic, *iv.* 158.

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*Theodorus*, tutor to Antyllus the son of Antony, his villany and punishment, *v.* 223.

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*Theodotus*, of Chios, his advice to Ptolemy to take away the life of Pompey the Great, *iv.* 125. Flies, and lives a wretched vagabond, 128. Put to death at last by Brutus, *v.* 296.

*Theomnestus*, the academic, *v.* 289.

*Theophanes*, the Lesbian, supposed to have censured Rutilius the historian unjustly, *iv.* 82. His opinion that it was best for Pompey to retire to Egypt, 124. A saying of Cicero concerning him, *v.* 103.

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*Theophrastus*, refusing to quit Corinth, is put to death by Aratus, *v.* 363.

*Theopompus*, king of Sparta, inserts a clause in the *Rhetra*, to prevent the people from altering or corrupting any law, *i.* 130. A saying of his, 131.

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*Theoris*, the priestess, Demosthenes accuses her of teaching the slaves to cheat their masters, *v.* 53. She is put to death for that and other enormities, *ib.*

*Theorus*, *ii.* 35.

*Theramenes*, the son of Agnon; the Athenians, by his advice, submit to the Spartan injunction to pull down their long walls, *iii.* 103. Why furnished the *Buskin*, *iii.* 252. *v.* 104.



*Thericion*, iv. 404, 424.

† *Thermodon*, a river of Pontus, iii. 208. iv. 79.

† *Thermodon*, a small river near Chæronea, anciently so called, but afterwards *Hæmon*, i. 70. v. 56, 57.

*Thermopylae*. See *Straits*.

*Therycion* advises Cleomenes to retire from the storms that beat upon him, into the harbour of death, iv. 424, 425. He despatches himself, 425.

*Thesea*, i. 50, 76.

*Thesean* feasts, i. 50.

*Theseis*, a kind of tonsure, i. 50.

*Theseus*, descended by the father's side from Erechtheus, and, by his mother, from Pelops, i. 48. Pittheus, founder of Trozene, was his grandfather by the mother's side, ib. *Ægeus*, afterwards the father of Theseus, receives an oracle at Delphi, and applies to Pittheus for the interpretation of it, 49. Pittheus procures a private commerce between *Ægeus* and his daughter *Æthra*, ib. *Ægeus* hides certain tokens under a great stone, and gives *Æthra* directions, if she should have a son, to send him to him, when arrived at man's estate, with those tokens; but with great privacy, on account of the *Pallantidæ*, ib. Theseus, why so named, 50. Brought up by Pittheus, ib. His tutor *Connidas* honoured with sacrifices by the Athenians in the *Thesean* feasts, ib. He offers the first fruits of his hair to Apollo at Delphi, but shaves only the fore part of his head, ib. That kind of tonsure thence called *Theseis*, ib. He is reported to be the son of Neptune, ib. Takes up the tokens of his origin, 51. Chooses to go to Athens by land, though the roads were infested by rustians, ib. Emulates the actions

of Hercules, to whom he was nearly related, 52. Determines to injure no one, but to take vengeance of such as should offer him violence, ib. Attacked by *Periphetes*, surnamed *Corynetes*, or the Club-bearer, whom he slays, and then takes the club for his weapon, ib. Destroys *Cinnis* the Pine-bender, ib. Has a son named *Melanippus*, by *Perigune* the daughter of *Sinnis*, 53. Kills a wild sow named *Phæa*, ib. Destroys *Sciron*, a famous robber, ib. Engages in wrestling with *Cercyon*, and kills him on the spot, 54. Despatches *Damastes*, surnamed *Procrustes*, in the same manner as he had despatched others, ib. Meets with the first instance of hospitality from the descendants of *Phytalus*, and is purified by them, ib. Finds Athens and the family of *Ægeus* in great distraction, 55. *Medea* persuades *Ægeus* to poison him at an entertainment; but, *Theseus* preparing to carve with his sword, *Ægeus* knew him to be his son, ib. *Ægeus* acknowledges him before the people, ib. The *Pallantidæ* commence hostilities, but are defeated through the treachery of a herald named *Leos*, 56. *Theseus* goes against the *Marathonian* bull, brings him alive to Athens, and sacrifices him to the *Delphinian* Apollo, ib. Is entertained by *Hecale*, ib. The tribute is demanded by the *Cretans* the third time, on account of *Androgeus* having been slain in *Attica*, ib. The tribute consisted of seven young men and as many virgins, 57. The *Minotaur*, and *Cretan* labyrinth, what, ib. The Athenians expressing their resentment, that *Ægeus*, who was the cause of their misfortunes, took no share in them, *Theseus* offers himself

as one of the seven, 53. The ship is sent out with a black sail, *ib.* But a white one is also given the pilot, to be hoisted if he brought Theseus safe back, *ib.* Theseus said to have a pilot from Salamis, because the Athenians had not as yet applied themselves much to navigation, 59. Makes an offering for himself and his companions to the Delphinian Apollo, *ib.* That offering, what, *ib.* Commanded by the oracle to take Venus for his guide, *ib.* On his arrival in Crete, Ariadne falls in love with him, and gives him a clue of thread, by which he might pass and repass through the labyrinth, *ib.* He kills the Minotaur, and carries off Ariadne and the young Athenians, *ib.* Other accounts of Theseus's expedition to Crete, *ib.* Other accounts of Ariadne, *ib.* & 60. He puts in at Delos, and sacrifices to Apollo, 62. Thence the annual deputation of the Athenians to Delos, *ib.* *n.* On his approach to Attica, forgets to hoist the white sail, *ib.* Ægeus throws himself from the rocks, and is dashed to pieces, *ib.* Theseus sends a herald to Athens with an account of his safe return, *ib.* Enters the city with sorrow, but is received with great rejoicing, 63. The *Oschophoria* celebrated in memory of that event, 63 & 64. The vessel in which Theseus sailed, preserved to the times of Demetrius Phalerius, 63. A temple erected, and sacrifices offered to Theseus, the care of which he commits to the Phytalidæ, 64. He settles all the inhabitants of Attica in Athens, 65. Erects a democracy, *ib.* Connects the citadel with the city, *ib.* Institutes the Panathenæa and Metœcia, *ib.* Invites all strangers to equal privileges in Athens, 66. Distinguishes the people

into noblemen, husbandmen, and mechanics, *ib.* Theseus the first that inclined to a popular government, *ib.* Gives the impression of an ox to the Athenian money, *ib.* Adds Megara to the territory of Athens, *ib.* Sets up a pillar in the Isthmus, as a mark of distinction between Peloponnesus and Ionia, *ib.* & 67. Institutes the Isthmian games in honour of Neptune, 67. Makes war upon the Amazons, and receives Antiope as the reward of his valour, *ib.* One of his companions named Soloon falls in love with Antiope, and drowns himself in consequence of his hopeless passion, 68. Theseus calls the river after his name, and builds a city which he names Pythopolis, *ib.* The Amazons cross the Cimmerian Bosphorus upon the ice, and march to Athens, 69. Theseus sacrifices to *Fear* before he engages them, *ib.* The success of the action dubious, *ib.* A peace concluded after four months, *ib.* Theseus has by the Amazon a son named Hippolitus, or, according to Pindar, Demophon, 70. Marries Phædra after the death of Antiope, *ib.* His other marriages and amours, 71. He assists the Lapithæ against the Centaurs, *ib.* and Adrastus in recovering the bodies of those that fell before Thebes, *ib.* The friendship between Theseus and Pirithous, *ib.* Theseus, on occasion of his friend's marriage, goes with him into the country of the Lapithæ, and joins them against the Centaurs, 72. Procures Hercules admission to the mysteries of Ceres, *ib.* Carries off Helen, when he was fifty years old, *ib.* He and his friend Pirithous are pursued as far as Tegea, 73. He places Helen at Aphidnæ under the inspection of his mother, *ib.* Goes with Pirithous

into Epirus, to fetch off the daughter of Aïdoneus, *ib.* Pithous is destroyed by Aïdoneus's dog Cerberus, and Theseus is imprisoned, *ib.* Meantime Mnestheus excites a sedition in Athens, *ib.* and invites Castor and Pollux into Attica, 74. Academus informs them where Helen was concealed, *ib.* The academy always spared by the Lacedæmonians for his sake, *ib.* The Tyndaridæ beat their adversaries in a set battle, and demolish Aphidnæ, *ib.* Æthra, the mother of Theseus, is carried to Lacedæmon, and from thence, with Helen, to Troy, 75. Theseus is released by Aïdoneus, at the intercession of Hercules, 76. Returns to Athens, and attempts to reduce the Athenians by force, but is overpowered, *ib.* Sends his children into Eubœa, and retires to the isle of Scyros, where he is treacherously destroyed by Lycomedes, *ib.* Mnestheus dying in the expedition to Troy, the sons of Theseus recover the kingdom, 77. After the Median war, the Athenians are commanded by the oracle to bring the bones of Theseus to Athens, 77. This is carried into execution by Cimon, who places the remains near the Gymnasium; and Theseus's oratory is made a place of refuge, 78.

*Theismophoria*, the feast of Ceres, *ii.* 200. *v.* 67.

*Theismophori*, *v.* 270.

*Theismothetæ*, *i.* 220. *n.*

† *Thespiæ*, *iii.* 119. *iv.* 26. *v.* 150.

† *Thespiis* begins to exhibit tragedies, *i.* 234. The opinion of Solon as to the exhibition of fictions, *ib.*

† *Thesprotians*, *iii.* 1.

† *Thessaly*, *i.* 70, 79. *iv.* 264.

† *Thessalonica*, *iv.* 328.

*Thessalonica*, widow of Calfander, murdered by her son Antipater, *iii.* 6. *v.* 146.

*Thessalus*, one of the sons of Cimon, *iii.* 187. Lodges an information against Alcibiades, for his burlesque on the mysteries of Ceres, *ii.* 56. The form of that information, *ib.*

*Thessalus*, the player, sent by Alexander on a commission to Pexodorus, governor of Caria, *iv.* 143. Alexander's concern for his losing the prize in tragedy, 167.

*Thessalus*, the son of Pisistratus, *ii.* 352.

*Thesle*, sister of Dionysius the elder, and wife of Philoxenus, *v.* 244. Her dignity of behaviour, 224. The regard the Syracusians had for her, *ib.*

*Thetes*, the lowest order of the Athenians so called, *i.* 213, 219.

*Thetys*, or rather *Themis*, her oracle, *i.* 80.

*Thimbro* commands the Lacedæmonian forces in their first attempt to deliver the Asiatic Greeks, but without success, *v.* 333.

*Thoas*, *i.* 68.

*Thonon*, one of the principal persons in Syracuse, ungratefully put to death by Pyrrhus, *iii.* 28.

*Thonis*, the Egyptian courtesan, *v.* 139.

*Thor*, in the Phœnician language, a *Heifer*, *iii.* 142.

*Thoranius*, lieutenant to Metellus, sent against Sertorius, and killed by that general, *iii.* 349.

*Thorax* commands the Spartan land forces at the siege of Lampascus, and gives his soldiers the plunder after the town was stormed, *iii.* 97. Put to death by the Ephori, because there was silver found in his possession, 109.

*Thorax* of Larissa, the only person that paid any attention to the dead body of Antigonus, *v.* 141.

*Thoth*, the Egyptian month so called, i. 91.

† *Thrace*, iii. 185.

† *Thraceia*, village of, iii. 203.

*Thracian* officer pushed into a well by Timoclea. See *Timoclea*.

*Thraſear*, iv. 340, 350.

*Thraſybulus*, the son of Thraſo, goes from Samos to Athens, on purpose to accuse Alcibiades, ii. 73. Marches from Thebes, and recovers the castle of Phyle in the neighbourhood of Athens, iii. 117.

*Thraſydeus*, one of Philip's ambassadors to Thebes, v. 56.

*Thraſyllus*, an Athenian general, his troops despised by those of Alcibiades, for the defeat which Pharnabazus had given them near Ephesus, ii. 65. Afterwards victorious in conjunction with Alcibiades, ib. & 66.

† *Thraſymenus*. See *Thraſymenian lake*.

*Thriambus*, one of the titles of Bacchus, ii. 255.

† *Thriaſia*, i. 285. iv. 26.

*Thucydides*, the son of Milesias, his answer to Archidamus, who asked whether he or Pericles was the best wrestler, i. 356. Encouraged by the Athenian nobility to oppose Pericles, 360. Banished, 365. His character as a statesman, 360.

*Thucydides* the historian, descended from king Olorus, and a relation to Cimon, iii. 173. His death and sepulchre, ib.

*Thudiptus*, condemned to die with Phocion, iv. 317.

† *Thurii*, a city in Italy, built by Dionysius Chalcus, iii. 256. Colonized by Pericles, i. 391.

*Thurian Apollo*. See *Apollo Thurius*.

† *Thurium*, iii. 132. iii. 142. v. 65.

*Thuro*, mother of Chæron,

the founder of Chæronea, iii. 142.

† *Thyatira*, iii. 150.

† *Thymetade*, i. 60.

† *Thyreatis*, iii. 40.

† *Thyrea*, iii. 258.

*Thyreus*, sent by Augustus to Cleopatra, v. 217. Chastised by Antony, ib.

*Tiara*, a lamb yeaned with the figure of one upon its head, deemed ominous by Alexander, iv. 199.

† *Tibarene*, iii. 208.

† *Tiber*, river, i. 78. ii. 184. iv. 273.

*Tiberius Gracchus*. See *Gracchus*.

*Tiberius Sempronius*. See *Sempronius*.

- *Tidius Sextius*, though old and lame, joins Pompey in Macedonia, iv. 110.

*Tigellinus*, captain of the Prætorian band in Nero's time, v. 391. The people insist upon his being capitally punished, 404. He bribes Vinus, chief minister to Galba, 403. Pretends to be sick, but soon makes the most insolent rejoicings for his recovery, 404. Makes magnificent presents to Vinus's daughter, ib. Otho sends for him, 417. He cuts his own throat, ib.

*Tigranes*, son-in-law to Mithridates, iii. 209. His conquests, 217. His pride, 218. Refuses to deliver up Mithridates, and tells Appian, the Roman ambassador, that he is able to repel force with force, ib. Changes his behaviour to Mithridates, ib. His imprudence in not joining that prince while his forces were entire, 221. He beheads the first person who gave him notice of the approach of Lucullus, 222. Sends Mithrobarzanes, who was so hardy as to tell him the truth, with orders to bring Lucullus a-



live, *ib.* Quits Tigranocerta, and retires to Mount Taurus, 223. Attacked by Murena in a defile, and put to flight, *ib.* Resumes his foolish confidence, on being joined by the neighbouring kings, 224. Defeated in a general action by Lucullus, 227. His crown carried to Lucullus, *ib.* Refuses to receive Mithridates when defeated by Pompey, and sets a price upon his head, *iv.* 77. Receives a Roman garrison into his capital, *ib.* Makes a mean submission to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey restores him his kingdom on conditions, *ib.*

*Tigranes*, the younger, revolts from his father to Pompey, *iv.* 77. Not satisfied with the kingdom of Sophene, which Pompey allotted him, *ib.* Imprisoned by Pompey, and reserved for his triumph, 78.

† *Tigranocerta*, *iii.* 223, 228.

† *Tigris*, river, *iii.* 222.

† *Tigurini*, *iv.* 237.

† *Tilphosium*, *iii.* 146.

*Timaea*, wife of Agis, king of Sparta, has a son by Alcibiades, *iv.* 2. Proud of that connection, *ib.* *ii.* 58. Her son excluded the succession, as a bastard, though acknowledged by Agis on his death-bed, *iv.* 3.

*Timeus* persuades Andocides to acknowledge himself and some others guilty of defacing the Hermæ, *ii.* 55.

*Timeus* the historian, for what censured by Plutarch, *iii.* 250. *v.* 256, 257. For what commended by Cicero, *iii.* 251. *u.*

*Timagenes*, *iv.* 94.

*Timagoras*, the Athenian ambassador to the court of Persia, *v.* 336. Suffers death on his return, for receiving presents while he acted in that capacity, *ib.* See also *ii.* 224.

*Timandra*, the mistress of Alcibiades, faithful and affection-

ate to him in the last offices, *ii.* 76.

*Timanthes*, the painter, a history-piece of his representing Aratus's actions at Pellene, *v.* 371.

*Timeotheus*, governor of Lipara, persuades his people to spare a Roman vessel charged with offerings to Apollo at Delphi, *i.* 313. The Romans acknowledge the favour, *ib.*

*Time*, the best counsellor, *i.* 370.

*Time*, the greatest of all sacrifices, *v.* 182.

*Timefileos*, the tyrant of Sinope, expelled by the Athenians, who send thither six hundred colonists, *i.* 371.

*Timoclea*, sister to Theagenes, the injury she suffered in the sack of Thebes, *iv.* 146. Her revenge, *ib.* The dignity with which she behaved when brought before Alexander, *ib.*

*Timocleidas* and Clinias elected governors of Sicyon, *v.* 345.

*Timocrates* marries Arete, who was separated from her husband Dion by the tyranny of Dionysius, *v.* 244. Commands in the absence of Dionysius, 250. Flies, *ib.*

*Timocreon*, his severe verses against Themistocles, *i.* 291.

*Timodemus*, the father of Timoleon, *ii.* 120.

*Timolaus*, his connections of hospitality with Philopœmen, *ii.* 357. Sent to him by the Spartans with a present of an hundred and twenty talents, *ib.* Loth to declare his commission, *ib.* Philopœmen's answer to it when declared, *ib.*

*Timoleon*, the distracted state of the Syracusan affairs, before he was sent into Sicily, *i.* 118. Dionysius takes advantage of the distractions, to re-establish himself, after he had been expelled ten years, 119. The most con-

considerable of the Syracusans fly to Icetes prince of Leontium; and afterwards, on appearance of a Carthaginian fleet, apply to the Corinthians for assistance; for the Syracusans were a colony from Corinth, *ib.* Icetes acts a double part on that occasion, 120. The Corinthians grant the succours, and give the command of them to Timoleon, the son of Timodemus and Demariste, *ib.* His character, *ib.* He saves the life of his brother Timophanes, in one of his expeditions, 121. Endeavours to dissuade his brother from setting himself up tyrant in Corinth, *ib.* Finds him obstinate, and is instrumental in his death, *ib.* Is much afflicted on account of his mother's aversion to him, and gives himself up a prey to melancholy, 122. Twenty years after, is appointed to the command in Sicily, 123. What Teleclides said to him on that occasion, *ib.* The Corinthians have clear proof of Icetes's duplicity, 124. Omens of success to Timoleon, *ib.* He arrives at Rhegium with ten galleys, 125. Icetes, having beaten Dionysius in a set battle, sends the Carthaginians with artful propositions to Timoleon, but secretly charges them to prevent his landing in Sicily, *ib.* Timoleon outwits them, and lands at Tauromenium, 126. Andromachus, the prince of that city, permits him to make it a place of arms, 127. The Sicilians having been often deceived by pretended deliverers, no other city, except Adranum, is inclined to receive Timoleon, *ib.* A battle is fought between Icetes and Timoleon near Adranum, in which the former is defeated, 128. Several cities join <sup>in</sup> alliance with Timoleon, particularly Catana and its prince Mamercus,

129. Dionysius offers to deliver up to him both himself and the citadel of Syracuse, *ib.* Timoleon sends four hundred men, by a few at a time, into the citadel, *ib.* This corps takes possession of the arms, stores, and all that belonged to the tyrant, except his money, *ib.* With his money he gets on board a ship, and escapes to the camp of Timoleon, *ib.* Is sent with a very moderate sum of money to Corinth, *ib.* An account of his former sufferings, 130. The mean life he led at Corinth, *ib.* Sayings of his which seem to indicate that he bore his misfortunes with some firmness, 131. His answer to a man who attempted to be arch upon him, *ib.* and to Philip of Macedon, 132. The Corinthians send Timoleon a reinforcement, which stops at Thurium, because the sea was beset with the Carthaginian fleet, *ib.* Icetes carries on the siege of the citadel with great vigour, 133. Sends two men to Adranum to assassinate Timoleon, *ib.* Timoleon's providential deliverance, *ib.* Icetes takes an army of Carthaginians into Syracuse, 134. The citadel is much distressed, but Timoleon finds means to send provisions into it, *ib.* Mago, the Carthaginian general, and Icetes, go against Catana, from whence those provisions came, *ib.* Leo, the governor of the citadel, sallies out, defeats the troops that were left in the city, and takes Achradina, a considerable quarter of the city, *ib.* Hanno goes to parade before Syracuse with the presence of a victory, and in the mean time the Corinthian reinforcement lands in Sicily, and joins Timoleon, 135, 136. Timoleon takes Messina, 136. Marches to Syracuse, *ib.* Mago

is apprehensive of a revolt amongst the troops of Icetes, and retires to Africa, 137. Icetes stands boldly on his defence; but Timoleon attacks the city in several quarters at once, and carries it without the loss of one Corinthian, *ib.* He calls the citizens together, to destroy the citadel which had been the seat of tyranny, 138. Erects upon the place a common hall, *ib.* Syracuse being in want of inhabitants, he applies to the Corinthians for a supply, *ib.* The Corinthians collect the Syracusan exiles, and with some new colonists, make up a supply of ten thousand, 139. Timoleon collects a much greater number, *ib.* Divides the lands among them gratis, but sells the houses for a thousand talents, *ib.* This money becomes a supply for the public treasury, which was exhausted by the war, *ib.* Before this, the Syracusans had condemned and sold the statues of their kings and tyrants, sparing none but that of Gelo, *ib.* Timoleon delivers the other cities from their tyrants, 140. Reduces Icetes to a private station, *ib.* Leptines, a prince of Apollonia, is also depoted, and sent to Corinth, *ib.* Timoleon, assisted by commissioners from Corinth, gives the Syracusans a body of laws, *ib.* Sends his lieutenants to ravage the Carthaginian province, *ib.* The Carthaginians arrive at Lilybæum with a numerous and well appointed army, *ib.* Asdrubal and Hamilcar march in great fury against the Corinthians, 141. Timoleon meets them near the banks of the Crimæsus, with a handful of men, *ib.* Dexterously turns an imagined ill omen into a sign of victory, *ib.* Another good presage, *ib.* He and his troops have a distinct view of the enemy, before they

are seen themselves, *ib.* He attacks them as they are passing the river, 142. The battle described, 143. A thunder storm befriends the Greeks, *ib.* Timoleon, on the news of the victory, sends the handsomest of the Carthaginian arms to Corinth, 144. At his return to Syracuse, he banishes the thousand mercenaries who had deserted him before the battle, 145. Mamercus and Icetus revolt, and call the Carthaginians in again, who send another army under Gisco, *ib.* The confederates gain some advantage against Timoleon; but he loses only the mercenaries, *ib.* While he is besieging Calauria, Icetes makes an inroad into the Syracusan territories, and in his return insults Timoleon himself, 146. The latter lets him pass, but pursues and defeats him on the banks of the river Damyras or Lamyrias, *ib.* Takes him alive at Leontium, and puts him to death, together with his son Eupolemus and Euthymus his general of horse, 147. Suffers the Syracusans to destroy the women of Icetes's family, *ib.* Mamercus of Catana, and Hippo of Messina, are also reduced, and capitally punished, 148, 149. The Carthaginians conclude a peace with him, 148. Agrigentum and Gela are now repeopled, 149. He is happy in the affections of the Sicilians, in an ease and elegance that attend all his actions, and in the perpetual favour of Fortune, *ib.* & 150. Spends the remainder of his life amongst the Syracusans, and enjoys the blessings he had procured, 150. The answers he made on being attacked by two demagogues, 151. In his old age loses his sight, *ib.* He is consulted, notwithstanding, on all important points, and in every respect treated with great

honour by the Syracusans, 152. His easy death, and magnificent funeral, 153. His memory celebrated with annual games, *ib.* A palaestra is erected around his monument, *ib.* The Syracusans happy in his laws for a long course of years, *ib.*

*Timon* the poet, *i.* 173. v. 241.

*Timon* the *Man-hater*, passes others by without notice, but addresses Alcibiades with great kindness, because he thought he would do much mischief, *ii.* 49. v. 215. His answer to Apemantus, *ib.* His address to the people of Athens, *ib.* His epigraph, 215.

*Timon* the Phliasian, *i.* 352.

*Timonassa* of Argos, *ii.* 332.

*Timonides*, v. 246, 253.

*Timophanes*, Timoleon's elder brother, *ii.* 120. Of a sanguine and ambitious disposition, *ib.* Commands the Corinthian cavalry in a battle with the Argives, 121. In great danger, but rescued by his brother, *ib.* The Corinthians, for the security of their city, entertain four hundred mercenaries in their service, and gives the command to Timophanes, *ib.* By the assistance of these mercenaries he enslaves his country, *ib.* Timoleon and his friends entreat him to relinquish the tyranny, *ib.* Timophanes absolutely rejecting their advice, is poniarded, 122.

*Timotheus*, the Athenian general, *ii.* 197. His observation, that a commander in chief ought to be aflamed of needlessly hazarding his person, *ib.* Will attribute nothing to Fortune, *iii.* 287. Is banished, 128.

*Timotheus* the poet, *ii.* 253. and musician, *iv.* 389.

*Timoxenus*, elected general of the Achaean league, v. 375.

*Tinga*, widow of Antæus, has a son called Sophax, by Hercules, who had killed her husband, *iii.* 346.

† *Tingis*, a city in Africa, built by Sophax, and so named from his mother Tinga, *iii.* 345.

*Tinnius*, the husband of Fannia, *iii.* 81. The quarrel between him and his wife, *ib.* Their cause comes before Marius, *ib.* How decided, *ib.*

*Tireus*, an eunuch of Darius's bedchamber, *iv.* 168.

*Tiribaxus*, *iv.* 24. What Artaxerxes said to him, on his putting on the king's robe, v. 319. When he mounts Artaxerxes on a fresh horse, after he had been dismounted in the battle with Cyrus, desires him to remember that day, 324. The many changes in his fortune, 338, 341. Delivers Artaxerxes and his whole army, in the expedition against the Cadusians, 338. Artaxerxes promises him his daughter, and disappoints him, 341. In revenge he stirs up Darius against his father, *ib.* His character, *ib.* His speech to Darius, *ib.* His designs being discovered, he is surprised by the guards, and dies fighting in his own defence, 342.

*Tissius*, *ii.* 43.

*Tisiphonus*, *ii.* 229.

*Tisaphernes*, an officer in the army of Cyrus. killed in battle by Artaxerxes, v. 324.

*Tisaphernes*, the king of Persia's lieutenant, though a great enemy to the Greeks, is charmed with the behaviour of Alcibiades, *ii.* 59. After the great naval victory which Alcibiades gained of the Lacedæmonians, is afraid of the resentment of his master the king of Persia, seizes Alcibiades, and sends him to Sardis, 64. Agrees upon a truce with Agesilaus, promising to set free the Asiatic Greeks, but soon breaks it, *iv.* 8. Defeated by Agesilaus, 10. Put to death by the king of Persia's order, *ib.*

*Tisaphernes* discovers Cyrus's conspiracy against his brother



Artaxerxes Mnemon, and communicates it to the king, v. 317, 320. Put to death, 336.

*Titans*, i. 184. v. 391.

† *Titbora*, iii. 139.

*Tithraustes*, successor to Tisaphernes, puts him to death by order of the king of Persia, iv. 10. Proposes terms of peace to Agesilaus, and promises him large sums of money, ib. Defeated by Cimon, iii. 183.

*Titianus*, the brother of Otho, v. 422.

*Titillius*, sent by Flaminius into Thrace, to expel the garri- sons of Philip, ii. 376.

*Titinius*, the friend of Cassius, v. 304. Kills himself, ib.

*Titius*, Quintus, foretels a victory to Sylla, iii. 142.

*Titius*, quæstor to Antony, v. 194. Goes over to Octavianus, 206.

*Titurius* and *Cotta*, officers in Cæsar's army, cut off by Ambiorix, iv. 244.

*Titus Lartius*, left by Cominius to command at the siege of Corioli, while he went to fight the Volscians, ii. 82.

*Titus* the Crotonian sets out with letters to Catiline from the conspirators in Rome, v. 84. Seized by order of Cicero, 85. Upon a promise of impunity, discovers all he knew of the plot, ib.

*Titus*, one of the sons of Junius Brutus, put to death for conspiring with the Tarquins against the commonwealth, by order of his father, and in his fight, i. 243.

See the other *TITI* under their family names.

*Tityus*, ii. 211.

*Toe of Pyrrhus*, which was believed to have a healing virtue in it, untouched by the fire when his body was burnt, iii. 4.

† *Tolerium*, ii. 102.

*Tolmæus*, i. 369.

*Tolmides*, son of Tolmæus,

Pericles endeavours to dissuade him from an unnecessary expedition into Bœotia, i. 369. Killed in battle, 370. iv. 19.

*Tolumnius*, the Tuscan general, killed by Cornelius Cossas, who thereupon is entitled to the *Spolia Opima*, i. 97. n. 98.

*Torquatus* and Dolabella, Sylla's officers, advise him to delay his engagement with the Lucanians and Samnites before the gates of Rome, iii. 156.

*Torquatus*, Manlius. See *Manlius*.

*Toryne*, taken by Cæsar, v. 209.

† *Trachin*, i. 72.

*Trades*, mechanic ones, thought beneath the citizens of Sparta, i. 196.

*Tragifcus*, v. 368.

*Tragedy*. See *Theatrical Entertainments*.

† *Tralles*, iv. 263.

† *Trallians*, a people of Thrace, demand a consideration of Agesilaus for his passage through their country, iv. 17. Defeated by him, ib.

† *Trapezus*, iii. 367.

*Travelling*, not allowed all persons by Lycurgus, lest they should bring foreign manners and customs into Sparta, i. 155.

*Trebatius*, v. 102.

*Trebellius*, one of the friends of Antony, v. 169.

*Trebia*, battle of, ii. 3.

*Trebonius*, Caius, tribune of the people, proposes a decree by which provinces were to be continued or given to Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey, iv. 97. 354. Holds Antony in conversation without the court, while Cæsar is killed in the senate-house, iv. 280. n. v. 280.

*Tresantas*, what, 33.

*Triarius*, Lucullus's lieutenant defeated by Mithridates, iv. 83. iii. 235.

† *Tribali*, iv. 145.

*Tribes*, the people of Rome

originally divided into three, i. 91, 92. *n.* 220.

*Tribes of Athens*, i. 220. *n.* 226.

*Tribunes*, military, elected for a time instead of consuls, i. 304.

*Tribunes of the people*, when first obtained, ii. 82. and *n.* Their power consisted principally in putting a negative on the proceedings they disliked, v. 9. iv. 336. Could not effect any thing as a body, if one were dissentient, *ib.* The only officers who preserved their authority when a dictator was appointed, ii. 11. Justly compared to a violent medicine, iv. 336.

† *Triccaans*, iv. 412.

*Tripod*, sent by the seven wise men from one to another, i. 204.

*Tripylus*, by order of Cleomenes, offers Aratus a yearly pension of twelve talents, on condition that Cleomenes were declared general of the Achæan league, v. 379.

*Tritta*, v. 353.

*Triumph of Paulus Æmilius* described at large, ii. 186, 188.

*Troas*, iii. 149, 206.

*Troazene*, i. 48.

† *Trojans*, i. 78.

*Trojan women*, i. 78.

*Trojan course*, iv. 322.

*Troias*, wife of Arybas, and mother of Æacides, iii. 1.

*Troias*, daughter of Æacides and Phthia, and sister of Pyrrhus, iii. 2.

*Trophonius*, his cave and oracle, ii. 293. iii. 141.

† *Troy*, how often taken, iii. 337.

*Troy*. See *Trojan course*.

*Tubero*, Ælius, son-in-law to Paulus Æmilius. See *Ælius*.

*Tubero*, the Stoic, calls Lucullus the Xerxes of peace, iii. 240, 241.

*Tubertus*. See *Posthumius*.

† *Tuder*, iii. 295.

† *Tudertum*, iii. 59.

*Tullia*, daughter of Cicero, goes to meet him at Brundisium on his return from exile, v. 105. Dies in childhood, 106.

*Tullius*. See *Cicero*.

*Tullus, Appius*, or *Attius*, king of the Volsci, v. 69.

*Tullus Hostilius* succeeds Numa, i. 192. His superstition, 193. His death, *ib.*

*Tullus, Amphidius*, or *Aufidius*, his great authority among the Volscians, ii. 96. His personal enmity to Coriolanus, 97. The application and speech of Coriolanus to him, *ib.* 8 & 98. His reception of that great man, 98. Joined in command with him, 101. Resolves to destroy him, upon his withdrawing from before Rome, 112. He and his party fall upon Coriolanus, as he is preparing to make his defence, and accomplish their purpose, 113. He is killed in a battle with the Romans, 114.

*Tullus* asks Pompey, what forces he had to oppose Cæsar, and finding him ill prepared, advises him to treat of peace, iv. 106.

*Tullus*, a friend of Cicero, v. 94.

*Turpilius*, master of the board of works, in the army of Metellus, iii. 49. His fate, 50.

† *Tuscans*, skilled in religious rites, i. 89. *n.* Originally a colony of the Sardians, 110. Take and lose Sutrium the same day, 338. Take Satricum, 341. Are defeated by Camillus, *ib.*

*Tuscan diviners*, iii. 130.

† *Tusculum*, people of, revolt from the Romans, i. 342. On hearing that Camillus was advancing against them, put on an appearance of peace, *ib.* Figs of Tusculum, iv. 113.

*Tutola*. See *Philotis*.

*Tyche* part of Syracuse, ii. 249.

*Tychon*, ii. 223.

*Tydeus*, his insolence to Al-

cibiades, who came to make some necessary remonstrances to the Athenians on the situation of their affairs, ii. 74. iii. 93.

*Tyndarideæ*. See *Cæstor* and *Pollux*.

*Tyndarus*, the father of Helen, i. 73.

*Tynondas*, the Eubœans choose him for their king, i. 214.

*Typhon*, v. 163.

*Tyrannio* the grammarian, corrects the copies of Aristotle's and Theophrastus's works, which he found in the library of Apellicon the Teian, iii. 151. The injustice done him by Murena, 215.

*Tyranny*, Solon's saying concerning it, i. 215.

*Tyrants*, live in continual fear, v. 366. The miserable life of the tyrant Aristippus described, ib. Few die a natural death, or leave any posterity, ib.

† *Tyre*, besieged and taken by Alexander, iv. 160, 162.

*Tyro*, Cicero's freedman, v. 113.

*Tyrtæus* the poet, i. 130.

## V.

*VACCA*, city of, iii. 49.

† *Vacceians*, iii. 359.

*Vagises*, the Parthian ambassador, his commission to Crassus, iii. 310. His reply when Crassus said, he would deliver his answer at Seleucia, ib.

*Valens*, Fabius. See *Fabius Valens*.

† *Valencia*, iv. 60.

*Valeria*, the daughter of Publicola, one of the hostages given to Porfena, i. 257.

*Valeria*, the sister of Publicola, as she is at her devotions in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, has a sudden impulse to go to the ladies of Coriolanus's fa-

mily, ii. 107. Her speech to them, ib.

*Valeria*, the daughter of Mefala, and sister to Hortensius, iii. 162. Makes advances to Sylla, and Sylla marries her, ib.

*Valerii*, all the branches of that family for six hundred years, acknowledge Publicola as the fountain of their honour, i. 262, 263. Have a particular burying place assigned them, 262.

*Valerius*. See *Publicola*.

*Valerius*, or rather Tiberius, one of the sons of Junius Brutus, put to death by his father for treason against the commonwealth, i. 243.

*Valerius*, Marcus, brother to Publicola, beats the Sabines in two battles, i. 258. Honoured with a triumph, and a house built on the Palatine hill at the public charge, ib. Obtains the surname of Maximus, iv. 55.

*Valerius Potitus*, charged with a commission to consult the oracle at Delphi, i. 308.

*Valerius Flaccus*, his character, ii. 307, 308. The generous encouragement he gave his country neighbour Cato, 308. Cato chosen consul with him, and censor, ib. & 322. Appointed chief of the senate, 323.

*Valerius Flaccus*, chosen consul with Marius, iii. 71.

*Valerius Corvinus*, the only person beside Marius who had been six times consul, iii. 71.

*Valerius Antius*, i. 94.

*Valerius Maximus*, the historian, v. 312.

*Valerius*, Quintus, a man of great learning, put to death by Pompey, iv. 52.

*Varinus*, Publius, defeated by Spartacus, iii. 298.

*Varius* has a command under Antony, v. 176. Surnamed *Cotylon*, ib.

*Varro*, the philosopher, desires Tarutius to calculate the day and hour of Romulus's na-

tivity from the circumstances and events of his life, i. 90.

*Varro*, Terentius, the consul, a man of obscure birth, ii. 16. Raises himself by declaiming against the slow operations of Fabius, ib. His army greater than any the Romans had sent against Hannibal, ib. Totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ, 19. The senate, at his return, thank him for not despairing of the commonwealth, 22.

*Varro* and *Afranius*, Pompey's lieutenants in Spain, iv. 254. Cæsar makes himself master of their camps and troops, ib.

*Varus*, his disputes with Scipio, iv. 367.

*Varus*, Alphænus, general of the Batavi, v. 426.

*Vatinius*, appointed prætor in preference to Cato, through the influence, or rather violence, of Pompey's party, iv. 96, 354. Cicero's puns upon Vatinius, v. 77, 91.

† *Veientes*, beaten by Romulus, i. 109.

† *Veii*, the capital of Tuscany, i. 110. Taken by Camillus, after it had stood a ten years siege, 309. Camillus's prayer upon that great success, ib. His triumph in a chariot drawn by four white horses, 311.

† *Velabrum*, i. 82.

*Velus*, i. 168.

*Velia*, i. 262. ii. 192.

† *Velitræ* taken by the Romans, i. 346. A colony sent thither in the room of those that were swept away by the pestilence, ii. 87.

*Vellutus*. See *Sicinius*.

*Vengeance*, divine, ii. 146.

*Ventidii*, two brothers of Carbo's faction, banished from Auximum by Pompey, who then acted for Sylla, iv. 49.

*Ventidius*, sent by Antony against the Parthians, v. 187. Defeats Pacorus, son of Orodes, ib. Besieges Antiochus in Sa-

mosata, ib. The first Roman that was honoured with a triumph over the Parthians, 198.

*Venus Epitragia*, i. 59.

*Venus Ariadne*, i. 61. The *Paphian*, iv. 348. *Nicephora*, or the *Victorius*, 114, 259. Lucullus's dream in the temple of Venus, iii. 206.

*Venus*, a cast on the dice so called, iv. 324. Thence the proverb, "VENUS forbids," ib.

† *Venusia*, ii. 19, 262.

*Ver Sacrum*, what, ii. 6.

*Verania*, one of the Vestal virgins consecrated by Numa, i. 176.

*Verania*, the wife of Piso, v. 414.

† *Vercellæ*, iii. 67.

*Vercingetorix*, general of the Arverni and Carnutes, iv. 245. Defeated by Cæsar, 246.

*Vergilia*, the wife of Coriolanus, ii. 107.

*Verres*, accused by Cicero, v. 74. Fined, 75.

*Verrucosus*, ii. 2.

*Vespasian*, general of the army in Judæa, acknowledges Otho, v. 418.

*Vesta*, i. 80. Numa builds a temple to that goddess, 178. Marius driven into her temple, iii. 133. Vestal virgins established at Rome by Romulus, i. 106. Yet some ascribe the institution to Numa, ib. Guardians of the sacred fire, 175. Their number, 176. Their prerogatives, 177. The punishments inflicted on them when they broke their vow, ib.

*Vetch*, in Latin *Cicer*, thence Cicero's family had their surname, v. 69.

*Vettius*, Spurius, *Interrex* till the election of Numa, i. 170.

*Vettius*, a friend of Caius Gracchus, v. 20.

*Vetturius*, the tribune, v. 23.

*Veturius* corrupts the prætorian cohorts, v. 410.

*Veturius Mamurius* makes



the brazen shield for Numa, i. 181.

*Veturius*, Publius, one of the first quæstors, i. 250.

*Via Sacra*, v. 82.

*Vibius Pacianus*. See *Pacianus*.

*Vibius*, the Sicilian, his ingratitude to Cicero, v. 97.

† *Vibo*, a city of Lucania, anciently called *Hipponium*. See *Hipponium*.

*Vibullius Rufus*, a friend of Pompey, taken by Cæsar in Spain, and sent to him to treat of an accommodation, iv. 111.

*Victory* considered as a goddess, iii. 145.

*Villius*, Publius, sent to treat with Antiochus, ii. 376.

*Vindex*, Junius. See *Junius Vindex*.

*Vindicius*, a slave, discovers the plot of the *Aquillii* and *Vitellii* in favour of Tarquin, i. 242. Made a citizen of Rome, 245.

*Vindicta*, the act of manumission, why so called, i. 245.

*Vindius*, killed by the Picentines for calling Pompey a school boy, iv. 49.

*Vinius*, Titus, one of the commanders of the prætorian cohorts, and first minister to Galba, v. 193. Libidinous and avaricious, 398. Proposes Otho as a proper person to be adopted by Galba, 407. Appointed consul, ib. Killed, 414.

*Vipsanius's* portico, v. 412.

*Virginus*, Caius, prætor in Sicily, refuses Cicero entrance into that island, notwithstanding his obligations to him, v. 97.

*Virginus*, one of the tribunes of the people prevailed upon by Cinna to commence a criminal process against Sylla, iii. 134.

*Virginus*, or rather *Verginius Rufus*, general in Germany, v. 394. Refuses to take the imperial title, and declares himself an enemy to all who shall assume it without the appoint-

ment of the senate, ib. Defeats *Vindex*, ib. His merit and declarations alarming to Galba, ib. Delivers up the command to Flaccus Hordeonius, who was sent by Galba to succeed him, 398. Treated with coldness by Galba, ib. Again pressed to accept the empire, but abides by his first resolutions, 432. Otho takes him partner in the consulship, 415.

*Viridomarus*, king of the Gauls, killed by Claudius Marcellus, who thereupon is entitled to the *Spolia Opina*, i. 98: ii. 236.

*Virtue*, her works attract our imitation, i. 343.

*Virtues* of the same name different in different characters, iv. 233.

*Virtue*, her divinity to be acknowledged, i. 114. Impossible for Fortune to conquer her, iv. 432. The honour which she enjoys all her own, iii. 166.

*Vitellii* and *Aquillii* conspire with Tarquin against the commonwealth, 241.

*Vitellius*, his descent and qualities, v. 408. Saluted emperor by the troops in Germany, ib. Puts to death all those who had claimed rewards for destroying the friends of Galba, 414.

*Vitellius*, Lucius, the brother of the emperor, v. 419.

*Uliades*, the Samian, attacks the galley of Pausanius, by way of proof that the confederates would no longer submit to his command, ii. 299.

*Ulysses*, i. 79. iv. 5.

*Umbricius*, the diviner, announces to Galba the impending danger, v. 410.

*Unanimity* between generals of the same nation, ii. 199.

*Union* of states and cities, its happy effects, v. 364.

*Unity*, fire so called by the Pythagoreans, i. 178.

*Voconius*, one of Lucullus's officers, gives Mithridates an

opportunity to escape out of Bithynia, iii. 207. Cicero's inhuman saying upon him and his daughters, v. 93.

† *Volsci* invade the Roman territories, i. 335. Reduced by Camillus, 338. Take up arms again, and, together with the Prænestines, ravage the countries of those who were in alliance with Rome, 341. Again defeated by Camillus, ib. Collect all their force to relieve the city of Corioli, ii. 82. Give shelter to Coriolanus, who heads their armies, 93, 102. Despatch that general, and then regret his death, 113. Entirely subdued by the Romans, ib.

*Volumnia*, the mother of Coriolanus, ii. 80, 107. Her answer to the speech of Valeria, 103. Her speech to Coriolanus, pressing him to draw off his forces from before Rome, 109, 110.

*Volumnius*, a mimic, put to death by Brutus, v. 306.

*Volumnius*, Publius, a friend of Brutus, v. 311.

*Vopiscus*, ii. 86.

*Uppetes* and *Tenchteri*, people of Germany, break into Gaul, iv. 241. Defeated by Cæsar, 242.

† *Utica*, iv. 53, 369. iii. 50.

*Vulcan*, his temple, i. 109.

† *Vulturnus*, river, by the Greeks called Lothronus, ii. 8.

*Vultures*, Romulus sees twelve, and Remus only six, i. 87. Two with brazen collars appear before Marius's victories, iii. 59.

## W.

**WALLS**, long ones, which fortified Athens down to the sea, iv. 24.

*War* cannot be brought to any set diet, iv. 421. The error of repeated wars with the

same enemy, i. 133. Lycurgus endeavoured to guard against that error, ib.

*Wards*. See *Curie*.

*Wasss* breed from dead horses, iv. 432.

*Water* with which springs are supplied, supposed by some to be immediately formed by the condensation of vapours. See *Fountains*.

*Water* of a fountain, in which Bacchus was washed immediately after his birth, said to taste like wine. See *Cissusa*.

*Water* of the Nile and Danube, preserved among the treasures of the kings of Persia, to show the extent of their dominions. See *Danube*.

*Way*, the Appian, Cæsar lays out a great deal of his own money upon it, iv. 224.

*Wells* at Athens, if public ones, all that were within the distance of four furlongs, had the privilege of them, i. 226. Other regulations of Solon concerning wells, ib.

*Wheat*, medimnus of it sold for a thousand drachmæ, iii. 137.

*Wheels*, Egyptian, an emblem of the instability of fortune, i. 183.

*White Day*, i. 377.

*Wife*; Archidamus, king of Sparta, fined for marrying a little woman, iv. 2.

*Wine*, a remedy against vomiting, and some kinds of poison, v. 197.

*Wine*, according to Numa's institutions, not to be offered in sacrifice, except from a vine that was pruned, i. 182, 183.

*Wine* mingled with spices, used in washing of feet, iv. 302.

*Wolf*, a she one suckles Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

*Wolf* of brass at Delphi, i. 372. Priority of privilege in consulting the oracle engraved upon it, ib.

*Wolf* and bull in brass, in act

to fight at Argos, iii. 40. The occasion of their being so represented, ib. Pyrrhus why disheartened at the fight, ib.

*Wolf* carries off despatches designed for Dionysius, v. 249.

*Women* of Sparta, i. 197, 198. Their courage, iii. 34. Their influence over their husbands, i. 139. iv. 386. The share they had in their honours, i. 130.

*Women* of Athens, Solon's laws concerning their journey, mourning, and sacrifices, i. 224.

*Women* of Rome, i. 198. Temple erected to the *Fortune of Women* by the Romans, when Coriolanus was prevailed upon by his wife and mother to retire from before Rome, ii. 111.

*Women* of Macedon, much exercised in the ceremonies of Orpheus and Bacchus, iv. 135.

*Women* of Germany great pretenders to prophecy, iv. 238. In their divination observe the flowing and noise of streams, ib.

*Women* belonging to the Ambrones, iii. 61. and Cimbri, 69.

*Wrestlers.* See *Athletæ*.

## X.

\* **XANTHIANS**, iv. 151. v. 273. The passionate desire that people had of death, 295.

*Xanthippus*, the father of Pericles, defeats the king of Persia's generals at Mycale, i. 350. Marries Agariste the niece of Clisthenes who expelled the race of Pisistratus, ib.

*Xanthippus*, the son of Pericles, profuse in his expences, and disrespectful in his behaviour to his father, i. 387, 388.

*Xenagoras*, the son of Eumelus, his account of the height of Mount Olympus, ii. 162.

*Xenarchus*, an insipid and frivolous writer, iii. 251.

*Xenares*, an intimate friend of Cleomenes, gives him, at his request, an account of Agis's designs for the reformation of the commonwealth, iv. 400. Finds him much inclined to the same system, and withdraws from the connection, ib.

*Xenocles*, of the ward of Cholargus, builds the dome of the temple at Eleusis, i. 363.

*Xenocles*, an exile from Sicyon, and friend of Aratus, v. 347.

*Xenocles*, the Spartan, sent by Agesilaus to Larissa, iv. 17.

*Xenocles*, the Adramettian, Cicero's visit to him, v. 72.

*Xenocrates*, the philosopher, the vanity of his saying to the children of Lycurgus the orator, who had delivered him from a prosecution for the *Metæcia*, ii. 377. Plato advises him to sacrifice to the Graces, iii. 44. Alexander offers to make him a present of fifty talents, but he accepts only a small sum, iv. 141. n. In great esteem with the Athenians, 308. What he said of Antipater, and the terms he offered, 309. Refuses the freedom of Athens, 311.

*Xenodochus*, the Cardian, Alexander's question to him, iv. 193.

*Xenophantus*, a celebrated performer on the flute, v. 162.

*Xenophilus*, captain of a band of robbers, Aratus hires some troops of him, v. 348.

*Xenophon* fights as a volunteer under Agesilaus in the battle of Chæroneæ, iv. 18. Sends his children to Sparta for the benefit of education, 21. Conducts the ten thousand Greeks in their retreat out of Asia, v. 197, 333. n.

*Xerxes* endeavours to join the isle of Salamis to the continent, i. 285. Loses the battle of Salamis, 286. Flies in conse-

quence of a stratagem of Themistocles, *ib.* Alexander debates with himself, whether he should rear the statue of Xerxes that was fallen down, *iv.* 179. Alexander burns the palace of Xerxes, at the instigation of a courtesan, 180.

*Xerxes*, father of Artaxerxes Longimanus, *v.* 316.

*Xeuxidamus*, *iv.* 1.

*Xypete*, *i.* 363.

## Y.

**YEAR**, the Roman year somewhat reformed by Numa, more perfectly by Julius Cæsar, *For these two articles see KALENDAR.*

*Year* in which Rome was built, *i.* 90.

*Year*, the great year, *iii.* 130.

## Z.

**ZACYNTHIANS** assassinate Dion, *v.* 270.

*Zacynthus*, *isle of*, *ii.* 382. *iii.* 281. *v.* 245.

*Zaleucus*, *i.* 168.

*Zarbiennus*, king of Gordyene, brought over to the Roman interest by Clodius, Lucullus's lieutenant and brother-in-law, *iii.* 217. Put to death with his wife and children by Tigranes, before the Romans entered Armenia, 226. His obsequies ce-

lebrated in a magnificent manner by Lucullus, *ib.*

† *Zaretra*, a castle in Eubœa, taken by Phocion, *iv.* 296.

† *Zela*, a city of, *iv.* 266.

*Zeno*, of Elea, in natural philosophy, a follower of Permenides, and a subtle disputant, *i.* 351. Pericles was his disciple, *ib.* See also *iv.* 399.

*Zeno*, the Citieian, *iv.* 399.

*Zeno*, the Cretan, *v.* 335.

† *Zenodotia*, *iii.* 309.

*Zenodotus*, *i.* 94.

*Zeugitæ*, the third class of men amongst the Athenians, *i.* 219. Why so called, *ib.* *n.*

*Zeuxidamus*, king of Sparta, father of Archidamus, *iii.* 187. *iv.* 1.

*Zeuxis* tells Agatharcus, who boasted of his despatch in painting, that he painted very slow, *i.* 362.

*Zoilus*, an artificer in steel, *v.* 133.

*Zopyrus*, though a slave, appointed by Pericles schoolmaster to Alcibiades, *ii.* 34. *i.* 143.

*Zopyrus*, an officer in the army of Antigonus, cuts off Pyrrhus's head, *iii.* 42.

*Zoroaster*, king of the Bactrians and lawgiver, supposed to be inspired, *i.* 168.

*Zosima*, the wife of king Tigranes, led captive in Pompey's triumph, though he restored the kingdom of Armenia to Tigranes, *iv.* 89.



